

CHICAGO, 15.—A Vienna dispatch says Austria is resolved, if necessity demands, to localize the war by an armed occupation of Bosnia.

The German contractors who supplied the corps at Belfort and Strasburg have arrived at St. Petersburg, where they are making large contracts. Fifty railway engines, fitted for gauges of Roumanian lines, have been supplied by Berlin factories.

The Standard's special from Pesth says all journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutral. They argue in favor of an alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of Russians into Bulgaria.

The Standard says a last effort is being made to avert war, and a last appeal has been addressed to Russia in good faith. We have no confidence in its success.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily News states that the Greek government has given orders that an army of 60,000 men be in readiness for active service in case of need. The feeling in Athens is intensely anti-Russian.

A telegram from Rome represents the Vatican elated at the prospect of war, and hopes that Russia may gain some preliminary advantages, in which case it has persuaded itself that the war would become general.

Reports have reached Cardinal Simoni, from Central Russia, intimating that an internationalist outbreak is imminent in Russian Poland and contiguous Russian provinces. Preparations for the movement have been long going on.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says, "I have just inspected the Ottoman fleet in the Bosphorus and find the condition of the Sultan's navy splendid. The vessels are fully manned and the discipline is as good as possible. Admiral Pasha has been formally appointed commander of the Black Sea squadron, which comprises fifteen iron-clads. The forts on the Bosphorus are also ready. Reports from the armies are also satisfactory. Mehemet Pasha, first aide de camp of the Sultan, has left the capital to inspect troops and the munitions of war in Anatolia, and superintend the final arrangements along the Asiatic frontiers."

SAN FRANCISCO, 15. A Portland press dispatch says Schammiha, chief of the Yakima Indians, who had been organizing a band of renegades to the Nez Percés under chief Joseph, has been arrested and confined in Fort Vancouver.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—A coroner's inquest in the Southern Hotel fire case was organized about noon, but so far the proceedings are very meagre. A jury was sworn over the body of Kate Nolan, which had been kept in the cooling room at the Morgue for that purpose. They then repaired to the grand jury room, where they will hold ses-

As the democracy has positively refused to appropriate another dollar to the army without attaching unconstitutional restrictions, it is urged that an extra session would be useless.

The Journal's Washington special says, the democratic congressional committee here have advices from every southern State and district in regard to the coming contest for speaker. There is not a sign or probability of a defection in any quarter, and all allegations to the effect of a possible coalition with the administration to secure a republican speaker are denied as absolutely unfounded. Alexander H. Stephens, who is gradually improving in health, announces his intention to be carried to the House to vote for a speaker, and the democrats confidently claim ten and perhaps twelve as their majority. Some southern republicans continue to threaten to bolt the caucus nomination, but it is expected all will fall into line.

BOSTON, 16.—Charles Gorrey, this morning, purchased \$9,000 in United States bonds, and was followed to a store by three men, two of whom engaged his attention while the third stole the bonds from Gorrey's coat, which was hanging near by. No clue to the thieves.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 16.—John Kehoe was this morning sentenced to be hung for the murder of F. W. S. Langdon, in 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—Quite an excitement was created on Chestnut street to-day by the attempted whipping of Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, by Nat. McKay, government contractor. McClure was in company of ex-Governor Curtin when McKay approached with a dog whip and struck him. Then McClure caught McKay by the throat, and while holding him some one from behind dealt McClure a blow, while another in front of him struck him over the left eye. These men are supposed to be friends of McKay. One of them got away and the other was arrested along with McKay. The prisoners were given a hearing at the Central station and were held to bail to answer.

FOREIGN.

BUCHAREST, 11.—The Turks display great activity in pushing forward military preparations. Twenty-four Krupp guns arrived recently for the defence of the banks of the Danube. Six battalions, with horses and ammunition for artillery landed at Varna yesterday. Sadyk Pasha daily concludes contracts for provisions. Flour is being forwarded to Widdin, where several thousand soldiers are completing the outworks. The territorial army of the Vilayet of the Danube is already in arms.

BRUSSELS, 11.—Le Nord says Lord Derby's reservation on signing the protocol has been misinterpreted at Constantinople. Lord Derby has since written to Constantinople categorically declaring that the Porte must in no way rely upon

men and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage created quite a sensation. One hundred persons have been arrested on suspicion.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Senate did not reverse the decision of the deputies respecting Montenegro. At the last moment the In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote presented the budget. The actual surplus last year was £443,000. The estimates for the current year were: expenditures £78,794,000; revenue £79,020,000.

A special from Pera says that no positive reply on the subject of the Turkish circular has yet been received from Russia. A further prolongation of the armistice with Montenegro, for ten days, has been arranged.

A Vienna special says this government has lost all hope that peace will be maintained. From an official source I learn that the Turks are determined to relieve Niesics in a few days, which will be the signal for an outbreak of hostilities. There has been great excitement in Vienna all day. Every body apprehends that if a war breaks out, Austria will, sooner or later, be involved in the struggle.

LONDON, 13.—A dispatch from Scutari says fighting has been going on in the Miridite country since Dervish Pasha rejected all the propositions. The first day the Turks were beaten, but the second day they captured the position of Mueia, near Scutari. The result of the fighting is unknown.

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it is stated that the Turkish charge d'affairs at Berlin has telegraphed Safvet Pasha that Bismarck advised Turkey to reject the Russian demands.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote denied the statement of the Brussels Nord of April 11th, that Lord Derby had written to Constantinople categorically declaring that the Porte must in no way rely on England.

The Marquis of Hartington complained of the meagreness of the papers presented, since the protocol says the papers produced contain much that is highly unsatisfactory, and appear to make England directly responsible for the present situation. The attitude of England was not justified by the papers before the House. He said if there is justification, there is nothing in the papers to show it.

BELGRADE, 13.—It is stated in official circles here that the Turkish army is suffering greatly from want of provisions, and at some places is threatened with starvation. It is fully expected there will be massacres of Christians when the Turkish soldiers are reduced to desperation by privation.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13.—A grand council of war is being held. The Cabinet regards the Turkish circular as a complete rejection of the protocol, and therefore declines the Porte's proposal to send a special plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg as further negotiation is useless.

serves from Asia to the Turkish frontier.

It is stated that Germany does not wish to see the neutrality of Roumania violated, consequently the principal Russian attack will be on the Asiatic side.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says Russian officers from Persia report that 40,000 Persian troops are concentrated near the Turkish frontier.

The Czar will start on the 24th inst. for the vicinity of the army.

Russian and Turkish securities are at the lowest point since the outbreak of the insurrection.

PARIS, 14.—There was a panic on the Bourse shortly after the opening, but a better feeling prevails now.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says, in official circles war is regarded as inevitable, but Russian military measures do not indicate the immediate opening of the campaign. It is believed that Austria will make an effort at pacification, but likely without success.

LONDON, 14.—The Atlantic Cable officials announce that the shilling tariff for news messages, and the sixpenny rate for deferred business, will be continued, notwithstanding the advance to the three shilling rate which takes place on the 1st of May.

The New Free Press says the Turks have commenced throwing a bridge over the Danube at Kalafat.

BRUSSELS, 14.—Le Nord's telegram, from London, says the English government is of the opinion that under the present circumstances any further step for the maintenance of peace is useless.

LONDON, 14.—The Turkish note uses very strong language. The five points of Count Schouvaloff's declaration are answered seriatim. The Sublime Porte notifies to the signatory powers the following declaration—

First—in adopting towards Montenegro some line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Serbia, the Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the Prince two months ago that it would spare no effort to reach an understanding with him, even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of the Ottoman territory, the Porte purposed the rectification of the line of demarcation which secured advantage to Montenegro, and it henceforward depends entirely upon the moderate counsels which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cetinje, whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

Second—The Imperial Government is prepared to apply all promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with fundamental provisions of our constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the imperial government, in its full and entire liberty, will continue to apply its instructions.

Third—The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian government

national law and treaties, Turkey cannot allow foreign agents or representatives charged to protect the interests of their compatriots, to have any mission of official supervision. The imperial government, in fact, is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civilization as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without example in the world. The treaty of Paris gave explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the powers who participated in it as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished, by a protocol in which Turkey had no share, and if Turkey appeals to the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, it is not that that treaty has created in her favor any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to the grave reasons which in the interests of the general peace of Europe induced the powers twenty years ago to place the recognition of inviolability of this Empire's right to sovereignty under guarantee of a collective promise. With regard to the clause which, in case of non-execution of promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures, the Imperial Government perceives therein a fresh attack upon its dignity and its rights, a measure of intimidation calculated to deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity, and the source of grave complications, both in the present and future. No consideration therefore can arrest the government in its determination to protest against the views enunciated in the protocol of the thirty-first of March, and to treat it, as far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity, and consequently also of all obligatory character. Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause and trusting in God, she is determined to ignore what has been decided without her and against her resolve to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her. In this regard she will not cease to contrast attacks directed against her with the general principles of public right and the authority of the great European act which pledges the honor of the powers that signed the protocol of the 31st March, a document which in her eyes has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of the cabinets which she has the right to consider animated towards her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate simultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of avoiding the dangers by which the general peace is threatened. The reply which the Imperial Government has made to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia furnished the powers with suitable elements for bringing about this result, which they most

423 HORTON & CO. THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING. ...