

ST. LOUIS, 20.—Notwithstanding the fine breeze from the west, and the cloudy sky this morning, the temperature is warmer than yesterday. The same thermometer quoted, marked, at 8 o'clock, 86°; 9 o'clock, 89°; 10 o'clock, 92°; 11 o'clock, 93°. This is from half a degree at 8 o'clock, to two degrees at 10 o'clock, higher than yesterday. There were only four cases treated at the dispensary at 10 o'clock. The number of cases reported yesterday from all sources were only 29, nearly all of which were slight. Professor Tice predicted hot weather for the remainder of this month.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—The Russians near the Gulf of Saros, fired upon an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war, which came in search of some sailors who had been detained within the Russian lines. The Russians continued to fire, although the English hoisted the white flag.

LONDON, 18.—A special from Rome says: At Macerata and Ravenna demonstrations have been made in favor of the annexation of Tyrol to Italy. Other demonstrations are preparing at Genoa, Florence and Bologna. The annexationists are about to establish a weekly organ.

A Berlin dispatch says: The village of Lenk, in Simmenthal, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. It has a population of 2,200.

A Constantinople special says: Admiral Commerel has sent a lieutenant to Constantinople to report the firing on the British boat by the Russians near the Gulf of Saros.

The Times' Constantinople dispatch gives the following account of the firing upon the unarmed boat from a British man-of-war by the Russians, near the Gulf of Saros: The captain of the English steamer reports that he was stopped off Gallipoli by a signal from the English fleet, directing him to take on board Lieut. Hughes, sent by Admiral Commerel to report the following incident: Two days ago a man-of-war boat was cruising off the Russian lines, and coming off the landing were immediately made prisoners. A lieutenant midshipman and ten men, who were in the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another boat was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place, the boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring any one.

At a meeting of the members of the common council of London, to-day, it was resolved to bring forward a motion at the general meeting of the council that Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury be invited to a banquet and be presented with the freedom of the city.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: Government has decided upon a general election in principle, and it will depend upon circumstances when the election takes place. The impression is that if the explanations of Beaconsfield are well received, and the opposition, or a section thereof challenge his policy, that it will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing a conservative lease of office.

PARIS, 18.—The strike at Ausen is one of the most extensive ever known in France. Five thousand colliers have left the pits demanding higher wages and eight hours a day's work. There are the usual rumors of foreign instigators and Bonapartist intrigues. General D. Armeric had to protect the pits to prevent the agitators from seizing them and stopping the work. A number of arrests have been made. Troops have been brought up and the public houses closed.

LONDON, 19.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the British sailors who were detained by the Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros, have returned to the fleet.

Six ironclads and three smaller vessels of the channel squadron have been ordered to Cyprus.

A Vienna dispatch says: Carathodori Pasha has not yet received instructions from Constantinople to commence negotiations with Austria, but it is believed Turkey is now willing to look upon the practical side of the question and negotiate as to the mode of occupation.

A dispatch from Vienna shows that the agitation in Italy for an annexation, causes serious uneasiness in Austria.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared, in the House of Lords, last night, that he had to state, on behalf of his colleagues, Lord Beaconsfield, Cairns and Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Right Honorable Mr. Smith, Duke of Richmond and Right Honorable Mr. Cross, that Lord Derby's statement relative to a secret expedition for seizing Cyprus was not correct. There was quite a scene of excitement, during which Lord Salisbury was called to order for saying that statement was not true.

Nearly all the morning papers comment favorably on Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the House of Lords, last evening, in explanation of the British plenipotentiaries in the Berlin congress.

The Times thinks Lord Derby transgressed his rights and the customs which it is desirable to uphold on making public his recollections of a former discussion of the cabinet.

The scene in the House of Lords surpassed, in brilliancy and animation, anything within the memory of the living. Every part of the chamber was densely crowded.

The passage between Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby was very sharp. Lord Salisbury said Lord Derby was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since he left the Cabinet, and on each occasion he had an installment of the same fatal tale. Like Dr. Oats, he said, Lord Derby did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his (Lord Salisbury's) memory served, Lord Derby's statement was not true. On being called to order, Lord Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Lord Derby's veracity.

A Berlin dispatch says: Prince Gortschakoff has returned to St. Petersburg instead of going to Wildbad as he had intended. Gortschakoff goes to St. Petersburg to oppose intrigues for his own overthrow and Count Schouvaloff's promotion.

The health of the Emperor William is steadily improving. He goes to Gastein shortly.

All the members of Nobling's family have changed their names to Edeling.

Two parties of railway experts, under the direction of the government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys for the best railway route to the Persian Gulf.

The rumor of the probability of the resignation of Count Corti, the Italian prime minister, is denied. The entire ministry approve of his conduct, and will accept the responsibility therefor before parliament. Fifty meetings, in favor of the annexation of Southern Tyrol to Italy, are organizing in the principal towns. The agitators are extremists, and their course is disapproved by the best people. Government cannot interfere with the meetings so long as they do not violate the law, though the bad effect in Austria of agitation is fully recognized.

LONDON, 18.—Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the Old Palace yard on his way to the House of Lords, about five o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by the great crowd assembled to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. Public interest in the promised statement by the Earl of Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. Lord Beaconsfield rose, amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin, he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament, and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin that a menace to the independence of Europe had been removed and the injury threatened to the British empire terminated. Congress had restored to the Sultan two thirds of his possessions, the population being amongst the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontier, of what may be called New Turkey, it was establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and intrepidity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that, if left to

those who defended Plevna, that frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the imperious demands of one of the powers. He could assure their lordships that there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategic position. It had also been said that the congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the congress for committing an error in this respect quite forgot that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea. With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared there might become intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two States, possibly creating fresh complications thereby. Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinion above mentioned, that Sofia was not a strong strategic position, was that of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who, however, considered the Pass of Ichtiman, which the congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement throughout showed a strong bias in favor of the Turks, thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's power in Eastern Roumelia. One of the greatest obstacles to an object, which in the congress was unanimous, namely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority, was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the neighboring countries. The most competent authorities had convinced him that it would take 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia; even then the attempt would, perhaps, have been unsuccessful and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute the occupation to necessity. Submitting to the wishes of the majority of the congress, Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported himself (Beaconsfield). The objection recommending occupation was to protect Turkey. The government had consistently resisted the principle of the partition of Turkey because, exclusive of the consideration of morality, it believed an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth and told, "all these shall be yours if you will only worship partition." This remark of the premier seems to be an allusion to a proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt. Continuing, he said, "It was remarkable, that after a great war and prolonged negotiations, all the powers, Russia as strictly and completely as others, came to the unanimous conclusion, that the best chance for the tranquillity of the world was to retain the Sultan as part of the European system." He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost provinces, but she was still a great power with a commanding future. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government. A loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would have held out hope to agitators. His lordship pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made, prior to the congress, overtures to the Porte, which were received in a more than encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent the brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the object of the congress. They were coveting Constantinople, and talked of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claims.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general results of the treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that, exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, she still contained 60,000 square miles, and a population of six millions. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Lord Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia, only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been a conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned a war in order to restore it to Turkey, that Russia might take it again, when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships. The government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazid and the district. But it seemed, at the time, necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey, and prevent perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. He pointed out that other European powers were naturally not so interested as England in the affairs connected with our Oriental Empire. Therefore, anything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish convention was certainly to please England in a position in which she might be connected with a force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though she may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force. But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but of peace and tranquillity and to open up to the world a new enterprise of Europe what is really another continent, but we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the east, and that if it did not interfere in the vindication of those interests Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy, and ultimately pass to Russia, who would not be clamorous in profiting by such a state of affairs. Let Russia keep what she has obtained. England now said: "Thus far and no farther." Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or wars of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not, at present, communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as he was acting with Turkey, which is an independent power, and whose consent was required to all the measures. The government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. It did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of the eastern nations that our empire is one of liberty and justice.

Earl Granville said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think Cyprus would add to the power of England the Suez Canal. It would entail a cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared that he quitted the cabinet because he dissented from the decision to seize a naval station in the Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent of the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in

regard to a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying that he had notes made at the time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed that Lord Derby's memory was bad.

LONDON, 19.—The resolution, of which Lord Hartington gave notice in the House of Commons, to-day, that he should move, will be as follows:

Resolved, That while the House has learned with satisfaction that troubles in the east have been terminated by the treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some of the populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the state, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfillment, and these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of parliament. Debate on the resolution will probably open on the 29th inst.

A Kiel dispatch says: An official inquiry into the ironclad disaster on the British coast resulted in a verdict acquitting the officers of the *Grosor Kurfurst* and *Koenig Wilhelm*, and attributing the collision to a mistake of the helmsman of the *Koenig Wilhelm*.

There is much excitement in Old Serbia against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Armed bands of Mahomedans, Arnauts and Christian insurgents are rapidly forming.

The British consul at Trebizond telegraphs that the Russians are marching towards Batoum, and that 8,000 Lazis, displaying the British flag, are concentrated to defend the town.

It is stated that the Porte, in consequence of the representations of the great powers, is willing to enter into negotiations with Greece, provided the latter agrees to pay the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or to bear a portion of the Turkish debt.

ALEXANDRIA, 19.—The emigration from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and it is probable that a direct service of steamers will be established between this port and Cyprus.

Rome, 19.—The Italian journals, the *Liberta*, *Famulla* and *l'Espresso*, are exceedingly violent in their denunciations of the acquisition of Cyprus by Great Britain.

LONDON, 20.—A special from Rome says: It is authoritatively denied that Austria has uttered any menace to Italy. The Italian government, in communication with that of Austria, has deplored the radical agitation, and pointed out that its significance has been exaggerated, and spontaneously offers assurance that it will not suffer the right of public meeting to be abused to the detriment of international relations. The Italian ambassador has returned to Vienna.

The British commissioners to the exposition have officially notified the other commissioners of an international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1880, and invited the present exhibitors.

A correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian authorities advertise the sale of war material at various points in Roumania.

A Belgrade dispatch says: Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Serbia regarding the stipulations made at the Berlin congress requiring Serbia to contribute towards paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated that Serbia's share will be 5,000,000 piastres.

Paris and Vienna newspapers comment favorably upon Lord Beaconsfield's statement in explanation of the treaty of Berlin, in the House of Lords, on Thursday.

The Italian government and conservative organs continue to attack England. The Italian radical newspapers do not notice the subject of the English occupation of Cyprus, but exclusively devote their attention to Austria.