

sury bench. He rose almost immediately and announced his resignation as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which, he said, had been accepted by the Queen, and he only continued to hold office until the appointment of his successor. He regretted that under the circumstances it would not be justifiable for him to follow the customary course of explaining, in detail, the difference which led him to resign. The cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions of a grave and important character, in which he was not able to concur. To prevent needless alarm, he would say he did not consider these measures as necessarily tending to bring about war. He gave the cabinet credit for sincerely desiring European peace, but he could not regard the measures which have been resolved upon as prudent in the interests of peace or necessary for the safety of the country. When the concurrence of parliament is asked for the measures of which he had spoken, he would vindicate his opinion. He would state, however, that he did not dissent from the cabinet's view of the conditions upon which Europe might go into the congress. He lamented the obstacles of the meeting of the congress, but the fault did not rest with the government of this country.

Lord Beaconsfield said that he would willingly refrain from noticing the reasons which had influenced Lord Derby to resign until a period when those reasons might be legitimately considered by the house. So much mischief might occur from unnecessary mystery that it was his duty to say that, in consequence of the belief of government that the congress would not be held, and that the hopes of rectifying the disturbed balance of power in the Mediterranean had ceased, it was the duty of the ministers to consider what step should be taken to prevent the impending mischief. They had therefore advised Her Majesty to avail herself of the services of her reserve forces. A message to that effect would be laid before parliament.

Lord Beaconsfield deeply deplored that he would not have the support of Lord Derby when he submitted the measures on which the cabinet had resolved. He had felt of late that the political ties between Lord Derby and himself must soon terminate, but he had believed that it would be in a very different and more natural manner, namely, that he (Lord Beaconsfield) would disappear from the scene while Lord Derby would remain to take a leading part in public affairs. He was sustained at the present moment by the confidence that the policy government recommended to Her Majesty would tend to the maintenance of her empire, the freedom of Europe and the greatness and security of the country.

The opposition, in the absence of definite information, abstained from raising any discussion for the present.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington pointed out that as on Monday the House was to receive the royal message, which must indicate that the situation was either one in which war was imminent, or at least the crisis was one of extreme gravity, the eastern correspondence should contain not only communications between Russia and England, but communications showing the opinions of the other great powers.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that the papers submitted would give full information as to the correspondence with all the powers. He would postpone consideration of budget until April 8th, so as to enable the House to discuss the royal message on April 4th. Government felt that the time had arrived when they should take a decided step. They also felt, in view of the recent event which, in a great measure had set aside the force of the treaties under which Turkey had hitherto been governed, that it was perfectly right and proper there should be a fresh examination of the question. Government did not object to the treaty of San Stefano being taken as a basis for the new arrangement. They had not attempted to stand on any question of form, but only desired a full and fair discussion. They regretted the efforts to bring it about had not been more satisfactory; but, having resulted as they have, government was obliged to consider the position of the country as one of the great Powers, having

an interest in the European settlement, and obliged also to consider its peculiar interests, and whether it should be by means of a conference or in any other way endeavor to maintain them, he asked to be excused from entering into details as to the course government might feel it their duty to adopt.

Gladstone deprecated the attempt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to vindicate the government before the production of the correspondence. He hoped the correspondence would satisfactorily explain why England was solely responsible for the failure of the congress.

A Belgrade dispatch says: Tomorrow is the last day for the Servians to retire within the treaty boundaries, but the troops as yet have received no orders to that effect.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: Russia has adopted an utterly indefensible attitude, and unless she withdraws, it may be necessary for us to be prepared to fully assert our rights.

A special from Portsmouth says: Orders have been received at the dock yard for the immediate preparation of all the troop ships belonging to both the Indian and Imperial Governments, except the *Szmoon*, and assistance for transportation, in the event of an emergency, of an expeditionary army corps. Rumors to this effect have been for some time current, but orders, now positive and definite, have been issued with the concurrence of controller of the navy.

A telegram from Constantinople says: On Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Sultan, and Vefik and Safvet Pashas had a private conference, which lasted three hours.

A Bucharest dispatch says: It is stated that two divisions of Russian cavalry have been ordered to return to Roumania from Bulgaria immediately, to occupy a strategic line from Sinaia to Predeal.

The admiralty have purchased the large mail steamer *Menotus*, building on the Tyne, for a troop ship.

In consequence of the request of the Russian headquarters, the Servian cabinet, after a council to-day, ordered 30 battalions of Servian troops to provisionally occupy Sophia, the Russian troops there having been ordered to join the army before Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—The *Agence Russe* says: The version of Gortschakoff's reply, which appeared on Thursday morning, is wholly inaccurate. Russia does not maintain the right of vetoing the discussion of the terms of the treaty outside of European jurisdiction. Gortschakoff has maintained throughout for each member of the congress absolute liberty to discuss every clause, and also perfect freedom of opinion and decision.

Lord Derby's resignation has caused no surprise in official circles in St. Petersburg, where it was expected.

PARIS, 29.—A correspondent at Vienna has had an interview with Ignatieff, who has not despaired of the meeting of congress. The General said that England, by entering the Sea of Marmora in violation of the treaty of 1856, had placed herself in a difficult position, out of which she was endeavoring to extricate herself in such a manner as would save her *amour propre*. She consequently puts forward unacceptable demands, but the Russians will stay before Constantinople so long as the British fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora. Ignatieff has authorized the contradiction of the report in the New York journals respecting his journey to Vienna. He says he has had no conversation with any correspondent of a New York journal.

VIENNA, 29.—It is reported that Gen. Ignatieff's first interview with Count Andrassy has yielded satisfactory results to Gen. Ignatieff, who, in conversation to-day, said that Count Andrassy would leave nothing standing of the San Stefano treaty. It is stated that the attempt has been resumed in Vienna to find a middle course in regard to the congress, as a compromise between England and Russia.

HAVANA, 29.—A proclamation dated Santiago de Cuba, March 29, and signed by General Martinez Campos, has been made public here. The proclamation declares that peace has been substantially re-established in the greater part of the district lately in rebellion, and that it is now necessary to heal the wounds occasioned by ten years of strife. Therefore, in accordance with article 20 of the peace condi-

tions, and by the authority of the home government, the General decrees:

First. The authorities of pacified territories are to observe the most complete oblivion for past events, and strive to prevent a resuscitation of bygone passions.

Second. All persons now in imprisonment for treason, rebellion and sedition, or for being accessory thereto, are to be liberated and returned to their homes, if desired, and those who have escaped punishment are not to be proceeded against.

Third. All cases now pending before the tribunals of the Island for such crimes are to be abandoned immediately.

Fourth. All persons banished or deported for such causes, are to be permitted to return home and are to be exempt from molestation or prosecution for their previous conduct.

Fifth. All persons included in the foregoing articles, and those residing in foreign countries, are to regain their rights of citizenship.

Sixth. All deserters from the Spanish forces who are still in arms are to be pardoned if they surrender by April 15th.

PARIS, 29.—A Vienna correspondent states that Ignatieff informed him that his mission was to harmonize the interests of Austro-Hungary with modifiable provisions of the treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29.—General Melikoff has addressed a note to the Porte demanding the dismissal of the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople. Safvet Pasha communicated the note to Minister Layard, who, in accordance with the instruction of the British government, replied that the fleet would remain until after the departure of the Russians from the environs of Constantinople. The Porte handed the reply to Gen. Melikoff without remark.

LONDON, 29.—A special from Belgrade reports that the Servians have received orders from San Stefano to march, with all their available forces, to Pristina and Albania.

A Constantinople special says: It is thought that Safvet Pasha will request England to withdraw her fleet, as Russia and Turkey are now allies.

A Vienna correspondent states that Gen. Ignatieff, so far, seems to have confined himself to demonstrating that Russia's military position is such that she has no occasion to fear anything, and that she has carefully considered Austria's interests. The correspondent thinks that he comes too late to impress those views, as Austria's opinion is already tolerably well formed, while if he has any more positive proposals he may be early, as Austria still seems to cling to the hope of a European solution.

A Berlin dispatch says: Gen. Ignatieff seems authorized to promise, as the price of Austria's neutrality, a restriction of the Bulgarian and Montenegrin frontier, a railway from Salonica to the Austrian frontier, and the possible extension of the Austrian territory. If those conditions are accepted, Russia is expected to take action in the congress.

A Vienna correspondent gives an account of an interview he had with Gen. Ignatieff, who declared that he did not wish to join a war, as it certainly would be without result. He argued that the treaty carefully guarded the English and Austrian interests. He saw no reason why England should not take Mitylene if it chooses, but the Dardanelles must remain open. He attributed the difference relative to the congress to a mere misunderstanding of words.

Another telegram from Vienna says: It is untrue that Count Andrassy informed Elliott that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Things looked very favorable to Russia at the commencement of the week, but have now resumed an uncertain aspect. Count Andrassy shows no disposition to yield to the persuasions of Gen. Ignatieff. The latter only speaks of the explanations, not of the concessions to be made by Russia.

A correspondent at Vienna says: Views of Austria and Russia are so widely different, the feasibility of an understanding is doubtful. Austria is certainly opposed to any scheme of partition.

The *Times* in a leading editorial, speaks of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to be foreign secretary, as an actual fact, and considers that it may be taken as a

pledge that no measures of mere hostility to Russia will be adopted, and that it should facilitate any further negotiations.

The *Post*, in a leader, states that Gen. Ignatieff will probably visit Berlin, Paris and Rome, and finally London.

A Vienna dispatch says: It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is making further efforts to assemble the congress, and has asked England to forward a precise statement of her demands.

A special from Pera states that the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas has ended. All foreign vessels, except the English, manned their yards as he left in the imperial yacht on Thursday.

A special from Vienna says: News from England has brought Ignatieff's negotiations to a standstill. Count Andrassy will at present listen to no proposal, and would certainly, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, insist on the concessions which Russia is now indisposed to make. A committee of the Austrian general staff has reported that the treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power to Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Albania.

A special from Constantinople announces that the Turks have abandoned Kavak, at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus.

LONDON, 30.—All the Vienna correspondents of the London journals concur in the statement that General Ignatieff's mission has failed.

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent doubts whether General Ignatieff has power, and will so alter his map of Bulgaria as to suit the views there, but should some kind of an agreement be come to about the map, there will still be a good deal to be said as to the organization of the principalities by Russia and its occupation by 50,000 men for two years. The desire for an understanding may be sincere, but the views are so widely divergent that it may be doubted whether this will be easy of accomplishment.

It is learned, on fair authority, that from the positions near the Bosphorus nothing can prevent the Russians from marching to the coast, and seizing a fort commanding the entrance to the Black Sea.

It is stated that the Russian quartermasters' department in Roumania has been ordered to engage 10,000 carts.

The Russians have forbidden the export of cereals from the lower Danube.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: "The balance in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta." The article continues: "The calling out of the reserve, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insert in the treaty of San Stefano a single stipulation clashing with the interests of others or injuriously affecting them by its reservation. Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the east an era of prosperity and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore the aberrations which may counteract her pacific work, but at the same time she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifice, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

Correspondents of the provincial journals say they believe that some steps for safeguarding British interests, like the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea or occupation of Gallipoli, have been determined upon.

The correspondence concerning the conference is published to-day. The facts are substantially the same as previously communicated in previous dispatches. Austria is the only government which expressed an opinion about England's demand for the submission of all the articles of the treaty or San Stefano to the congress. Austria thought the restoration of full liberty of action by the powers a sufficient guarantee, and that it was not to the interest of England or Austria to raise difficulties. On this the joint preliminary conference of ambassadors at Berlin was suggested by Bismarck, and immediately declined by England, because it was useless.

In conversation with the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Gortschakoff said that if the congress made any modifications in the

treaty, they would be subject to further arrangements between Russia and Turkey. Russia could only accept the discussion of those points of the treaty affecting European interests.

The British ambassador at Vienna telegraphed Lord Derby on the 23d inst., that he was informed that Prince Gortschakoff told the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of Bessarabia to be discussed by the congress.

The following notice has been prepared for issuance to the officers of the districts throughout the kingdom:

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct, by proclamation, that the first class of the army reserve force be ordered out for permanent service, all men belonging to said reserve are required to report at headquarters on or before — for the purpose of rejoining the army.

ATHENS, 30.—Fierce fighting has occurred at Macrinza between the insurgents and the Turks. Several Turkish vessels are bombarding the villages. The British iron turret ship *Devastation* and the corvette *Ruby* are cruising along the coast of Macedonia for the purpose of rescuing refugee women and children.

ROME, 30.—The Pope received ex-President Grant, his wife and son, to-day. Chatard, rector of the American College, awaited Gen. Grant in the hall of the Swiss Guard, and accompanied him to the Pope's apartments, where Cardinal Me lossky presented him to the Pope, who received him with every mark of distinction.

LONDON, 31.—The *Times*' Rome special says: Pope Leo's allocution, delivered at the consistory on Thursday, gives the Italians general satisfaction. Allusion to churches' captivity is very mild. His holiness expresses no intention to struggle to recover his temporalities. The main stress of the allocution is laid on the relations which it is intended should exist between the Pope and cardinals. The sacred college typifies the Council of Seventy, called by Moses to be his assistants and advisers in the government of the people of Israel. He wishes the cardinals to be his bystanders and fellow laborers, and test it, lest it should be thought that merely unmeaning words fell from his lips. He expresses all the reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and begging it may never fail him. It was the dearest wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the Universal Church should rest on the Council of Cardinals. This, says the *Times*' correspondent, is a clear hint of the return to the old constitution of the church. The reference to the Council of Trent seems plainly intended as a repeal of the act of the Vatican Council which, by declaring Pope Pius IX infallible, entitled him to dispense with the advice of either the College or Council.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says: Count Andrassy is making fresh efforts to bring about a meeting of the congress, and thinks Russia will eventually yield to England's demands. Count Andrassy informed General Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the powers. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of a congress in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Andrassy to state Austria's demand. The Count declined, as he still hoped for a congress, but declared if he had to consider the treaty solely from an Austrian point of view, he would demand far greater concessions than if he had to consider it in relation to the general interests of Europe. Ignatieff also failed to convince the Emperor. The *Telegraph*'s correspondent says he has the foregoing on the highest official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles of Roumelia to surrender Bessarabia unless invited to do so by the powers.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from St. Petersburg, says: Despite the general excitement, a few men in high position advocate a final attempt at conciliation by the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople pending arbitration by a neutral sovereign.