

PARIS, 22.—*La Bien Public* announces that M. Dufaure will form a new cabinet.

The Carlist General Doregaray has taken refuge on French soil. The Carlist cause is considered hopelessly lost.

It is stated that President McMahon has called on M. Delfaure to take charge of the Ministry of the Interior until the meeting of the Chambers. M. Buffet resigned on the ground that he was no longer possessed of sufficient authority to conduct the administration.

ROME, 22.—The Italian Minister at Vienna will be created an ambassador.

It is announced that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to stop fighting now that success is hopeless.

LONDON, 22.—A Vienna special reports great floods in Upper Mariva; one hundred and twenty houses have been destroyed.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Whitebread, member for Bedford, moved a resolution in regard to the treatment of fugitive slaves, calling for a revocation of the recent circulars issued by the admiralty. He asserted that these instructions sent to the commanders of our men-of-war, indicated an inclination on the part of the government to abandon the traditional policy of England in regard to slavery.

Hanbury, member for Tamworth, liberal conservative, moved as an amendment to the resolution that it is desirable to await further information from the royal commission appointed to inquire into the subject. He maintained that the circulars contrasted favorably with those issued by the liberal government. He argued that when the U. S. and Russia were great slave-owning powers they would not have tolerated the high handed doctrines which were now proclaimed. It would not be creditable for England to take up a position now which she could not have maintained against them. He advised the House to hesitate before attempting, by a mere declaration of its feelings, to enforce the observance of English municipal law on foreign nations. The Government were quite justified in referring the subject to a commission if only for the object of seeing to what extremity it could push English municipal law in favor of the slave, and in order that the question might not be decided under the influence of popular excitement.

Foster believed that both policy and law would vindicate the position that a slave once received on a British man-of-war could not be surrendered. There was not a single constituency in the country which would not at once repudiate the idea of waiting for the report of the commission.

Sir John Holker, attorney-general, declared that the last circular correctly defined the law.

Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, said the government hoped, by means of the commission, to be able to reconcile the maintenance of the utmost extent of personal liberty with their own international obligations, and good faith towards friendly nations. He pointed to the act passed by the liberal government, empowering Colonial courts, under certain circumstances, to restore slaves illegally captured, as a proof of the inconsistency of the opposition. The debate was adjourned.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £40,000.

England is negotiating for extradition treaties with South American States and for new ones with Russia, France, Belgium, and the United States.

The English government does not recognize the exclusive right of France to fishing at Newfoundland. The question is before a joint commission.

In the House of Commons this evening Samuel Whitbread, liberal member for Redford, moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House a slave once admitted on board a British vessel should be treated as free, and should not be removed or ordered to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; also that all orders, circulars and instructions to the contrary should be withdrawn.

BERLIN, 22.—The Federal Council has accepted the bill passed by the Reichstag, amending the penal code.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Tolosa says that as the Alfonsists entered that city the Carlists retreated towards Alsasua and the Amezcoas mountains. Alfonso left

Tolosa on Tuesday morning and reviewed the armies of Generals Loma, Moriones and Campos, which were drawn up on the road from Tolosa to Hernani. He visited Hernani afterwards, and entered San Sebastian amid great popular enthusiasm. The citadel and fleet saluted him.

A salute to the *News*, from San Sebastian, states that Alfonso visited Andoain and Santa Barbara, and was received with wild enthusiasm.

The *Times* Paris despatch says it seems to be now decided that as soon as the Carlist war is over, ex-Queen Isabella will enter Spain; King Alfonso will meet her at the frontier and conduct her to the capital.

Mrs. Green, who lost her life in the *Strathclyde* disaster, was the niece of Boucicault, and not his daughter.

Winslow, the Boston forger, was remanded to prison to-day till March 2nd, to await the arrival of officers with extradition papers.

The *S. S. Switzerland* from New York, January 30th, while steaming up the channel at Antwerp, yesterday, ran down the brigantine *Hero*, and four of the crew of the latter were drowned; the *Switzerland* was uninjured.

MADRID, 23.—A *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral here, to-day, for King Alfonso's entrance into Tolosa. It may now be considered that the war is virtually at an end.

The Archbishop of Toledo and other prelates have petitioned the Cortes to grant Catholic unity, and to prohibit any other worship in Spain.

The Carlists are now concentrated at Cosesno and Zumoncaga. Don Carlos is with the former. The son of the Carlist general Elio was killed in the engagement at Penolata.

TASHKEND, 23.—The Russian troops under General Scobeleff entered Khokand on Tuesday, and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who expressed great satisfaction at the announcement of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia.

VIENNA, 23.—A semi-official report from Constantinople announces that Turkey has sent an ultimatum to Serbia and Montenegro, demanding the recall of their subjects from the insurgent ranks within a month, or the Porte will occupy both principalities.

LONDON, 23.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought up at the Bow Street police court to-day. The secretary of the American legation read a telegram from Hamilton Fish, the American secretary of state, stating that an officer with the proper papers had sailed from the U. S. on Saturday last, and he therefore asked for the remand of Winslow for another eight days. Winslow then asked leave to speak, which was accorded to him. He said that when his family were at Rotterdam all their money, consisting of about 1,500 pounds, was taken from them except 200 dollars; the only money he himself possessed was thirty-five dollars, consequently he was unable to employ counsel. He asked to be remanded for a shorter period than eight days in the chance of the officers arriving sooner than was anticipated. The justice, Sir Thomas Henry, said this would be useless, and he remanded the prisoner until Thursday, the second of March.

An election for a member of the House of Commons occurred to-day for East Suffolk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the succession to the peerage of Viscount MacMahon; the late member, Lieut. Col Barne, conservative, was elected.

The *Moniteur* states that the Carlists are so utterly dispersed that the Alfonsists have been obliged to telegraph to Paris for news of their whereabouts. The *Moniteur* believes that the Carlists, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle, have disbanded and resumed their peaceful avocations.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the court has allowed the Count Von Arnim three weeks respite on account of his health, and at the end of that time he is required to surrender himself and to serve his term of imprisonment.

HAVANA, 23.—Jamaica advices, of yesterday, state that the condition of affairs in Hayti is alarming; the revolutionists have purchased the steamer *Octavia*, had taken in ammunition, and sailed from Jamaica for Port au Prince. President Dominique has ordered Cuban refugees to quit the country within thirty hours, on penalty of being delivered up to Spanish gunboats.

A monetary panic is imminent. Bills of exchange of large houses on New York have been returned protested.

MADRID, 23.—It is officially announced that a council of generals has been held in the north, at which King Alfonso presided; the council decided to attack the Carlists on all sides.

General Primo de Rivera is marching against Zumarraga.

The fortifications near Estella have been destroyed.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 23.—King Alfonso will remain here a few days.

It is said that Ex-Queen Isabella will reach the frontier on Friday or Saturday next.

VIENNA, 23.—The *Presse* says that there are 28,000 Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia, and they are resolved rather to starve than to return to their homes. Two British men-of-war are cruising off the Dalmatian coast.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—The newspapers are authorized to contradict the story to the effect that Turkey had sent an ultimatum to Serbia and Montenegro, demanding that they recall their subjects from the insurgent ranks within a month, otherwise the Turks will occupy both principalities.

LIVERPOOL, 24.—C. E. & A. Dixon, merchants, have failed; their liabilities are reported at three million five hundred thousand; their assets are believed to be good. They were large holders of the National Steamship Company's shares. The latter declined to-day from 11 to 8 and 8½.

LONDON, 24.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the *Strathclyde* disaster was concluded to-day. The jury, after an hour and a half's deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the officer in charge of the steamer *Franconia*, and expressed indignation against the officers of that steamer for steaming away without rendering any aid. The jury also censured the captain of the tug which, in answer to the *Franconia's* signals, went to her instead of to the wrecked vessel.

Phillip Wroughton, conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Berkshire, in place of Benyon, resigned.

Dennison, conservative, was to-day elected to Parliament in East Atwood, Nottinghamshire, beating Bristowe, the liberal candidate, by 187 votes. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Viscount Galway; the contest was bitter and there were serious riots at various workshops, in which many persons were injured. The Lion Hotel, headquarters of the conservatives, was besieged by a mob, and troops had to be sent there to restore order.

In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on the slave circulars was resumed. Mr. Forsyth, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir Wm. Harcourt and others supported Mr. Whitbread's motion, for the revocation of the circulars, and deprecated the government's attempt to evade the responsibility by means of a royal commission.

Disraeli defended the government's course. He pointed to the dispatch written by Lord Clarendon in 1871, rebuking an officer on the East India station for receiving fugitive slaves. He said the question was—could the House alter the law of nations? He had heard with great pleasure that the slavery question was no party question; the opposition had, however, appealed to independent members on both sides of the House with a view of putting the government in a minority. He stigmatized this as dastardly. He urged the desirability of appointing a commission, and by this means obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Whitbread's motion was rejected.

Mr. Hanbury, on the first night of the debate, moved an amendment that it is desirable to await further information from the royal commission; to this McGee, to-night, offered an addition providing that the circular be withdrawn pending the result of the commission's enquiry.

Disraeli opposed Fawcett's amendment, and it was rejected; Hanbury's amendment was then agreed to.

The *Times* has a letter from Pera, commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says that the most ominous rumors were spread about as to the gravity of the Padiashah's illness, and speculation was afloat as to what the people might be looking forward to should affairs come to the worst. The Sul-

tan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne seems to have been abandoned, and the heir is not the Sultan's eldest son, but his brother.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Marquis of Hartington asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relating to the Suez Canal shares. In reply, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Stokes and M. de Lasps were negotiating in relation to the modification of the Suez canal dues, but the new modifications could not operate until they were approved by the Khedive, the Sublime Porte, and the maritime powers interested; the negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily, and Stokes would soon return to England. It would be inconvenient to the Government to enter into further details.

NAPLES, 24.—The Burmese embassy has arrived here and brings several presents for Victor Emanuel.

BERLIN, 24.—The thaw has caused the rivers to rise throughout the country, and freshets are particularly severe in Saxony and Silesia. The water has burst the dykes near Magdeburg, Kalbe and Wittenberg, and half the district of Barby, 100 miles from Magdeburg, is submerged, and great distress is apprehended. Several railway accidents have occurred in consequence of the washing away of embankments. The banks of the Vistula are inundated for miles near Pless, and many families are homeless.

POINT DE GALLE, Ceylon, 24.—Twenty survivors, out of upwards of eighty persons, who were on board the emigrant ship *Strathmore*, have been landed here by a passing vessel; it is supposed that all the others perished. The *Strathmore* sailed from London for New Zealand, and has been missing a long time. It appears that she was wrecked on the Crovet Islands, in July, 1875.

PESTH, 24.—The Danube has been rising all day, and at 9 o'clock to-night the water was 7 metres above the ordinary level; several quarters of Pesth and Buda are submerged. A distillery undermined by the current fell to-night, crushing eleven persons. Corn is completely inundated, and hundreds of people have been driven from their homes.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from San Sebastian, dated Thursday, says that King Alfonso goes to Tolosa to-day, and will establish his headquarters there. Don Carlos is at Gelizouds, which is on the high road to Bayonne, within a few miles of the frontier.

A telegram to the owners of the *Strathmore* says that forty of her passengers and crew were saved, and that all the rest of the persons on board were drowned.

A special from Pesth says that the Danube has risen 14 feet in the past 48 hours, and is still rising.

PARIS, 25.—It is stated that Spain has agreed to pay an indemnity to the family of Reggodeau, executed in Cuba, and to court martial the officer who ordered his execution.

Noon. The Bourse is flat, and there is almost a panic, as all kinds of securities are falling rapidly; the feeling of anxiety is supposed to be in consequence of the elections.

ANDOIN, 25.—Four Carlist battalions, the first which enlisted in Guipuzcoa, have submitted to King Alfonso, and have asked for an amnesty.

MADRID, 25.—The *Gazette Official* publishes details of the submissions which have so far been made by Carlists. It estimates that in addition to the four Carlist battalions at Andoin, a total of 1,400 persons have returned to their allegiance; among them are the Marquis of Villa Vord and Generals Blanco and Palacio, who have tendered their submissions to the Spanish consul at Bayonne.

BUDA, 25.—The old town of Buda, just here, and Waitzen, twenty miles to the north, are submerged, and the waters are every where rising.

LONDON, 25.—It is announced that the government will undertake the prosecution of Richard Bauner Oakley, the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, for swindling.

The steambloat from Calais to Dover, to-day, brought in six Greeks and five others of the crew of the ship *Lennie*, who are accused of having murdered the captain and others on the high seas; they were examined in France and extradited, and will be tried here for murder.

VIENNA, 25.—The *Wiener Presse*

reports that a great battle has taken place in Herzegovina, near Vossajevich, and that the Turks were totally defeated.

TRIESTE, 25.—Twenty more Garibaldians have been arrested at Castello Nuova while endeavoring to join the Herzegovinians.

LONDON, 26.—A Berlin dispatch says that the statement made in the Bavarian Diet yesterday by the President of the Council, in regard to railways, has had a marked effect on public opinion in north Germany, as the south German governments, including Saxony, have shown themselves unanimous in unwavering opposition to the imperial railway scheme, and as a majority of the Reichstag is also unfavorable, it is expected that the proposal will be altogether shelved for the present, even in its restricted application to Prussian railways alone.

The *Times* dispatch from Ragusa declares unfounded the report that arms had been landed from English vessels for the Herzegovinians.

The insurgents are about to resume active operations probably in upper Herzegovina.

Typhus, small pox and diphtheria are prevalent among the refugees.

The work of pacification makes no progress.

Advices from Mostar report serious differences among Turkish officials, defalcation from funds designed for rebuilding villages, and violent opposition on the part of the Mussulmans to the proposed reforms. It is reported that collisions are apprehended if the reforms are enforced.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* says that the census of Alsace and Lorraine shows a decrease of 20,000 in the population since 1871; the falling off is the largest in Lorraine.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the Austrian consul at Mostar has received orders to report at once any threatening attitude of the Mohammedans.

Austria ceases to subsidize refugees at the end of March.

Robert Watson Boyd has completed the negotiations for a four-oared crew to go to America during the coming regatta season, the crew will be composed of Robert Bagnall, bow, W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers, and Boyd himself as stroke. Boyd has challenged any crew in England to run over the championship course on the Thames or on the Tyne. If this challenge is not accepted he will assume the title of champion. The four will then proceed to America as the representative English crew.

John Ruskin has been elected to the Slade professorship of the fine arts at the Oxford University.

The six Greeks and five others of the crew of the ship *Lennie*, charged with the murder of Captain Hatfield, were arraigned this morning and remanded to prison.

A Berlin letter says that a colossal statue of Bismarck will be sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia; a copy is to be erected at Kissingen, on the spot where Kullman attempted the chancellor's life.

MADRID, 26.—It is officially reported that eight Carlist battalions have refused to fire on the royalists, and after a conflict between the officers and men the force was disbanded and surrendered, in parties, at Tolosa yesterday. Carlist parties are soliciting an amnesty by thousands.

A dispatch from the royalist General, Martinez Campos, announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete break up of the remaining Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

SCHONEBECK, 26.—The inundations in Germany have caused fearful damage. The water entered 600 or 700 houses in this town, most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are subsiding. Newspapers are appealing for contributions for the sufferers.

HALIFAX, 26.—The steamer *Farday* has arrived at Torbay and will leave in a few days to repair the cable between Torbay and Rye Beach.

A telegram from Rangoon to the *Times* says that an outbreak occurred in jail at Moulin, in which eleven prisoners were killed and several wounded.

A dispatch from San Sebastian to the *Daily News* says that 8,000 Carlists submitted to King Alfonso at Tolosa.