

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Missouri Republican, March 11, '84.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

EXPIRATION OF THE FORTY DAYS.—The period of forty days allowed by the Porte for the acceptance by Russia of the terms of adjustment proposed by the four Powers, expired on Thursday, Feb. 8, and the Porte or its allies are now fully justified in taking without further notice, such measures as they may deem necessary in opposition to the Czar.

THE ALLIED FLEETS AND THE RUSSIANS.—Movement of the troops, etc.—Advises from Constantinople state that the French and English admirals had fixed the period of fifteen days from the 27th of January for the Russian vessels to return to their harbors in the Black Sea.

A camp for 40,000 men is being prepared at a place six miles from Constantinople, on the banks of the sea of Marmora.

In Asia, Gen. Goussard has resumed offensive operations against the Russians.

Dates from Bucharest of Feb. 1, state that the Russians have 60,000 men before Kulefat, and that the Emperor has given orders to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without further loss of time.

Lord John Russell's Statement in the House of Commons.—On the 13th ult., Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, said that Admiral Dundas found, when in the Black Sea, that the anchorage was not secure, and the fog and weather was such that if he remained in the Sea any length of time the fleet would have been disabled for the service for which it was intended. Lord John admitted that there had been a difference of opinion between the English Ambassador and the Admiral, at Constantinople—but that it was upon a professional question.—Arrangements had, however, been agreed upon between the English and French Ambassadors, as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets—subject, however, to the discretion of the admirals in regard to the safety of the fleets.

With regard to Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, Lord John said that he believed his noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office had no reason to feel dissatisfied with the results of the Count's mission to the Emperor of Austria. The object of the mission appeared to have been to secure the neutrality of Austria in the event of a war with England and France, and it was satisfactory to know that the mission had failed. (Cheers.)

RUSSIAN TACTICS.—SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND KALEFAT.—According to letters from Krajova, the bad weather has, alone, prevented the Russians from attacking Kulefat. The investing army has made a movement in advance, but active operations will not begin before March, when the forage for crossing the Danube will be ready.

A letter from Krajova of the 4th instant, states that the expedition against Kulefat, which was put in motion on the 25th ultimo, was countermanded, because the Ottoman troops were menacing the more easterly points on the left bank of the river. Gen. Aurep has sent for more engineers, sappers and pioneers.

Three Russian Regiments, one of which is the Chasseur Regiment Odesa, have been re-organized by them. They must be completely re-organized before they can again take the field. Up to the 27th, the Russian corps had formed a semi-circle, the extent of which is about thirty-five English miles, around the Turkish position at Kulefat.—Early on the morning of the 28th, there was a general advance on the part of the Russians, and in the evening of the same day the right wing had left Oltine about seven English miles in the rear. The Centre met with considerable resistance, but when the infantry came up the Turks retired to their entrenchments; the left wing has taken a position in the neighborhood of Boleschiti. The general attack on Kulefat must now depend on the state of the weather alone, as all the troops which are to be employed in this perilous enterprise are on the spot. The Russians have now 41,000 foot, 12,000 horse, 3,000 sappers and miners, and 120 guns in Little Wallachia. The reserve at Slatina, is to amount to 15,000 men. General Schilders is to have the whole and sole direction of the projected passage of the Danube, but there will be hardly any change in the supreme command of the troops.

The last arrived number of the new Russian newspaper published at Bucharest, and entitled the Wallachian Monitor, contains a general order by Prince Gortschakoff, enacting that all the male population, from eighteen to forty years of age, married or unmarried, and of whatever profession, may be required by the generals, colonels, or *chefs de corps*, to render compulsory service (*robota*) to the Russian army; that horses, oxen, and all other draft cattle, besides waggons, may in like manner be taken for the same use; and lastly, that all the barks, boats and barges, found in the Danube may be taken at any moment for the Russian service. The ordinance applies to all Wallachian subjects, and any person attempting to evade it, will be brought before a court martial.

It is now clear that the future operations against Kulefat will be undertaken from Boleschiti, rather than from Redovan, although this last place, which is a most important position at the end of a spur of the Carpathians, will be strongly garrisoned.—Redovan is neither a town nor a village, but merely an inn with a few huts, situated on the last rising ground on the road from Krajova to Kulefat. It is supposed that this spot is very strongly fortified, but nothing positive is known on the subject, as the Russians permit no one to approach it.

The following accounts are given of skirmishes which are reported to have occurred lower down on the Danube: It is believed that a sanguinary engagement took place at Giurgovo on Sunday, the 5th instant, in which both sides suffered severe loss. The Turks, it is said, crossed the Danube in number three thousand, drove in the out posts, and attempted to take the town. In the end they withdrew across the Danube.

A Turkish detachment having passed the Danube in the night, destroyed the *tete du pont* of the Sereth, between Galatz and Ibraila, which was defended by two thousand Russians. The combat was fierce, and the Russians, who were inferior in numbers, were compelled to abandon the position.—The Turks destroyed the enemy's large new barracks.

BUCHAREST, February 1, 1884. The Russians have now 65,000 men before Kulefat. Prince Gortschakoff had resolved on removing his headquarters to Slatina, but the general persuaded the Prince to change his plan, and had handed him an order from the Emperor to use every effort to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without further loss of time. Both sides were anxiously expecting and preparing for a decisive attack.

MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND, &c.—The 4th, 11th and 17th Dragoons are reported to be under orders.

Both in military and naval departments extraordinary activity prevails.

All the arrangements for the transport of troops to Malta are pushed with the utmost activity. The guards will embark first, then the regiments of the line in England and Scotland, and lastly those in Ireland.

In general terms, it may be considered as certain that the whole of the first division, except perhaps the regiment from Ireland, will have set out by the first of March, and that the latter will have embarked before the 10th.

The British contingents for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns; 250 picked men in each battalion are to be armed with Minie rifles, and brigade commands will be conferred on young colonels.

The Liverpool Northern Daily Times of February 18, says:—

The fact that some of the Cunard steamers have been taken up by the government, to convey troops to the seat of war no longer admits of doubt. The agents have now themselves announced that the Cambria and the Niagara are engaged for that service, and we understand that they will leave Liverpool for Malta on Saturday next; but whether the troops which they are to convey will be embarked at this port or at Cork is as yet undecided. The government, we believe, wish to embark them at the latter point; but the proprietors prefer that they should sail direct from Liverpool.

The reports from the manufacturing districts show that notwithstanding the war-like demonstrations from the withdrawal of the Russian Ambassador and the active preparations for hostilities, trade has considerably improved, though prices have not experienced a corresponding advance.—This improvement has been stimulated in some measures by the advice of short supplies of cotton from America, and also by more cheering accounts of trade in the Indian and China market. It is also anticipated that the strike at Preston is drawing to a close, the masters having commenced the movement of opening their mills to such of the operatives as are willing to return to work. In the woollen districts trade is still very dull, and the hosiery and lace trades have as yet shown no signs of improvement.

PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—The French government continues its preparations for the struggle with great activity and perseverance.—Orders have been despatched from Paris for the fleet, to put to sea at once, and it was understood that the admiral in command was under orders from the Minister of Marine to proceed to Toulon, Algiers and Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of embarking the corps to Turkey.—The fleet has sailed and is now on its way to the Mediterranean.

The auxiliary troops, instead of being sent to Candia, as was at first intended, are to be sent to Euboea in Roumelia. Candia was found to be too distant. Enos, on the other hand, is exceedingly convenient. It is a town of some importance on the coast of the same name on the coast of Roumelia.

It appears that the present plan is to form the auxiliary at Adrianople, which is the key of European Turkey. That important place is between Constantinople and the enemy; and as long as it remains in the hands of Turkey and her allies the efforts of Russia to gain possession of Constantinople are hopeless. And it is certainly true that it affords more facilities than any other part of Turkey in Europe for the maintenance of the communications with England and France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes as follows:—The African force intended for service in Turkey will, it appears, be principally composed of two battalions from every regiment of Zouaves. These Zouaves are excellent troops for such a service; they combine the fierce impetuosity of irregular soldiers with the steadiness, firmness and discipline of the line. They are already aware of the service they are to be employed on and are said to be eager for an affair with the Moscovites, who will find in them such customers as they have rarely met with.

THE LATEST. MORE FIGHTING.—GREAT LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.—The following dispatches speak positively of a late conflict:—

Belgrade, Feb. 3, 1884. A serious fight took place at Tuzina on the 29th ult., which was attended with great loss on both sides.

The Turks retreated to Kulefat.

VIENNA, Friday night, Feb. 10, 1884.

Advices from Bucharest of the 16th inst. announce that 800 Turks, with eight gun boats and four sailing craft, crossed the Danube from Ruse to Giurgovo on the morning of the 5th. They landed near the Quarantine building and arranged themselves in line of battle. They were received by two battalions of Russians with a murderous fire, which lasted three hours. The Russians suffered severely, and the Turks finally returned to Ruzhich.

TEN THOUSAND CIRCASSIANS IN THE FIELD.—A letter from Trebizond of January 14th, states that Schamyl, at the head of 10,000 Circassians, was marching against Zakatli, an important military possession of the Russians.

LORD RAGLAN TO COMMAND THE ALLIED FORCES.—It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command of the allied forces, and the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Cardigan, General Evans and Brotherton, are to have appointments.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 1884.

ORLOFF'S MISSION.—Since Orloff's departure, great animation has prevailed, but matters wear a sombre and warlike aspect.

Paris, Feb. 13, 1884. The Russian is very firm, owing to reports that the Emperor of Austria had declared to Count Orloff that he would make common cause with the western Powers in the case of the Russians crossing the Danube. An important rise in the funds was produced by this—the three per cents closing at 29 3/4, and the four-and-a-half at 96 3/4.

RUSSIA'S FINAL INTENTIONS, &c.—It is confidently announced that a manifesto by Nesselrode is shortly expected at Vienna, in which Russia will announce to the world her final intentions.

A cabinet council sat on the 11th at London for three and a half hours.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

During one of the interviews between the Emperor of Austria and the Envoy Extraordinary, his Majesty is said to have acknowledged with the warmest expressions of gratitude his great obligations to the Emperor Nicholas; but at the same time Count Orloff was reminded that the first duty of a sovereign was to care for the welfare of his country. It would be folly to pretend to give a connected account of what has occurred here during the last week; but it may be considered certain that all the members of the administration are averse to any close alliance with Russia. Some days since a council was held at which the Emperor presided, and it is credibly related that the Ministers not only displayed the most pacific inclinations, but even urged that it would be advisable to avoid the expenses inseparable from the removal and concentration of large bodies of troops. This council was, however, overruled, and an army of some one hundred thousand men is now collected on the east and south eastern frontiers.

Credible information has also been given that the army in Austria, Italy and in the Romagna is being reinforced. The military authorities must naturally understand what they are about, but it strikes me that either too much or too little is done. If Austria is with France and England, the power of the revolutionary party

is broken, and there is no cause to fear that the tranquility of the Southern and Eastern provinces will be disturbed, but a powerful army on the North and North-eastern frontiers of the Empire would be requisite. If, on the contrary, Austria should be so blind to her own interests as to join Russia, she would be obliged to increase her armies, by at least 100,000 men, which would complete the ruin of her finances and destroy the property of the country for the next half of a century.

It is asserted that the Austrian government proposes to send Prince Windischgratz on a mission to St. Petersburg.

Advices from Vienna announce the mobilization of a corps of 25,000 men on the frontier of Lesser Wallachia. "The Emperor," says the Austrian State Gazette, "considering his duties of a good neighbor to the two belligerents, had not thought it right to increase his army in this direction so long as the struggle between Turkey and Russia was confined to Greater Wallachia, but now that the contest is extended into Lesser Wallachia and the Austrian frontier, the Emperor, who watches without ceasing over the interests of his States, and who wishes to preserve them from invasion from the west, has thought it right to place his force on a war footing. A portion of the garrison of Vienna will march to put this resolution into effect."

The Austrian, and indeed the whole German press is all unanimous in condemning the conduct of Russia and its disregard for the peace and order of Europe.—Count Orloff and Baron de Budyri left Vienna together on the 1st ult. The Austrian Correspondence of that day has an article complimentary to the Czar, though letters state that the last propositions have been refused. Prospects of peace on other bases continue to be held out. The neutrality proposed by Austria is still a matter of doubt, and there is a feeling in Vienna that Count Orloff may have gained great advantages for Russia. The West Correspondence of the 7th announces that while Russia and Turkey were fighting in Great Wallachia, Austria saw no reason for placing a corps on the Turkish frontier; but now that Lesser Wallachia has become the theatre of war, the government has resolved to station 25,000 men in the Walmodina frontier of the frontier. A telegraph dispatch from Vienna of Thursday evening, says: Count Buol has declared to the Turkish Ambassador that the recent concentration of Austrian troops on the north-eastern frontier is intended as a measure of precaution against Turkey.

HOLLAND.

POSITION ON THE WAR QUESTION, &c.—The Journal de Limbourg Maestricht announces that a resolution of the Dutch War Office orders the raising of four corps of 1,000 men each—a step which indicates the intention of Holland to place her army on a war footing.

By a telegraph despatch from the Hague, dated Saturday, we learn that the government of France and England have informed the government of Holland that the commercial flag of neutral States should be considered as that of a friendly power.

In Lombardy great excitement prevailed, and Marshall Radetzky had issued a proclamation to the effect that all persons detected in spreading false reports should be tried.

Throughout Southern Italy public feeling is much excited.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

THE DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.—The Dagbladen, a Danish journal, states that Russia has refused to recognize the declaration of neutrality, insisted that Sweden and Norway shall keep their ports closed against the belligerent powers. The Swedish government has, says this journal, replied by a refusal, and the Danish government has done the same. Large armaments are being prepared in Norway and Sweden. It will be remembered that the Flyveposten of Copenhagen had stated that Russia had accepted the declaration of neutrality.

Yesterday the Eastern question came before the Folkething upon the presentation of a bill authorizing a new levy of seamen. Several speakers pressed the government to explain its reasons for the recent declarations of neutrality. The government declined to do so, on the ground that the bill was adopted; but no one appears to believe that Danish neutrality can be maintained in case of war.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The following additional items of news are taken from a late letter from Hong Kong:

Since our last we are in receipt of dates from Shanghai to the 17th inst., and from Woonung to the 18th. The grand combined attack on the city by the land and sea forces, which we mentioned was expected, was made on the 17th inst. The Imperialists were repulsed with great loss, and two of their war junks were destroyed by the rebels, who showed great coolness and good management during the fight. Not so the Imperialists, who did not or could not bring their whole fleet into action.—Being unsuccessful in their attacks, they most wantonly set fire to and destroyed the suburbs from the river to the city wall, causing great distress, much loss of life, and immense destruction of property in the large native hongs. Cannonading is continually going on, but without any result; the rebels seem to keep the water side open, which enables them to get supplies.

At Pekin the strictest measures were being taken in the way of searching for insurgent emissaries, who were numerous in the capital, and no doubt the insurgents will meet with powerful resistance before reaching the capital, and the severe cold season may retard their advance.

At Ningpo there had been disturbances, and an extensive conspiracy of the Triad Society discovered.—Several executions had taken place, which had the effect of quelling the outbreak. Considerable alarm had been felt, but all was quiet at the last date, the 13th inst.

From Foochow our dates are to the 16th inst. There was continued fighting at Hing-wa-loo, and to us had been sent from the city. Her Majesty's brig Bitter was at anchor off Pagoda Island. The Foam had sailed for Liverpool on the 18th, and the Swedish brig Walter on the 15th for London, laden with Tea. The Hastings was nearly ready. Now that some trade has been going forward at the port the native merchants were attempting to establish a Hong monopoly, which the plenipotentiary will no doubt prevent, and we hear that the acting consul before reaching the capital, and the severe cold season may retard their advance.

The news of the northern insurgents is of increasing interest. Pekin gazettes were received down to the 17th of November, and the accounts show the wonderfully rapid progress of the insurgents through the Peichia provinces, as, notwithstanding their reported defeats, they were both north and south of the important city of Tientsin, the port of Pekin, at about sixty miles from it, situated on the Bellu, at the junction of the Grand Canal. The Chinese assert that the insurgents had possession of the place, and the same is reported at Canton, received by an express on the 14th inst., in thirteen days from Pekin; and also that two of the Emperor's uncles were at the head of 40,000 Tartars, on their way to meet the rebel army.

Trade is more buoyant and promising, but political causes may create serious interruption for a time.

At Shanghai the import market showed no signs of improvement. There was less doing, owing partly to scarcity of shipping for England. The export of tea from Shanghai was about 31-2 millions less than at the same time last year. Silk was brisk, and continued to arrive, and the export exceeds 32,000 bales. Freight, 25 10s, for ten, and 26 10s, for silk. Only one vessel loading.

At Canton all remains quiet, but the news from the north has produced some sensation and uneasy feeling, as it is generally supposed there is a strong party in the city in favor of Taiping-wang. It is feared that if Pekin falls there will be a serious outbreak.

We have to report the safe return to Woonung on the 18th inst., of his Imperial French Majesty's steamer Cassini, from Nankin, with his Excellency M. Bourblou. We could not obtain any particulars of his visit, as the steamer passes on to Shanghai.

COAST OF AFRICA.

The Faith, screw steamer, has arrived at Plymouth with mails from the West Coast of Africa. Trade particularly dull on the whole coast. Bona was a state of disorder and revolution. At Lagos every thing was at a stand still.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Progress of the Africanizing Policy.

Correspondence of the Sun.

HAVANA, Feb. 1st, 1884.

The Anglo Africanizing policy has been fairly inaugurated here. Gen. Pezuela has commenced his work with an unfeigned earnestness that reveals at once the grand object of his appointment. Please institute inquiries after that estimable American citizen in Paris who so politely asked Lord Howden's permission to say that the "Africanizing story was a humbug."

I would like to know if he can obtain from the British Minister at Madrid, a statement of the private instructions of the Anglo-Spanish clique in that capital to the Captain-General of Cuba.

The boast has been heard in Catalan circles here that the alliance which England has courted with France looks to more than the curbing of Russian ambition and the protection of her East India possessions. When the two Powers have settled the Eastern question, they will undertake the settlement of the Western question—that is, of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. France is to get equivalents in the Pacific for her support of the comprehensive policy by which England hopes to protect herself in the West as well as in the East. Santa Anna's recent movement is part of the grand policy.

Mexico is to become a Monarchy, and Santa Anna has instructions to avoid any settlement which might involve him in another war with the United States before the great Regulators of Europe are at leisure to sustain him. The Spaniards chuckle greatly over his management of the Mesilla Valley dispute. They say his treaty with Gen. Gadsden has extricated him from the necessity of immediate war, while it will supply him with money to carry out the part he is to play. The expedition from California against Lower California has, however, greatly disappointed them, and they pray heartily for the destruction of the "Yankee Pirates." By the way, look sharp towards Central America. I have heard some whispers, but must wait clearer information.

You may have better knowledge on these matters than is obtainable here, where every ray of light that happens to break out upon our dark firmament, starbles and surprises. You live in the full blaze of newspaper light, and cannot realize the situation of sensibility to small particles of news sought after and treasured, like grains of gold washed from the sands of some river that has long hid its treasure from mortal sight. But, to my little "pile," gathered with some labor, and sent to you at some risk a few days ago, a circular, of which the following is a translation, was privately communicated by the Government to the several boards that constitute the Administration.

Talking of Circulars reminds me that many of the clerks in the Secretary's Department have been discharged, on suspicion of giving out or letting slip the copy of the Secret Circular published in the United States, not long since.

"Gobernador Capitan General.—Being desirous of reporting to Her Majesty accurately in regard to the labor applicable in this island to agriculture, I request that you lay before me your opinion upon this subject, taking into view and studying the situation of the slave race relative to our internal and external relations; and the manner in which laborers can be increased in sufficient numbers to cover those requirements of agriculture which are not reached by the newly instituted system of colonization, the propriety of resorting or not (with due respect to our treaties with other nations regarding the slave trade) to the introduction of African apprentices; and finally, the form and manner in which this system can be best established, and whether else may occur to you upon this subject of so great importance.

"God preserve you many years.

"EL MARQUEZ DE LA PEZUELA.

HAVANA, 18th Jan. 1884.

The plan I have italicized require no comment to make them plain. The circular is simply a step to prepare the way for entering boldly, and extensively upon the Africanizing project. The Apprentice system will soon be openly instituted. In the meantime great preparations are making to carry on the slave trade. The traders say they have made all right with old Pezuela.

In Havana five vessels are fitting out for the slave trade—four more at Santiago de Cuba, and there are four at Trinidad and Cienfuegos; and the Governors of these places have received orders not to hinder their landing. Three persons—one Captain and two mates—left by the Isabel on her last trip, for New York, to purchase a vessel for the African trade. A few Spanish mercantile houses in your city, who are known here to be involved in this traffic, will be close watched. One of them is located near or about Hammer Square. They will have something to do with this case, depend upon it.

During the last season not less than nine slaves have left New York, all fitted out by Spanish merchants. It is a sad state that your Mayor or Custom House officers know nothing of it. Money is very scarce, and great alarm prevails on account of the Emancipation scheme, which is now known to be settled upon. Of the negroes who have been called to the different towns to receive their emancipation papers, two-thirds refuse to return to their masters, all declaring that now they are free, and will do as they like. The Government do not wish to force them, for fear of getting their ill-will; and from this source there is likely to be immediate trouble. The English Consul has his hands more than full in attending to these things.

Pezuela is changing nearly all the under officers in all the departments, and putting in his own friends and attaches. Colonel Paz, Chief of Police, has been left for Spain, by the Isabel, to present to the home Government his protest against these doings of Pezuela. So runs the story; but he has been careful to sell out all his property on the island, and take the proceeds with him; it would not be wonderful if his quarrelsome feelings should shade on reaching your city, where he has an interest in a mercantile house. This interest may have been of some service to him in times past, inasmuch as it gave him the opportunity, like the crab, to eat with two mouths, while he was revenue officer here.

To show how the emancipados and negroes are humored now, I may mention an incident which occurred at Puerto Principe on New Year's eve. The negroes were allowed to dance before the Governor of Nuevitas until 12 o'clock—he telling them that now they might dance where they pleased, but the Creoles could not do so. He told them also that they must be faithful to the Government, as by so doing they would soon have their freedom. Since then, on several occasions, bands of drunken negroes have roamed the streets unmolested, crying out from time to time, "Death to the whites—Liberty to the negroes!"

An alarm was given, a few days after this nocturnal festivity, of an insurrection among the negroes of a neighboring plantation, but on being quelled into it, turned out that the trouble came from a lot of recently landed negroes, said to have been supplied by Candido Luca and others.

The ports of Cardenas and Sagua la Grande are to be closed to foreign trade ostensibly, in consequence of the great contraband trade carried on there, but really, to prevent the visits of filibusters.

Five of the principle military officers have lately deserted and gone to the United States to join the filibusters. One of them, a colonel, and lately the governor of one of the interior departments of the island, goes, I am sure, by the "Black Warrior."

He was sent to Spain by Gen. Pezuela, because of his supposed friendship for his countryman Lopez, but he chose a bolder and nobler course, and slipped off unobserved, to the United States. Other officers of high rank are intending to leave, and I hope your Junta, by whom they were invited, will be careful to treat them all.

It is not for me to dictate any policy to the American Government; but I think the greatest folly of which it can be guilty, will be to sit idly and stupidly indifferent, while the emulsion to render the annexation of the Island an impossible result of republican progress, is working with a vigor which will be less promising success by being exerted with all possible concealment. Very soon, concealment will not be necessary, and then the mask will be thrown aside and the American Government defied. President Pierce offers great zeal for Southern interests; but he could not inflict a severer blow upon the interests, the peace, and the security of the Southern States, than by procrastinating action as regards Cuba, until France and England have garrisoned it with negroes, and are ready to force the Monroe Doctrine, so well re-announced in his language, down his throat, and down the throats of all those heliotele Senators whose indignation returns periodically, but evaporates in the clouds of verbiage which issue from their excited imaginations. But they must soon talk to some purpose, or be compelled to hide their heads for very shame, that their talk never looked to action.

Yours, &c., OBSERVADOR.

European Intelligence.

The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, the 28th ult., came inside the Hook about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th (Feb.) and anchored at the South West Spit, waiting the prevalence of a thick fog.

There is no news of importance from France or England.

The British fleet in the Tugus is ordered to sea.

The Russian Japan squadron had returned from Nankai to Hong Kong, on the 11th of Dec.

There is but little news as to the Turkish war by this arrival.

The Czar's conduct is still evasive. He does not regard the entry of the allied fleet into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, and is not expected to send a reply to the Vienna note, until the middle of February. He has, however, appointed Count Orloff to visit the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London to explain on what terms he really will treat. It is thought by what his object is to gain time.

There is a doubtful rumor that Count Panin has succeeded Nesselrode as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia. A quiet tone is observable in the Russian organs, but the appearances of peace are no clearer.

On the Danube, ostentatious preparations were making by the Russians to attack Kulefat, although they admit that it will cost them ten thousand men.

Outer Persia continues to fall on the Russians, whenever opportunity occurs; his tactics being to put it out of the Russian's power to fight a great battle.

There have been several skirmishes, but no action of importance.

In Asia, a report prevailed that the Russians had taken the city of Kars, but a Russian bulletin says that all the troops are in cantonments.

The allied fleets in the Black Sea were last seen, part at Sinope, and part near Batou, but are reported to have since sailed for Varna.

The Russian squadron was off the sea of Azoff. Servin is much agitated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul General, and Izet Pasha, of Bolgrad, has resolved to arrest him.

The Austrian Government, in great haste, has ordered 40,000 troops to Hungary. It is not yet known what is going on there.

The Genoese intended to welcome Captain Ingraham with a public reception.

British ships are blockading the Persian port of Bushire, in the Persian Gulf.

Post Master-General at Gandahar.

Liverpool, Saturday morning.—Nothing of real news comes to hand this morning by mail or telegraph.

The Shah of Persia has definitely promised to act amicably toward Turkey.

The markets (and especially the cotton market) remain agitated by the fear of war.

From the Pinner Times and Transcript.

Interesting from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 21, '84.

Mrs. E. DORRANCE.—In vain I have tried to get some information about the war in Lower California; but all the information received from Walker's camp is that the San Francisco papers, and from the Mexican camp we only know that Col. Ochoa quickly sits at La Paz with his 400 men and eight guns, not venturing to proceed to Ensenada (all he will receive reinforcements from San Blas, or take troops in Lower California).

Meanwhile, Governor Gandara has called all the male Sonorians to arms, got hold of the funds of the Tobacco Company, and raised a body of 800 men at Hermosillo and 700 men at Guaymas, besides some thousand Yaqui Indians.

At the latter place the foreigners were looked upon with alacrity, and a Frenchman was even refused the right of testifying in court, because he had forgot or lost his *carta de seguridad*.

The levying of troops continue, but a new decree exempts students of law from service.

A number of new decrees have appeared, all for the benefit of the treasury, viz:

A tax on windows in doors fronting the street being from 15 to 35 per month each, for houses in the county towns; and 25 cents to 15 per month each, in the villages.

If this law will not create a revolution in Mexico, then Santa Anna may certainly do whatever he likes.

Another decree proscribes a tax of two per cent on all mortgages, and 16