

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.

The Vienna correspondent of *Freie Presse*, under date of Galatz, April 22nd, gives a detailed account of the Russian movement. He says one division of infantry, a brigade of Cossacks, and three batteries of artillery arrived at Kuber and Kitai close to the Roumanian frontier. These are believed to be the advanced guard of the seventh and tenth army corps, which form the Russian left wing. The centre and right wings are also on the frontier higher up on the Pruth. Ungheeni and Skuegeni, whither the staff have removed, are at the junction of the Russian and Roumanian railways. The bulk of the artillery and large bodies of infantry are already concentrated there. When the southward march of the army begins it is believed the headquarters will be transferred to Buzes, and afterwards to Ploegesch.

The *Times* dispatch from Pera says intelligence has been received from Crete that the Turks have lost all their authority in the country, and have very little in the towns. The peasantry are all organized for an insurrection in the mountains. There are only seven thousand Turkish soldiers in the island.

A telegram from Giwgevo says battalions of troops arrive every day from Widdin. Fifty thousand men are to be concentrated at Rustchuk.

A special from Kischeneff adds the following words to the Emperor's speech at Bersula: "I have done everything in my power to avoid war and bloodshed. Nobody can say we have not been patient. We have practised patience to the last degree, and there comes a time when even patience must end. When that time comes, I know the young Russian army will show itself worthy of the fame which the old army won in former days."

RAGUSA, 23.—Fighting in the Miridite country is suspended. The Turks are unable to advance because of badness of the roads and want of supplies. Two thousand sick are in the hospitals at Scutari.

KISCHENEFF, 23.—The Emperor of Russia, yesterday, reviewed the ninth army corps at Unberinka and Birsula. Addressing the officers at the latter place, the Emperor said, "If you should encounter the enemy show yourselves brave and uphold the ancient glory of your regiments. I hope the young men among you who have not been under fire will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades. I trust you may soon return covered with glory." The Emperor also addressed the officers of the Eleventh Cavalry division. He said he hoped their regiments would display the same brilliant courage as ever. The greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere among the troops and the people. The Emperor sleeps to-night at Tirespot, where a review will be held, to-day. His Majesty afterward goes to Ungheeni for another review the same day, and will return to Kischeneff about midnight.

ROME, 23.—Both the ministers of foreign affairs and the president of the council have stated in the most formal terms that Italy, after having acquitted herself of her mission as a power called upon to use her influence for peace and conciliation, had emerged from the negotiations free from any special engagements, and holding excellent relations with all the powers. Italy was ready to resume her work of pacification as soon as circumstances permitted. She was resolved to preserve the independence and neutral character of her policy. Replying more particularly to the question whether the Italian government intended to take any military measures, the ministry declared that any such measures were entirely beyond their present anticipations. The government would take no steps without previously giving parliament an opportunity to deliberate upon it.

CALCUTTA, 24.—It is apparent that the famine is approaching its worst point. There is reason to hope that the maximum distress may not be so severe as anticipated.

BUCHAREST, 24.—The Roumanian government, in reply to the Turkish Grand Vizier requesting the Prince to make arrangements with Abdul Kerim to prevent the passage of the Russian army, has declared that such a step is too serious to be determined by the executive power alone. The Roumanian Chambers will be assembled on the 26th to examine the question. The first Russian detachment,

consisting of forty sappers of officers, crossed the Roumanian frontier at Bestuck yesterday. One thousand men are expected to cross to-day.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Roumania announcing the passage of the Russian army, under his command, towards the Danube. Roumania, having received no preliminary notification, has declared that it yields to force, and has directed the troops to fall back to avoid a conflict.

LONDON, 24.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier last night.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—The Czar's manifesto to the Russian army and the people was promulgated to-day. The Emperor declares that in view of the rejection of the protocol and the obstinate refusal of the Porte to yield to the just demands of Europe, the moment has arrived for Russia to act independently.

The following is the text of the Czar's manifesto—

"Our faithful and devoted subjects know the strong interest we have felt in the oppressed Christian population of Turkey and our desire to ameliorate and assure them that their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula. The blood and property of one faithful subject has always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude which never failed to actuate us. In the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria our object before all was to effect an amelioration in the position of the Christians in the east by means of negotiations and in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends for two years.

"We have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria from the arbitrary measures of the local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of the European efforts, supported by diplomatic representations, made in common with other governments; they have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions at the Constantinople conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to other cabinets to draw up a special protocol, comprising most essential conditions of the Constantinople conference, and to invite the Turkish government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands, but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted all pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and dignity enjoin it by her refusal. Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms, profoundly convinced by the justice of our cause, and committing ourselves to the grace of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced the words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived, when we expressed the intention to act independently, when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

KISCHENEFF, 24.—At the review of the troops at Tiraspol, yesterday, the Czar, in addressing the officers, said, "I felt grieved at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore have delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood. But now that the honor of Russia is attacked I am convinced that you will know how to vindicate it. May God be with you. I wish you complete success. Farewell until you return."

JASSY, 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas, in a proclamation to Roumania,

says: By order of the Czar my army, destined to combat the Turks, enters your territory, which has before joyfully received Russian armies. I declare that we come as friends, desirous only of furthering your welfare and hoping to find among you such noble sentiments as your ancestors displayed towards the Russian armies in former wars against the Turks. The passage of the Russian army through your territory will occupy only a short time. I invite you to pursue your usual avocations. I have taken measures to enable the military treasury to pay without delay for all purchases. The army will no where disturb your tranquillity. Our ancestors shed their blood for your liberty, and I believe we have a right to require your support for the army which is traversing your territory for the sole purpose of helping the unhappy Christians of Turkey whose distress has aroused the pity of Russia and all Europe.

BUCHAREST, 25.—Yesterday 15,000 Russians occupied the railway bridge at Barboschi.

Up to yesterday evening 50,000 Russians had entered the Roumanian territory.

The inhabitants on both banks of the Danube are fleeing *en masse* into the interior of Roumania.

As soon as the Russians arrived at Barboschi the Roumanian troops retired.

Two British gunboats have entered the Danube. One of them anchored off Galatz.

The Turks are leaving Widdin in great haste in the direction of Dobrudscha, where they appear to expect the principal Russian attack.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, several Christian members protested against Russia's assertion that she declared war for the protection of the Christians in Turkey. They declare that they did not desire the protection of Russia, the Christians were ready to take part in the defence of the country.

LONDON, 26.—A Vienna correspondent says Austria has no intention of occupying Bosnia. She

In reply to the Russian manifesto, Turkey, after quoting the 8th article of the treaty of Paris, says although it is not the Ottoman government which threatens, it was right on the part of Russia to appeal to these stipulations of the treaty. The Imperial government, in order to avoid a misunderstanding, applies to the signatory powers to use their offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed by applying the article before mentioned, and putting an end to the dangerous relations of the two States. The Porte expresses the conviction that the friendly powers, in the benevolent interest they have always manifested toward the Ottoman Empire, will take this opportunity to arrest an outbreak of the great war, thus sparing those countries the painful extremities with which they are threatened, and Europe herself the trouble and danger resulting from a conflict between the states, a conflict of which the Porte repudiates the responsibility.

A battle has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins, the latter were defeated, and the former advanced on Nicsics. The Miridites were utterly routed.

LONDON, 16.—The following notable passage occurs in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, the chief Russian diplomatic organ: It remains for our diplomacy to determine whether military operations are to be carried on energetically and with the full strength of our active forces, or if we are to content ourselves with a pre-determined movement for the occupation of certain limited localities.

It is stated that all foreign officers in the Turkish service are promptly paid, but the native officers and soldiers are not paid at all.

A special from Constantinople states that the Sultan, in a proclamation to the troops, declares that in case of need he will join the army with the standard of the Prophet, and sacrifice his life for the people.

Osman Pasha addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Kalafat, assuring them that they need not fear the Turks, who will occupy the town as friends.

The *Times*, in reviewing the argument that the Czar was irresistibly compelled to war by the will of the people, says, "This is consistent and intelligible, but it is not the language of a reasonable being. It is the language of the northern

hordes who are thrust or starved out of their forests to seek food wherever found. The world will not long permit the earth to be desolated by a struggle begun in an interchange of defiance, and if left to itself is pretty sure to last as long as one party has strength to hurl defiance at the other. General Von Moltke feels as we all feel, how easy it would be to extend the area of wars so as to include the majority of the European powers. We have been told again and again, that if peace was once broken we should enter upon a war of which no one could see the end. The German government know this, and they were apparently perfectly prepared before, and because preparations in critical times excite counter-preparations, and jealousy excites jealousy, until we bring upon us what we would prevent by our very anxiety to prevent it; but we do not interpret his speech as meaning anything more than the resolution of a strong man armed to hold his own in peace. It does not deprive us of the hope that the present war will remain localized, but it is a sore provocation to despair.

RAGUSA, 26.—The Prince or Montenegrins has sent a note to the powers, accusing the Turks of having broken off negotiations because Montenegrins required that the refugees from Herzegovina should be restored to their homes and the Kutchi prisoners liberated. The Prince declares that, alone and without allies, but relying on the abnegation of his subjects, he will, as in former times, desperately defend his territory against superior forces, hoping that, if defeated, Christian Europe will save the women and children.

BUCHAREST, 26.—At the opening of an extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers, to-day, the message of Prince Charles was presented, who said, "Our presentation to the Porte and Powers to obtain their recognition of the neutrality of Roumania was unsuccessful. Roumania, abandoned by all, must rely on her own resources. We must undergo every sacrifice to prevent Roumania from becoming the theatre of war. The Prince will fight if necessary for the integrity of the frontier. The Czar has declared that he had no intention of violating our rights. As a proof of this, Bucharest will not be occupied by Russians while waiting for the decision of the Chamber. The government has and will preserve the attitude of reserve."

It is estimated that 80,000 Russians have entered Roumania. They are concentrating at Barbasochi.

OTTAWA, 26.—Letters have been addressed to the press calling attention to the fact that on the 20th of June Queen Victoria will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and proposing that the Canadians should manifest their national attachment by requesting Her Majesty to take the title of Empress of Canada.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The following is official: Safvet Pasha has addressed the following dispatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London: The first engagement has just been fought at Tehurksor, near Batoum. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout, with a loss of 800.

The Sultan has issued a proclamation to the officers and men of the fleet, especially recommending them to protect the Mussulman population of the Crimean and Caucasian coasts, now groaning under the Russian yoke.

VIENNA, 26.—An incident is reported from Belgrade which creates a great sensation here. The Grand Vizier notified Serbia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladowa on account of the approach of the Russians from that side. Abdul Kerim telegraphed to the same effect to Serbia. The general who commands on the frontier of Serbia replied that he will resist by force of arms any attempt at the occupation of Gladowa.

MADRID, 27.—A dispatch says that Spain will send an ironclad squadron to the Levant.

TORONTO, 27.—Three men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in London, in a colliery.

LONDON, 27.—The *Post*, in a special article, says, in the afternoon there was a decided reaction on the stock exchange on reports that the British government was chartering vessels to convey troops to the East.

The foreign officers have received intimation not to leave Serbia. All the administrative officers in the last war have been ordered to place

themselves at the disposal of the Serbian war minister.

The following is the full text of the Sultan's proclamation to the army—

"Russia has declared war. We are forced to take up arms. We have always wished peace, listening to the advice of the powers in this respect, but Russia wants to destroy our independence, and so, if Russia attacks us, God, who protects right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood the country gained by their ancestors, and with the help of God, maintain the independence of Osmanli. The nation will protect the wives and children of its soldiers. Should it be necessary the Sultan will go to the army and raise the standard of the Khalifat and the Sultana. The Sultan is ready to sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of the country."

LONDON, 27.—A special from Pera confirms the report that the Turkish ships have commenced an attack on Chetfelk.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says he has confirmation of the intelligence of threatening language being used by Russia towards the Khedive, that Russian reprisals would take the form of a blockade of Alexandria.

A Paris dispatch gives the text of another Turkish note protesting against Russia entering Roumania, before her declaration of war could reach Turkey, as contrary to the rules universally observed by civilized States.

The Russian telegraphic agency says a war with Persia is expected in Turkey.

The Sultan will inspect the army of the Danube on Saturday, and then go to Kars.

A telegram from Hassan Pasha commander of a division at Batoum, announces that the battle at Tshurksen which began on Wednesday continued till Thursday.

A London dispatch says the British Government has resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. It is stated that Her Majesty's Government has been called upon by Austria to fulfill her engagement under the treaty of 1856, for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and has decided as the first step to make a formal request to the Government to state the object of the military operations now going on against the Ottoman Empire, and define the extent to which it is proposed to carry such operations.

It is stated that the Austrian Government will make inquiry of the same purport, France, the third party to the tripartite alliance, not being required to take action in consideration of the relations between France and Germany. The treaty allows any one of the three powers to act separately in fulfilling its terms, or to call upon either of the other powers to fulfil the treaty by joint action. Austria has obvious reasons for not embroiling France, yet Austria cannot longer hesitate in resisting Russian invasion, though Earl Derby was able to confidently state a week ago that England was not likely to be called on to fulfil the tripartite treaty, yet within six days the British Government has actually been required to fulfil the undertaking, and it is anticipated that the momentous alternative of declaring against Russia will arise shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more serious than British statesmen seem willing to admit, and the initiative of military action lies with Austria.

A telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjakody.

The Turks are advancing toward Alexandrianople in three columns.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued the following order of the day to the troops: "The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish yoke, rose against their oppressors and their blood has been shed for the last two years. All efforts of Russia and the powers to ameliorate their condition having been fruitless, the last word of the Czar has been spoken, and war declared. The Czar entrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not want to make conquests, but to defend our brethren who are oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced that each of you will do his duty and not dishonor the Russian name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, will be