

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—Yesterday Lord Loftus, the British minister, notified the Russian government that in consequence of the Porte's intention to expel Russians from Turkey, the Porte had abandoned the idea of placing Turkish subjects remaining in Russia under British protection. The Russian government, which had already accepted British protection for the Turks, replied that the Turks would, nevertheless, continue to receive the protection of the laws.

LONDON, 2.

Ameers, Bokhara and Kashgar have, it is said, declared their intention of sending the heirs to their respective thrones to St. Petersburg to form an alliance with Russia.

The third message from Vienna gives the following account of the battle of Karf: The centre of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, under Melikoff, attacked Mukhtar, five miles from Kars, on April 29. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians, supported by powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their position. Mukhtar called out his reserves and attempted, on the 30th, to recover the lost ground with 60,000 men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses were considerable, those of the Turks enormous.

Servia has concluded a loan of twelve million francs with the French Union Commerce Bank.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the Turkish fleet have resumed the bombardment of Fort St. Nicholas.

The Turkish posts on the Asiatic frontier have mostly surrendered without a blow. The Russians find the population in Asia everywhere friendly.

A squadron of irregular cavalry has applied to have permission to enter the Russian service, and surrender its standard.

The most important war news, to-day, is that the Russians have a number of iron clad batteries, drawing only a few feet of water, at the mouth of the Dniester, near Akermar, which they hope to safely convey to the Kilia, near the mouth of the Danube, and over the Bar to the town of Kilia. River engagements may therefore be expected.

The Turkish navy has been ordered to guard Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, against the Russians, who are within five miles of that port. Another squadron is to make a reconnoissance of Odessa and Sebastopol.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondence says General Von Moltke's recent speech concerning the French armaments was intended clearly and resolutely to direct the attention of Germany to facts which, notwithstanding the undoubtedly pacific tendency of our policy, call upon us to continually observe the greatest military vigilance.

Bismarck, upon reading Von Moltke's speech, intimated his complete concurrence.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes the text of the Khedive's speech to the Egyptian notables. The Khedive says: Notwithstanding the Porte's desire for peace Russia has declared war. It is important that Egypt should send troops to Turkey. The notables have been convoked, so that the minister of war may know the strength of the contingent he can send. Estimates do not admit of our furnishing the full number required, and it is necessary to resort to exceptional resources.

The British foreign office publishes a despatch from Layard announcing that the Turkish commander on the Danube has been empowered by the Porte to close the river to all navigation; to detain, on requisition, all neutral vessels subject to indemnification, or order them to repair to or to leave certain ports under penalty of total confiscation, or adopt any measures rendered necessary by the military exigencies.

The Russians have stopped the manufacture of gas in all their Black Sea ports, fearing conflagrations in the event of bombardment.

MATAMORAS, 2.—In view of the presence of General Escobedo, who is the chief supporter of ex-President Lerdo, on the Texas frontier, and the probability of an attempt being made to restore Lerdo to the Presidency of Mexico, it is stated that Diaz, the acting President, will soon come to the Rio Grande

and assume command of Northern Mexico. Orders have arrived to recruit without delay five or six thousand additional troops and horses, and munitions are being concentrated on the frontier as speedily as possible. Should Escobedo cross from Texas into Mexico he will meet with a stubborn resistance.

It is reported that Cortina was received in Mexico with demonstrations of favor, and has placed a large stock of horses on his different ranches in this vicinity, which were largely stolen from Texas, at the disposition of the government. Cortina's friends assert that he will soon return with the former rank of General, and take an active part in the stirring events which are shortly expected on the Rio Grande.

GLASGOW, 3.—The ship builders have entered upon a lockout owing to a strike, and 1,400 non-striking ship-wrights have been thrown out of employment.

LONDON, 3.—It is reported that the Russian advance is sustaining great losses through fever and fatigue.

There is no fanatical feeling whatever in Alexandria, the people being neither willing to fight nor to pay taxes for the troops furnished Turkey.

Reports from the interior of Germany speak of a general panic on account of the apprehended mobilization of the sixth corps at Breslau, and that the corps is even spoken of as likely to be called on for active duty.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the report of the Russian losses in the engagement near Batoum.

Lloyd's telegram from Constantinople has the following: The British war steamer *Wallachia* has arrived here, having been ordered to leave Galatz. The blockade of the Black Sea may be declared at any moment. Several British steamers are staying here. A Russian prize has been brought here with a cargo of salt.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, dated April 30, says fire was opened at ten o'clock this morning, between the Russian batteries near Ibrail and three Turkish monitors. The latter began bombarding Ibrail, but were compelled to withdraw noon to withdraw before the Russian fire. The loss of life and damage in Ibrail is unknown.

HAVANA, 3.—The planters have decided to introduce Chinese as laborers. The capital required is fixed at \$2,000,000, half of which has been subscribed.

LONDON, 3.—In the House of Commons, Bourke said the blockade of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles had not yet been established.

Lord Elcho offered the following amendment to Gladstone's resolutions: That the House, while anxious to promote the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Sultan and all the races under his rule, condemns the interference of foreign powers by force of arms in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, and this House is satisfied that Her Majesty's government, while maintaining neutrality as long as our interests are not affected by the war which Russia is waging against Turkey, will not fail to take such a step as would enable them, should occasion arise, promptly to protect our interests and maintain our empire in the east.

A son of Schamyl, the famous Circassian chieftain, was expected to take command of the Circassians, who, however, refused to submit to a military organization.

Relative to the operations before Kars, the official report says Gen. Milikoff, with the object of supporting his cavalry, left his camp on April 29th, accompanied by twelve battalions, forty pieces of artillery, and a large force of Cossacks. His cavalry reached Vizinkoff on the evening of the 30th, and after a two hours' artillery engagement, eight Turkish battalions, with field artillery, issued forth from the fortress of Kars, and occupied a position protected by the fortifications. The Russian artillery fire dismounted one Turkish gun. Gen. Milikoff, on May 1st, leaving the body of the cavalry at Vizinkoff, returned with the remainder of his forces to Camp Ziomi. The Russians took over 100 Turks prisoners. The population of the occupied territory is so friendly that Milikoff is about to form a cavalry regiment of native volunteers.

Count Andrassy has positively assured the Turkish ambassador of the Pacific intentions of Austria,

and declared that Austria was not mobilizing her troops.

Several Austrian superior officers, including some commanders of brigades, have received furloughs to travel abroad.

The frontier of Persia has been entirely closed on account of the plague at Reshd and Fabriz.

The English declaration of neutrality has plunged the Greeks into despair. They say if Turkey is victorious they will gain nothing, and if Russia is they will lose all chances of gaining Macedonia and Thrace. A military company has been organized, and unless resolutely opposed by the government, will cross the frontier in a day or two, not so much to fight as to exasperate the Turks and provoke a collision between Greece and the Porte. The nation does not approve of this course. The idea is broached of sending to the powers, stating that the conditions of neutrality have been abandoned.

Roumanians are making extraordinary preparations. The militia has been called out. It musters thirty-four infantry and twelve cavalry battalions. Even the heads of families are obliged to serve.

MONTREAL, 3.—A terrible landslide occurred on the bank of the Pauer Veillet, tributary of the Batiscan, parish of St. Genevieve, 100 miles east of this city. The bank is eighty feet high. There was over an acre of land moved, burying a saw and grist mill and a house at the foot of the hill, and turning the coupe of the river. It is positively asserted that ten persons were buried alive.

LONDON, 4.—A dispatch from Rome says Ex-Queen Isabella has requested the Pope to use his influence with King Alfonso to dissuade him from contracting a marriage with a princess not of the Catholic faith. It appears the Pope is not disposed to interfere.

A dispatch from Galatz says about fifty shots were exchanged between the Russian batteries at Ibrail and the Turkish turret ship and gunboat. The Russian batteries and town were uninjured. The apparent object of the Turks was to ascertain the position of the battery.

It is certain that the Russians will bridge the Danube below its junction with the Pruth, and also at Turne, nearly opposite Nikspolis. There will doubtless be intermediate bridges.

The Russian engineers have bought a steam tug from an English firm here to be used in the construction of the first bridge, and a tug and some barges at Turna for the second.

A torpedo depot has been established at the mouth of the Pruth. Six hundred engineers and sailors constitute the torpedo detachment there.

A dispatch reports that Austria has recalled all the Austrian officers in the Turkish service.

A special from Kirscheneff says numbers of Bulgarians, arriving here, are being formed into battalions and officered by Russians. It is expressed that one, numbering at least 10,000 men, will be formed of Bulgarians who have fled into Roumania.

A Vienna correspondent reports that Austria has not protested against the stoppage of the navigation of the Danube, and will not do so, as she would thereby prejudice her own cause in the event of her ever having to use the Danube for military operations.

The Porte notified the representatives of the Powers, yesterday, that it had declared a blockade of the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea. A delay of three days will be granted to vessels wishing to enter, and five days to those intending to leave the Black Sea.

Moukhtar Pasha announces that the Russians are advancing in great force toward Kars, with the object of cutting off Turkish communication with Erzeroum.

The Turkish commander at Kars has marched out with nine battalions, and occupied Ichilakli.

A committee of the assembly having decided upon the imposition of an extraordinary war tax of £480,000, the Khedive has telegraphed to Constantinople that the Egyptian contingent now in Turkey, numbering 9,000 men, will be raised to 12,000. The remainder of the Egyptian contingent will be kept in Egypt for the protection of the Suez Canal.

Suleiman Pasha, with 20,000 men, is marching to relieve Goransko. Severe fighting is expected.

The Turks have persuaded 20,000 South Albanians to take arms on

condition that Montenegro will be given up to plunder.

BUCHAREST, 4.—In the chamber of deputies, yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, in reply to a question concerning the bombardment of Ibrail, stated that the Russian batteries fired first upon the Turks, who replied. Five bombs fell into Ibrail, two of which struck the residence of the Prefect. There was slight loss of life, and one house was destroyed. This occurrence, although deplorable, was not intended by the Turks. The minister concluded by saying that he had opposed every solicitation to declare the independence of Roumania, and that the country did not consider itself a state of war with Turkey.

PANAMA, 25.

The Archbishop of Quito was poisoned on Good Friday, while saying mass, by means of strychnine introduced into the wine during the ceremony. There was great excitement and indignation over the sacrilege. The perpetrators have not been discovered.

MONTREAL, 4.—There is great anxiety for the safety of the *City of Brussels*, upon which the Irish pilgrims sailed. She left New York for Liverpool the same day as the *Germania*. The latter arrived on Monday.

HALIFAX, 4.—Forts in the neighborhood of the city are being supplied with improved guns and ammunition. Much activity is displayed by the military authorities. Three iron clads are to be stationed here. Another regiment, the forty-second Highlanders, is expected shortly.

LONDON, 4.—The Porte has relinquished its intention of expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey, but reserves the right of expelling suspected persons.

Mobilization of the Russian army will not become general. Three divisions of the St. Petersburg corps have been placed on a war footing. The first and second divisions of the infantry guard are being mobilized. These troops will, for the present, remain as a reserve in their garrison quarters.

Safvet Pasha has informed, by telegraph, the Ottoman ambassadors abroad, that in consequence of the convention between Roumania and Russia, he has notified the agency which represents Roumania at Constantinople, that its functions are suspended. The Roumanians in Turkey will, nevertheless, continue to enjoy the protection of the law. Roumanian vessels will remain under the protection of the Turkish authorities or the Ottoman consuls abroad.

A telegram from Athens reports that through some misunderstanding a conflict occurred on the frontier of Epirus, between Greek troops and a Turkish detachment which had crossed the frontier in pursuit of brigands.

A special from Bucharest says a consul at Galatz telegraphs that the Turkish monitors have been firing on the batteries below Reni since eleven o'clock this morning. The point of attack is probably Isakatchi or Iskia, below Kevi and Tuetchia, where the Russians are constructing a bridge.

A Vienna dispatch says the cannonade was between the Russian batteries and a gunboat which was exploring the mouth of the Pruth.

A decree has been issued at Belgrade forbidding the Servians from leaving the country without permission of the authorities. This order is undoubtedly prompted by the prospect of a general mobilization of the Servian troops.

English travellers from the interior of Turkey state that the reports of Moslem enthusiasm are much exaggerated.

A Pera special says the Porte has assured Layard that a state of siege will not be proclaimed until necessary.

The Porte has notified the German embassy that Russians will be permitted to reside in Turkey.

Refugees are beginning to arrive in Servia from Widdin. Eyoub Pasha asked if Servia was willing to receive them, as the Russians are expected to bombard Widdin from Kalafat.

A Berlin dispatch says the warm reception of the Emperor by the inhabitants of Strasburg has induced him to postpone the reinforcement of the Alsace-Lorraine garrisons. It is hoped the French government will profit by this respite to diminish their forces in the frontier districts.

Amongst other considerable quantities of stores which are being sent to Gibraltar and Malta, seven-

teen 38-ton guns are ordered to be sent to the former fortress and the works for mounting them are ordered to be completed. It is understood that the Dragoon Guards have been placed on the list for service if required; also two of the dragoons, one of hussars, one of lancers, one brigade of horse artillery, one of garrison artillery, two of field artillery, thirteen separate battalions of infantry, twenty-three complete regiments, two battalions of rifle brigade; also the Second Grenadier Guards, the second battalion of Coldstream Guards, and the first battalion of the Scots Guards. Note.—The Guards never leave the kingdom except for active service. The last occasion was when they went to Canada at the time of the Trent affair. The *Times* does not print the news with any special prominence as though it was of great significance.

The *Times*, in its naval news from Portsmouth, reports that the *Boadicea* is ordered to be out of the shipwright's hands by the 22nd inst., when she will be placed in the steam reserve in readiness for any service which may be required. Efforts are also making to complete six gunboats similar to the *Medina*. Two of those building at Jarrow are ready for delivery by the contractors. These boats are especially designed for river navigation. They draw six feet of water and carry three sixty-four pounders. Within the last ten days the construction of ten large boats for landing troops and horses has been ordered. Twelve similar boats are already in a forward state of construction.

QUEENSTOWN, 5.—The steamship *Wisconsin* has arrived, and reports that on May 3rd, in latitude 51 north, longitude 16 west, she passed a steamer, with no lights burning, proceeding eastward. This may be the steamer *City of Brussels*, now overdue from New York with the Canadian pilgrims on board.

LONDON, 5.

It is stated that Russia has effected a loan in Paris of 100,000,000 francs.

The Cabinet will meet to-day. It is said that the Cabinet is thoroughly united about the protection of British interests, but divided as to how far the British communication with India will be imperilled by the movements of Russians in Asia.

The British squadron at Corfu has been ordered to Crete.

Information has been received that Austria has determined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. A movement of the troops for that purpose will begin within two weeks.

The Vienna *Post's* St. Petersburg advices say that great distrust prevails against England.

The batteries on the Baltic are being repaired and armed, and hundreds of torpedoes are ready for the Gulf of Finland, and a number of houses have been reserved for quarters for the troops.

PARIS, 5.—Russia is making efforts to raise a loan here.

The Russian Senate has decided that the Moscow Tribunal of Commerce has a right to adjudge Dr. Strasburg, the railroad speculator, a bankrupt, and has issued an order that Strasburg leave the country.

LONDON, 6.—The Turkish forces appear to be massing towards Silistria and Rustchuk, and this is the direction in which the Russians, by their movements, would appear to indicate a desire to pass the river, but the Turks seem still content to remain passively on the defensive, and make no endeavors at a counter-stroke or forward movement which might aid them to form an accurate judgment as to the point at which the attack may be made in Asia.

The number of Turkish troops at and between Erzeroum, Kars, and Batoum amount to 64,000 regulars, of whom 2,000 are cavalry and about 4,000 artillery. In addition there are about 6,000 militia and about 5,000 Kurdish regular cavalry. Kars is well armed, but the detached forts are badly placed, and cover each other insufficiently, or not at all; nor are any of the fortresses well provisioned, with the exception of Erzeroum, where there is a large stock of rice and Indian corn.

The Czar, on his return to Moscow, was received enthusiastically.

On the bombardment by the Turkish monitors, the inhabitants of Reni, Ibrail and Oltenitzer fled.

Duke Nicholas telegraphs as follows: The passage of the Pruth is retarded by the unusually swollen condition of the river. Necessary