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The Wilmington Post.

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THE NEW YORK DAILIES.

The *Herald* is strongly in favor of Russia. The *Times* is neutral, the *Sun* pitches into both sides, and the *World* is ready to be purchased by either sides.

The papers of the United States are mostly in favor of Russia, or they lean that way. But the editor of the *Review* of Wilmington is for war.

TORNADO AT RALEIGH.

On Sunday last a most violent cyclone passed directly over the city of Raleigh, doing great damage. It tore down houses, trees and fences, skinned off tin roofs and made general havoc. Even on the finest trees in the yard of the Capitol were torn up by the roots or broken. The hurricane lasted only about two minutes. We condense the account of the *News*:

"With such rapidity did the dense, black cloud come seething and boiling over the city that the tone of the low, moaning wind which immediately preceded it was lost almost by the time it was heard in the terrific din of heaven's artillery. It seemed but a moment.—The sky had been overcast all day, it is true, but these clouds were regarded as merely the precursor of an April shower. Suddenly the heavens darkened deeply black, the wind sighed among the trees, and great drops of rain began to fall. In an instant, before the rain drops had fairly started the door steps, a terrific cyclone swept with one grand surge over the face of the city and the work was done. Nothing was heard save the mighty roar of the winds and the heavy dash of the hail upon the window-panes, and, and ere one could recover from the surprise of the first shock, the elements were at rest. The full force of the hurricane could not have lasted more than two minutes, and then a few drops of rain succeeded; but ere the last echoes of the storm had died away doors were opened and windows were raised, and a moment later the sun emerged from the clouds and smiled upon the wreck which was on every hand.

The streets were filled with trees and limbs of trees, with an occasional section of tin from the roof of a house, barrels, kegs, boxes and signs, driven hither and thither by the force of the wind were lying about in a promiscuous mass, and the city was a scene of confusion.

The Object of the War as Declared By the Grand Duke

It is unfortunate for the cause of religion that it has been made the excuse for so many of the bloody contests among men. Throughout all the past, as in the present, in the great majority of instances, its interests have been put forward to cover the efforts of ambition to aggrandize nations and individuals. The latest profession of such inspiration is that of Russia in setting forth her reasons for marching against Turkey. The Grand Duke nerves his troops for the rigors of the campaign by recitals of the oppressions of the Christians by the devotees of Islam, declaring that there is no other course for the amelioration of their condition but the persuasive power of the engines of war. And while the charges made against the Porte are true, and all the world sympathizes with the victims of its intolerance and tyranny, still there is no one to believe that this is the actual cause of the hostility of the Czar, or that the result of the conflict will materially improve the condition of the sufferers. The real truth is that like a disobedient serf, the Sultan has forgotten the stripes of the last drubbing, and requires to be brought to a proper sense of the superiority of his neighbor and the power of his sword, to the end that he may again feel the necessity of permitting the Russian Cabinet to dictate his foreign policy and domestic operations. * * * —*National Republican.*

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 30, 1877.

The "settlement" in South Carolina and Louisiana is seating the Democratic State officers beyond any chance of ousting them until the expiration of their several terms, as fixed by law; but it is likely the struggle of the various aspirants for seats in the United States Senate will be inaugurated as soon as it shall have been fairly organized by extra session next June. The status of the different candidates is stated here substantially as follows:

David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, who was suddenly elevated from obscurity to the topmost wave of popularity by his exploits at Hamburg, July 4, 1876, are the Republican and Democratic candidates from South Carolina. The former was elected December 12, by the Chamberlain Legislature, having a majority of all members declared elected by the State Canvassing Board in both branches. Butler was declared elected December 12, by the so called Wallace (Hampton) Legislature, which had at the time but 79 members (including both Representatives and Senators) many of them deserters from the Chamberlain body, who had previously voted for Corbin. It is [illegible] conceded that even if it had a legal House, there was no pretence to a legal Senate. The Louisiana Legislature organized on the first Monday in January, with a full quorum in both Houses. Kellogg was elected on Wednesday of the following week by the Legislature in Joint Assembly, having more than a majority of all Representatives and Senators declared elected by the Returning Board; and it is admitted on all hands that if that Board was a constitutional body, the title of Kellogg is perfect. This Legislature maintained its legal quorum during its sixty days session, to which it was constitutionally limited. Only within the past two weeks has the Nicholls Legislature had a quorum of Returning Board members, and only secured it at last, when it became apparent that Packard would not be sustained by the Federal authorities. The decisions of the Supreme Court have been uniformly to sustain the legality of the Returning Board, and the Democratic leaders virtually recognized the binding force of its action by their persistent efforts to secure from the Packard Legislature a sufficient number of members to give the Nicholl's Legislature a quorum. By a Legislature made as above indicated, many of its members having voted for Kellogg and helped to elect him on the day designated by the constitution. Spofford had been "elected" several months subsequent to that date. Eustis claims to have been elected in 1874 by a majority of the House in conjunction with twelve Senators (just one-third of their whole number) who seceded and went over to the House long enough to participate in the farce and then returned to their seats. His credentials as presented here are a copy of the Journal of the House, and, perhaps, a certificate from McEven whom no one recognized. It is pretty generally believed that should the Democrats succeed in seating their men from these two States, a desperate effort will be made to secure the control of the Senate, through the disaffection of Southern Republican Senators, brought about through the "conciliatory" policy. Very few are now so sanguine as to expect to see the House organized on an administration basis, and not a few are heard to express the opinion, that Gen. Garfield was very badly sold, when he gave up the bird in his hand for the uncertain number in the bush. Randall is confident of his re-election, although it is contended that Morrison's disaffection has rendered his chances somewhat doubtful. The impression gains strength that the Department will witness a great many changes within a few months among all grades of officials. The latest rumors retire the 1st, 3d and 5th Auditors, and the 2nd Comptroller.

The appointment of Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House, Superintendent of Engraving and Printing is well received by all Republicans in Washington, apparently, and the designation of Mr. Irish, as his Assistant, is quite as popular with those acquainted with him.

The significant utterances of Gen. Von Moltke in the German Parliament tend to strengthen the general belief that before the close of the present struggle in Europe, every prominent power there, will have been drawn into the terrible vortex. Late utterances of Gen. Sherman indicate his belief that it is to be the most terribly destructive of any in history.

Some of our bakers have succumbed to the prevailing spirit of speculation everywhere so rife, particularly in breadstuffs. The police raded several of the suspected dealers yesterday, and caught them in the very act. The legal weight of a loaf of bread is 16 ounces. Much of that inspected weighed only 14 ounces, all of which was confiscated, and one of the bakers who was before the Police Court suffered a further penalty of two dollars, for every deficient loaf of bread. LOGAN.

Camp Meeting Notice.

WILMINGTON, May 3, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Please permit me to publish through your columns, the Pine Bluff Camp Meeting of the A. M. E. Zion Church, which will commence on Thursday May 10th.

The following distinguished Divines, have been invited and are expected to be present, viz: Bishops J W Hood and Lomax, Revs. C Sampson, B W Morris, W H Banks, R B Howell, G W Price, D A Sanders, G T Pearsall, F House, S B Hunter, J W Davis, I W King, J Hooper and A F Moore. A general invitation is hereby given to all the resident Ministers and their congregations to attend. Let us go up and camp a while in the wilderness. The committee of arrangements promise to make our stay as comfortable as possible.

W. J. MOORE, P. E.
Wilmington District.

The *Post's* financial article says the week opens at the Stock Exchange on a strong market for shares of all kinds, and the opinion is [illegible] that the power of speculators to frighten investors has been broken. That they themselves have come to the conclusion that they had exercised it as far as they could, is proved by the fact that several of the most powerful alarmists have from being bears, become bulls, and the reason they assign for reversing their position being the war in Europe.

Recruiting has been progressing briskly lately. Nearly every regiment in the service is full.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. T. M. Ramsay will deliver a temperance lecture in this city on the 30th of May.

Dr. R. M. Norment of Robinson, has been in our city for a few days, during the past week.

Col. Walter L. Steele, Representative elect to Congress from the Sixth District, was in our city on Monday last.

The Fool Killer will be around soon and then goodbye *Review* and the "Democrat, one of the real old kind."

It is generally conceded now that the President will convene Congress on the 15th of June instead of the 4th, as first proposed.

ENTERPRISING.—The C. C. Railway has purchased a steam plow and are now at work filling up all the trestles between Wilmington and Charlotte.

The corpse of an infant was discovered in a lot, near the old Union depot, on Sunday last. It was buried in a small box about four inches under the ground.

Dr. H. E. Scott, a graduate of the Poor House Medical College, will open soon on Nutt Avanue, so look out you old Doctors, you wont be anywhere when H. E. gets to work.

Onslow Superior Court should convene on Monday next, but on account of the death of Judge Seymour's father-in law it will not convene until Monday week, the 14th instant

On Wednesday last the Mayor decided that the shooting of Jack Watkins by Jno. McKoy, on Sunday last, while Jack was trying to make his escape, was justifiable, and McKoy was discharged.

Edward McPherson, for a long time Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Congress, and Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, has been appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

THOMAS GRISSOM.—One of the Pilots who was lost on the Mary K. Sprunt, has been found. His funeral took place on Sunday, 24th April, at Smithville. The boat itself has also been found; she sunk in 11 fathoms of water

We learn that I. E. West, late Clerk of the Superior Court of Craven county, left last Thursday for Dacota, where he proposes to locate for the practice of the law. We wish the old boy success and happiness in his new home.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—The southern Methodists will observe Friday the 5th day of May in fasting and prayer for the missionary work, by special request of Bishop Marvin, who is traveling around the world. Services at Front street at 11 o'clock A. M., to day, and also to-morrow.

AN OUTRAGE.—A drunken sailor attempted to commit a rape upon a colored woman on Tuesday evening, corner of Sixth and Market streets, at about 8½ o'clock. The screams of the woman attracted the neighbors, which prevented the fiend from accomplishing his hellish purpose. He made his escape.

His Honor Judge George W. Brooks, arrived in our city on Monday last in attendance as presiding Judge of the United States District Court, which convened on the the 30th of April (Monday). We are pleased to say the Judge is looking in good health and spirits. He is a strong, enthusiastic friend of President Hayes' new southern policy.

Maj. H. L. Grant, Postmaster at Goldsboro, N. C., paid our city a flying visit on Friday last; he is looking as fresh as a sixteen year old girl, and as happy as a man can look just after being appointed to a four years term of office. Well, the Major deserves all he gets from the people and the administration. He has made a first class Postmaster—in fact he believes in doing well whatever he has to do.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Alex. Sprunt, British Vice Consul, of this city, left here monday evening last on a visit to his family and friends in Europe. We wish him a pleasant voyage, a happy time with his friends and a safe return to his adopted home, where he has an affectionate family and many admiring friends. In fact, none know him but to love him.

Gov. C. H. Brogden, member of Congress from the Second North Carolina District, has returned home from quite an extended visit to Washington where he has been attending strictly to business for his constituents. He is the only representative the Republicans of North Carolina have in the Congress of the United States, and he will make them a very faithful and efficient one.

Dr. W. H. Wheeler, late Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Col. O H. Blocker, Internal Revenue Collector, Capt. George A. Downing, Maj. Jas. C. McRae, U. S. Marshal Hill, Hon. V. V. Richardson, Representative from Columbus county, and a director of the great Western N. C. R. R., Capt. E. M. Rossfy, Minister of Hungary, via Smithville, N. C., and Colonel Murrill, Mayor of Hickory, N. C., were all in our city during the past week, looking exceedingly jolly—particularly the Hungarian Minister.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN.—We sincerely offer the editor of the *Union Republican*, and all of its many friends and supporters, our humble apology for omitting its name when publishing a list of the Republican papers in the State in 1876, we again omitted it in giving the number of Republican papers a few days ago; not intending either time to ignore our valuable contemporary. We can truly say it is one of the best papers in North Carolina, and we are glad to hear of its prosperity. We hope our friends in this section will show their appreciation of a good, live paper by subscribing to it.

Senator Ransom has had the misfortune to have his arm broken, but we are glad to learn that it is not serious. It would be a great loss to North Carolina were the Senator to become disabled or die, for all give Senator Ransom credit for being an honest, honorable representative. While we do not agree with his politics we admire him for his ability and purity of character. Were a vacancy to occur at this time it would be filled by an appointment that would be disgraceful to North Carolina.

TWO HOG THIEVES BROUGHT TO GRIEF—HAMPTON'S SHOTGUN POLICY DID GOOD SERVICE IN BRINGING THEM TO A STAND.—On Sunday last two men by the name of Marion Holly and Jack Watkins were detected in stealing hogs, the property of Hermon Hintz. John McKoy had charge of the lot, and when he was informed by his son what was going on, he immediately went in search of the thieves with his gun, and Jack Watkins run, and he shot him in the back, he then went for a police officer and had the wounded thief arrested.

FIBRE WORKS.—The fibre works located between Dawson and Kidder streets, in the lower end of our city, has been leased by two northern gentlemen Messrs. Stearnes & Perkins, and they are now overhauling the buildings, machinery, &c., preparatory to commencing work soon. We wish these gentlemen success. We learn that they are both live business men and will make money out of it, if there is any in the business. Labor is cheap, the fibre will sell well and there is really no reason why they cannot make money. Our business men should make the acquaintance of these gentlemen and lend them a helping hand in giving them information, &c., as we have no doubt they will.

We spoke of insurance agents in our last issue, a citizen attracted by our article informs us that he had a loss by fire some 12 years ago and the company has not yet paid him. He has got judgment against them and they have appealed from one court to another. And every time he beat them, winning his case four times, and yet they refuse to pay him. We know of other cases where they have forced parties in this city to compromise for one-half and two-thirds of the policy, because the people were too poor to go to law. We intend hereafter to publish every case we can get hold of—they charge high premiums, and when a man meets with a loss they try to compromise him out of his money. We say again, "let us have more merchants and mechanics, and fewer insurance companies,' and our city will prosper. Messrs. Atkinson & Manning, and one other fire insurance company would be sufficient for this city.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal adjourned on Monday morning last in consequence of the death of Judge Seymour's father-in-law. The Judge received a telegram informing him of the death of his wife's father in New York on Saturday evening, he left here on Monday morning at 9 o'clock to meet his wife at Goldsboro and proceeded on to New York. Before the Judge left here he give the following decision in the case of James Heaton:

In the case of the State of North Carolina upon the relation of Thos. S. Kenan, Attorney General, vs. James Heaton, Clerk of Superior Court of New Hanover county, a special verdict was rendered. In this verdict, it being admitted that defendant was absent from his office on the Monday of the preliminary election in the First Ward, as charged, it is stated, in substance, that the facts were established that the office was open and that the Deputy Clerk was in attendance, but that a room had been secured near the polling place in the First Ward, where defendant was engaged during the day, for transaction of probate business; and it was further established that all the probate business required to be transacted that day was attended to, and that the Deputy had instructions to send for Mr. Heaton to come to the office, or to send parties who had business to transact to the room referred to, at the option of such party. The jurors further say: "But whether upon the whole matter aforesaid the said James Heaton hath forfeited his said office as aforesaid in the plaintiff's complaint the said jurors are ignorant and pray the advice of the court.

"And if upon the whole matter it should appear to the court that he hath so forfeited his office they so find; if upon the whole matter it shall appear to the court that he hath not so forfeited his said office, then the said jurors upon their oath do so find."

Upon this verdict his Honor rendered judgment in favor of the defendant.

Hon. Richard C. Badger, District Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, is in the city in attendance on the Federal Court. He is looking in splendid health and fine spirits. Col. Badger is a son of the late Senator Badger, who represented North Carolina in the U. S. Senate for several terms, and led the Whig party in North Carolina for twenty-five years or more. He was an honorable leader, and one whom his party loved. They showed their appreciation by bestowing upon him any position in the gift of the State, that he would stoop to accept. Hon. R. C. Badger is a "chip off the old block."—He is truly an honorable man, of unquestioned ability and an accomplished gentleman—one of the best lawyers in the State. Since the old Whig party has died out in North Carolina Colonel Badger has acted with the Republican party, and has been several times elected to office by his native county, Wake, in 1873 he was made district attorney for his State by President Grant, and he has made one of the very best prosecuting officers in this country. While he has been zealous in his duties, nevertheless he has so conducted himself as to win the respect and admiration of the whole people. "He is a worthy son of a noble sire."

THE CANAL PROJECT.

Report of the Committee Upon the Plan Submitted by Major Young.

At the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst., concerning the construction of a canal, called the "New River Canal," which, by utilizing the Northeast river to a certain distance, then taking a Southeasterly direction crossing several counties, viz., Duplin, Pender, Onslow, Jones, Carteret and Craven, opening into the Pamlico Sound, you appointed us, the undersigned, to report upon a plan, which was submited by Major Young, for the consideration of said meeting and which reads as follows:

"Then when the New River Canal Company shall have constructed eight (8) miles of the New River, and nine (9) miles of the Duplin Branch Canal, and said canals and water-way shall be thirty-five feet wide and give an unbroken depth of five feet below tide-level from the Northeast river at the Sand Hills to Penton's old field, upon said river;

"And that when said canals shall be so located and constructed as to take off the overflow of the swamps, and overflowed lands upon the Northeast river from Bannerman's Bridge to Burton's old field, the overflow from North Angola Bay, (Gum swamp), so that lands can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes by small plantation ditches;

"And that when said Company shall secure to the citizens of Wilmington local rates of toll upon said trunk line canal and water way as constructed from Wilmington to a point [illegible] distance between Wilmington and Norfolk;

"And when said Company shall mortgage to the citizens of Wilmington the seventeen miles of constructed canal, and said Company's rights, franchises and privileges, and the half of all lands drained by said Company,

ON THE SECOND PART.

"Then the citizens of Wilmington shall purchase from said Company $80,000 of said Company's ten year eight per cent. first mortgage bonds, at par;

"When said canal shall be extended to New River, then the said citizens shall further purchase $20,000 of said bonds;

"And when said canal is further extended to Pamlico Sound, said citizens shall further purchase $10,000 of said bonds, making in all $60,000, and no more

"Provided, however, that when said canal shall be completed to New River, said citizens shall release from mortgage the nine (9) miles of canal of the Duplin Branch Canal."

And, accepting this charge, we have the honor of laying before you our views on this important subject. We are fully aware of the fact that the construction of a canal as proposed in the above plan will be an incalculable benefit to Wilmington, an immense area of the most fertile lands will be easily rendered susceptible cultivation. Timber inexhaustible, naval stores beyond measure, our market accessible to a large portion of a population who, until now, are making use of an outlet for their trade in an entirely opposite direction, that would swell our market with their products and with numerous other advantages that will truly give a fresh and vigorous impetus to the trade of our city by offering us opportunities which are at present wrongly withheld from us. All these and many other reasons prompt us to pronounce ourselves decidedly in favor of constructing the proposed thoroughfare.

These are our views with reference to the eventful result of this enterprise. But in order to arrive at a successful termination of this very important matter, several questions naturally present themselves;

First. Is there any corporation or company already legally organized that has the entire management of this work in hand, and if so, who are the parties constituting said organization?

Secondly, Has there ever been any survey made by skillful engineers, and is there any estimate that has been made in regard to it?

We have no other resources at our disposition than what we could collect from Major Young, who informed us that he himself and Wm. R. Jones, of Raleigh, were the only parties that had managed the affair so far; that they had obtained a charter from our Legislature some years ago, granting them several privileges, but did not grant them any public lands bordering on the said canal nor any other creeks. Maj. Young assured us that several counties would gladly extend to us pecuniary assistance and a large quantity of low-land, which would be drained through the medium of said canal. One-half of it would be also surrendered to the company. These are about the most salient points bearing upon this important subject. For consideration of all these facts, and before we can favorably report upon that portion of the proposed plan which pertains to the investment of $60,000, though as it appears the proposition seems to be for the money paid, resting on safe security, we would respectfully suggest that a meeting be called in order to investigate the matter more thoroughly, the result of which will undoubtedly lead to the accomplishment of this desirable object. Mr. Chairman, your committee have tried diligently to be instrumental in promoting an enterprise which, successfully carried out, will unfold advantages to our city, the neighboring countries, and consequently our good old State, of the greatest magnitude, and if the result of our investigation has not fully met with the expectations of our friends, who feel a lively interest in the matter, we beg them to believe that we were guided by the purest motive, and only lack of higher qualifications being the cause of our shortcommings. In conclusion, then, allow us to remark, that whatever may be the final result pertaining to the construction of the New River Canal, we would respectfully recommend Maj. Young to the kind consideration of all those who shall have a leading voice in this matter; his untiring efforts truly deserve it.

J. LOEB,
P. HEINSBERGER,
JOHN COLVILLE.
Wilmington, N. C., April 23, 1877.

VARIETIES.

Tom Smith says he is not going.

IKE YOUNG has become hightoned.

Gen. Burbridge of Kentucky "they say" goes to Denmark.

A. E. Stone has been appointed Treasury agent at Cincinnati.

Gov. Fletcher of Missouri has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

Henry A. Butis has been appointed Examiner in Chief in the patent office.

Geo. A. Gustin has received the appointment as private stenographer to the President.

Jno. Jay is chairman of the commission to investigate the New York Custom House.

Hayes goes to Philadelphia to attend the grand opening of the National Exhibition, on the 10th of May.

Judge King, one of Gov. Kellogg's Supreme Court Judges has been appointed Collector for the port of New Orleans.

Geo. Comely of Ohio has been appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Comely was a Delegate to the Cincinnati convention.

Public Printer Clapp has been requested to resign and Mr. Defoes has been appointed public printer. Defoes held the same place under Lincoln.

It is stated that Geo. A. Sheridan of Louisiana will be appointed Minister to the Central American States. He is to succeed Geo. Williamson of the same State.

Geo. H. Butler, nephew of Hon. Ben. F. Butler, has been appointed Special Agent of the Postoffice Department at the Black Hills. Lookout for your scalp, old boy.

Gov. Noyes of Ohio has been appointed minister to France. Governor Noyes nominated Governor Hayes at the Cincinnati convention as the Republican candidate for President.

Edward P. Brooks, for a long time editor of the *National Republican*, a staunch Republican paper, at this time has been appointed by Judges Settle and Wood Chief Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for their District.

THE RUSSO TURKISH WAR NEWS

[Taken from the Morning Star's Telegrams.]

Orders have been sent to the Devonsport Dock Yard to press forward all necessary work on commissioned ships with all speed, leaving cowing, fitting up officers cabins, &c., for future completion. The engineer officer in charge of the Channel Squadron has been ordered to inspect the boilers of each ship, and, where absolutely necessary, to reduce the pressure to a safe point. The fitting of new boilers is left for future opportunity.

Over a thousand Turkish women and children at Rustchuk, on Friday and Saturday, took rail for Viena. Eight hundred fugitives from Golatz have arrived at Stambul.

The Russians are strongly fortifying Golatz, and are putting together small gunboats brought there in sections.

The Russians, fearing the occupation of Crete, have ceased to excite patriotism there, and have stopped sending supplies.

The Russians have destroyed three Austrian Lloyd's steamers for carrying cantraband. Austria has remonstrated

There are strong expressions of sympathy for the Turks in Hungary.

The war news must be submited to a special committee before being published in the Russian papers.

The Porte has informed the Powers that it might be necessary in self-defence to enter Servia. The Powers advised the Porte to avoid such a step as long as possible.

The closing of the navigation of the Danube, by Russia promised to be a serious matter. Its freedom is stipulated in the Treaty of Paris.

Odessa has been declared in a state of siege.

The Russians have completely obstructed the Danube at the mouth of the Peuth.

Recruting and drilling in Jeddah and all towns of Arabia. Large numbers are volunteering everywhere.

The Scherif of Mecca sends the Sultan 4,000 fully equipped troops.

The Sultan will not unfurl the standard of the Prophet to arouse the Ottoman feelings until other means of defence fail.

The Porte gives official notice of no intention to carry on war on Servian soil, Russia appears to have given similar assurances.

Mr. Layard, the British Minister, has advised the Sultan not to unfurl the standard of the Prophet, as it would end all attempts to localize the war.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "As things looks at present the British government will possibly be the only one to return a regular official answer to Russia's representation, that she is acting in the interest and according to the wishes of Europe. The British answer may possibly indicate the limits within which England would not consider her interests threatened, and would therefore remain neutral. The result of all this seems to be that, for the moment at least, there is an end to anything like concert or even common ground of European policy, each power being intent upon its own interests.

The Ironclads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation and Hotspur, of the British Mediterranean squadron arrived at Cortu May 1st.

Prince Milan invites Tchernayeff to resume control of the Servian army

Russian accounts say the Turks were driven back at Kars.

It is semi-officially published that England's military and naval preparations are simply to ensure a state of preparation for any possible contingency, and, should the necessity arise, every man would be at the right place at a moment's notice.

The Bey of Tunis offers the Porte 18,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, provided the Porte pays a part of the transportation and equipment.

Germany, having undertaken their protection, insists that Russian citizens shall remain in Turkey.

The Russian advance guards has reached Brieco, on the railway between Bucharest and Golatz

The Grand Duke Nicholas remains at Jassy. His army moves leisurely

Fighting before Kars on the 29th and 30th is confirmed. The result is not known.

The report that Russia, at the instance of Austria, promises to respect the neutrality of Servia, is confirmed, and the Turks in consequence have abandoned the plan of occupying Gladova.

The way by which the Russians seized the bridges at Barboschi was executed by the well known General Schobeleff.

The rumors of a convention between Russia and Austria, for the occupation of Turkey, are discredited.

The Russians will pontoon the Danube from a point on the Roumania side opposite Iulkia, where there is a good road to the uplands of the Dobrudscha.