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BY TELEGRAPH.

A GRAND EUROPEAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

Austria Calls on England to Enforce the Tripartite Treaty of 1856.

A Demand to be Made on Russia to Grant Turkey an Armistice.

Russia and Germany Against France, England and Austria.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The news received here that Austria has called on England to enforce the provisions of the tripartite treaty of 1856, produces tenfold greater sensation than was produced by the Russian declaration of war. The news is discredited at the English Legation, but in Austrian circles it is affirmed that it is probably true and will, without doubt, become official in a few days. It puts a new face on the situation, and increases its interest to the American nation tenfold.

Some of the best authorities here on European questions express the belief that within two weeks Austria and England will join in demanding an armistice from Russia for the purpose of reopening negotiations, and if it is refused, as it undoubtedly will, be diplomatic relations will be immediately suspended and Austria and England join in armed protectorate of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The advocates of this theory say that Austria and England have no apprehension of the action of Germany being favorable to Russia so long as France remains to watch her, and so France, which is the third party to the tripartite treaty of 1856, has not been called on to join in the demand for its enforcement, but is left purposely unembarrassed to act as a checkmate upon the natural inclination of Germany to side with Russia.

The belief in the best informed diplomatic circles is, that within two months England, Austria and France will be allied against Germany and Russia in a conflict in which Turkey—the immediate cause of the present struggle—will be lost sight of, unless Russia should accede to the forthcoming Anglo-Austrian demand for an armistice.

BULL.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Cabinet Wrestle with that Important Question, with Small Success.

The Number and Claims of the Various Applicants.

Packard, Morgan, Bussey, McMillen and Anderson.

Anderson Zealously Searching for a Place

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Cabinet wrestled with the New Orleans Collectorship to-day, but was worsted by reason of the zeal and number of applications for that position.

Packard, Morgan, Bussey, McMillen and Anderson are among those who have been pressed, and whose names were considered by the Cabinet to-day. It is not known that Packard would accept, but it is known that Hayes thinks it would be unbecoming and impolitic for him to accept under the circumstances, and therefore thinks it would be unbecoming and impolitic in him (Hayes) to give Packard a chance to accept.

Hayes is willing to appease Packard with anything reasonable the latter wants, provided it is outside of New Orleans. Nothing, therefore, was decided in the matter, but the sentiment of the Cabinet seemed to be in favor of Philip H. Morgan, who is backed by the conservative business element of the city.

Bussey's friends claim the office for him on the ground of his fitness and his service in the Federal army; McMillen's as a recompense for his lost Senatorship.

Anderson to-day made a dead set on Hayes for the place, and the carpet-baggers now here pretend that he received satisfactory assurances. His backers are John Sherman and Garfield; his strong point is the assurances from other members of the Returning Board that if he is appointed Collector, he can suppress the threatened expose of the fraud by which the electoral vote of Louisiana was stolen.

Hayes dreads the scandal of such an expose and is anxious to prevent it. Anderson's chances depend on whether Hayes is willing to pay that price for the silence of the Returning Board.

BULL.

Our Relations With the Belligerent Powers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No official notice will be taken of war between Russia

and Turkey, unless some question of complaint arises.

The New York Custom-house Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—John Jay is chairman of the commission to investigate the New York Custom-house.

Spotted Tail as an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It is proposed to organize a regiment of Indians, with Spotted Tail as colonel, to be paid and uniformed like regular soldiers.

FOREIGN.

The Preparations Spain and Italy are Making.

LONDON, April 27.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says: "Spain will send an ironclad squadron to the Levant."

The Standard's correspondent at Rome telegraphs: "There is great activity in Naples, where the Italian men-of-war are being prepared for sea."

KALAFAT.

The Turks Have Occupied the Town.

LONDON, April 27.—The Standard's special from Constantinople states that the Sultan, in his 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. The same dispatch reiterates the report that the Turks have occupied Kalafat.

Its Inhabitants Assured of Good Treatment.

LONDON, April 27.—The Peshth correspondent of the Standard reports that Osman Pasha has 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 Turks to be Received as Friends.

LONDON, April 27.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch states that the prefect of Kalafat has been instructed to receive the Turks as friends.

SERBIA.

The Servians Will Resist any Turkish Advance.

LONDON, April 27.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says: "An incident is reported from Belgrade which creates a great sensation in Vienna. The Grand Vizier notified Serbia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladova on account of the approach of the Russians from that side."

Abdul Kerim telegraphed to the same purport to the Serbian general who commands on the frontier. Serbia has replied that she will resist by force of arms any attempt at occupation of Gladova.

March of the Russian Army.

LONDON, April 27.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Pascani, Moldavia, dated Wednesday evening, says: "Fifteen thousand Russians have passed through Ungheui, 10,000 through Leova and 35,000 through Belgrade. These troops are to effect a junction at Galatz and Braila."

Where the First Battle Will Be.

LONDON, April 27.—The first battle may be expected at Tulcea, in Dobruza, where the attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube may be looked for very shortly.

The Russians Across the Danube.

LONDON, April 27.—The Standard's Peshth special says it is feared a Russian column has passed over the Danube near Kladova.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Probable Rising of the Mahometan Khans Against Russia.

(Continued-Journal.)

The fact that Gen. Kaufman, the Military Governor of Turkistan, has sent for reinforcements to meet the attack of Yacoub Beg, the Emir of Kashgar, shows how thoroughly Russia has been prepared for the conflict in which she is about to engage. Yacoub Beg has been recognized by the Sultan of Turkey as the head of Islam in Eastern Turkistan. Last year Yacoub sent an envoy to Constantinople, and an arrangement was made by which the Sultan was to have sovereign rights over Kashgar, assist the Emir in case of need, and receive assistance from him whenever such services were required. The Turkish government afterward sent Yacoub five million piasters in cash, and a quantity of war material. The Russians have about 60,000 men in Khokand, and some months ago Capt. Kuropatkin was sent with a detachment of troops to meet Yacoub Beg. As with the other Khanates of Turkistan, Russia has discovered a "military necessity" for conquering Kashgar, but the Emir of that district is a fierce fighter and will, no doubt, give the Czar's generals a great deal of trouble, although he is, at the present time, engaged in the conquest of the Chinese territory adjoining Kashgar.

There will, no doubt, be Mohammedan uprisings in all the Khanates, now subject to Russia, and it may require a large force to suppress them. Russia's Asiatic territory is so immense that some very adroit military maneuvers must take place to keep the provinces quiet. Gen. Kaufman is an experienced soldier, and has been engaged in the Asiatic service for years.

Are you charitable? Help the poor little orphans. So say the CONTRABAND CHILDREN.

The popular wine before the war was Piper-Hodsdick. We still call for Piper.

Special bargains in hosiery, handkerchiefs, parasols, embroideries, linens, sheetings, towels, damasks, napkins, etc., at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

BUNNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

Those five hundred new linen suits, opened on Saturday by M. L. Byrne & Co., varying in price from two dollars and a half to twenty dollars, are the greatest bargains of the season.

JEFFERSON PARISH FARM AND THIRD DISTRICT PROPERTY AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—By Messrs. Nash & Hooper, and I meet, at 12 o'clock m. to-day, for account of the succession of Louis Lafleur and wife. See advertisement.

We have received from A. P. Harrington, bookseller and stationer, No. 118 Canal street, Harper's atlas and map of New Orleans for the City Directory of 1877. The map is remarkably well gotten up.

An Ad Robing Gray will be executed at the public sale of the Gray House, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. The Contraband Children will be there.

NEWS BY MAIL.

Gambling "Prohibited."

ALBANY, April 24.—The bill prohibiting betting on elections, pool selling at races, etc., to-day passed the Senate—aye, 23; nays, none.

Redeeming Bonds.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The market for United States bonds is somewhat affected by the condition of affairs in Europe, but not so as to interfere much with the frequency of calls from the syndicate upon the department. It is probable that within a few days the Secretary will issue the 4th call for the redemption of ten million 5-20 bonds.

Dissolving the Democratic Party of Iowa.

(New York Times.)

A Democratic paper in Iowa says that some of the leading Democrats of the State are considering the advisability of making a very radical movement in favor of President Hayes and his policy, it being no less than to send delegations to the Republican conventions, and not only participate in them, but effect a union with the conservative element of the Republican party, and perhaps, after a while, turn in and help hold the offices.

MOB LAW IN TENNESSEE.

The Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court Burnt in Effigy.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

NASHVILLE, April 25.—The sentence of Israel Thomsen, who was to have been hanged at Columbia on Friday, for the murder of Rufus C. Jackson, having been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, on the recommendation of the Supreme Court, the prisoner was brought here to escape lynching to-night. The people of the State have been divided as to whether Thomsen should be hung on circumstantial evidence, and considerable feeling is manifested.

An indignation meeting over the commutation of the sentence of Thomsen was held at Columbia to-night. The Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court were burnt in effigy.

ROBESON'S SHORT COMINGS.

Unable to Account for a Missing Million.

(N. Y. Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Thompson still hesitates as to the best method of turning the light upon Robeson's track. He said recently that a million dollars had disappeared, and he was notable, on any business principles, to account for the loss. It is a mere question of time when Thompson will cease to assume responsibility for Robeson's short comings. Every day's delay brings the present Secretary nearer to the investigation which the next House of Representatives will begin.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

A Russian Loan in Prospect.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The actual condition of the Russian money market may be gathered from the St. Petersburg Pan-Slavist journal, the *Novoye Vremya*, recommending the government to raise a heavy foreign loan, even at a loss of forty per cent, rather than multiply paper money indefinitely. Even now the depreciation of paper is so great and progresses so rapidly that corn has risen from six roubles the centner during the last few days. The rumor of a loan is premature. There have been negotiations for one, but nothing will be absolutely settled until war is regarded as inevitable.

OUR COMMERCE.

Our Trade with the Belligerent Powers.

(N. Y. Bulletin.)

Our direct trade with the two powers who are drawing the sword on each other is not large in amount. The total of our imports and exports with Russia and Turkey combined amounts to only some \$17,500,000, of which two-thirds is with the former country and the remainder with the latter, the exact figures for the fiscal year 1875 being as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
With Russia.....	\$1,399,759	\$11,481,708
With Turkey.....	579,947	4,244,884
Total.....	\$1,979,706	\$15,726,592

BULLING THE GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat Held for 32 in Consequence of the European War.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

CHICAGO, April 21.—The markets to-day have been excited, and operators have eagerly watched for news from the Orient. Wheat touched the highest point which it has reached since 1868. The difference between the lowest point yesterday and the highest to-day was nineteen cents per bushel, an almost unprecedented rise. The market closed at \$1.70, within one cent of the highest price for the day. No prominent failures are announced, though one large firm is pressed hard to keep its margins good. The wheat is in five hands and is not for sale, though the chief broker operator will, it is said, sell the cereal when the price reaches his objective point—two dollars.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

Pesthote and Menominee Again Threatened With Destruction.

LANSING, Mich., April 23.—From Fort Howard to Pescanaba, a distance of 120 miles, forest fires are raging, threatening results as disastrous as in 1871. No rain has fallen in three weeks, the streams are at their lowest summer ebb, and the timber dry and inflammable as matches. The fires began on Saturday. They are not continuous, but cover extensive districts, and are spreading rapidly. On Sunday night Pesthote was in danger almost as great as in that which produced its total destruction in 1871. Menominee, too, is in great peril, and unless a continued and heavy fall of rain soon comes the destruction of every city and town in the entire region is imminent.

OUR BONDS IN EUROPE.

American Bonds in High Favor.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The daily cable dispatch, received by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the market rate of the 4 per cent bonds in London reported it to-day as from 103 to 103 1/2. The price of these bonds, according to the English method of quotation is about 103, and is the lowest price at which they could be sold with exchange exactly at par. The sales of the 4 per cent bonds, though not as great as before the excitement caused by the impending European war, still

continue. There is every reason to be encouraged at the present state of American credit abroad. The sale of the 4 per cent bonds will be continued until the price realized is such as to show that 4 per cents would be sold at par. Then the 4 per cents will be withdrawn and 4 per cents offered in their place.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Administration to Devote Its Whole Attention at Once to This Question.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Now that the Southern controversies are fully and victoriously settled, the Administration will give its attention to the second great question of reform to which the President committed himself in his inaugural address, namely, the reform of the civil service. Some steps in this direction have already been taken by members of the Cabinet, but the President has been unable, on account of the pressure of other duties, to give much personal attention to the subject. He is now prepared to do so, and has already taken steps to possess himself of all the information within reach relating to this matter.

The subject of general reform will be discussed at the Cabinet meetings, and the practical details are to be carried out under the direction of the heads of the departments.

Of course the exact character of the changes to be made in each department will depend largely on the organization of the civil service as it now exists, the standard being higher in some departments than in others, and also upon the personal ideas of the members of the Cabinet under whom the changes are to be made. The Administration appreciates the difficulties that are likely to arise in carrying out genuine reforms in the civil service and the opposition which it will have to encounter. It does not expect to make a revolution in a day or a month, but does hope to effect some marked improvements in a very short time.

HAYES' COOLNESS.

He Cares Little for Opposition in His Own Party, for he is Not a Candidate for Re-election.

(N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Although the evidence of the increasing hostility of the Republican party to the President's Southern policy continues to multiply, the President does not seem to be alarmed at the size or the vigor of the revolt. In conversation to-day he said that he felt confident that the country would approve of it if it turned out successful and contributed to the peace and prosperity of the sections where it had been enforced, as well as to all the other States. He regretted that some portions of the Republican party had doubted the wisdom of the course he had pursued, but he did not believe that the party would be united against him.

Secretary Evarts, in responding to the suggestion to-day that the Republican Senate might go so far as to reject the President's nominations as an expression of its opposition to the alleged civil service reform and the Southern policy, thought that such could not be the case, but if it should, he believed the Democratic Senators would turn in and confirm the appointments. Mr. Evarts said the President had but the single purpose of the good of the whole country in view, and as he was not a candidate for re-election he was free to carry it out untrammelled by personal considerations, and in the face even of opposition from within his own party.

AMERICAN ARMS.

Turkish Army Officers in New York Studying American Arms.

(N. Y. Times.)

Among the passengers on the steamship Wyoming, of the Williams and Guion Line, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, were twenty-one officers of the Turkish army, the avowed object of whose visit is an inspection of the arms ordered in this country by the Turkish government. It was learned yesterday, however, by a reporter of the Times, that the party are prepared to purchase 1,000,000 Henry rifles, and that all of them, with the exception of one or two, are to remain here for the purpose of studying the American method of manufacturing arms and ammunition. Nineteen of them are young men who have studied the sciences in Turkey, and have also been engaged in the government armories. They are to remain in this country, it is understood, for three years, for the purpose above stated. They will devote their attention mainly, it is stated, to a study of the machinery in use in the United States and the manufacture of cartridges, etc., the object being to secure the requisite amount of knowledge for carrying on the manufacture of arms and ammunition in their own country.

RUSSIA AND THE KHANATES.

England Arming the Mahometans of Asia for an Attack on Russia.

(N. Y. Herald.)

It is possible that if there shall be a protracted war between Turkey and Russia the khans and amers of Central Asia may proceed to annoy the White Czar, as they call the Emperor of Russia, in return for the enormous pressure he has brought to bear on them during the last few years. The Khan of Khiva and the Ameer of Bokhara were taken within the encircling arms of Holy Russia with the greatest and most hopeless indignation and despair, and are ever ready to escape from them should an opportunity present itself.

The method of Russian annexation in Asia has of late years been to extend lines of forts beyond the khanates and thus inclose them, and under Gen. Kaufmann it has met with great success. The khans would send indignation and piteous letters in regard to the way in which their territories were violated, but these were never heeded, and though the Mahometans fought bravely their efforts to retain their independence were hopeless from the start. Russian advance in Central Asia has absorbed the barbarous tribes one after another quite up to the "neutral wall" of Afghanistan.

Speaking of the Afghans, M. Terentyef, a recent Russian writer filled with enthusiasm for the extended and extending greatness of his fatherland, says that "they are rapidly becoming possessed of the belief that sooner or later the means which they receive from England are to be used against Russia, and this expectation will in time produce the desire for war, and com-

bined with the hope of direct assistance and the possibility of an extensive Mahometan confederation, will inspire them with boldness and confidence" to act against the White Czar when the time comes. Of course England disclaims any intention of inspiring such thoughts in the minds of the barbarous Asiatics and any desire to embarrass Russia, but the beginnings of war are not its endings. Bokhara, Khiva and Kholand are prostrate before the Czar, but if they believe that he is in difficulties they will certainly seek to rise once more, and if there is really danger of a Mahometan confederation Russia will have to look to her laurels in the East as sharply as M. Terentyef advises her to seek for England's weakest point in Central Asia.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

An Immense Assault to be Made on Congress in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

(St. Louis Times.)

Matilda Joslyn Gage, chairman of the executive committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has issued the following circular:

The tenth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, May 24, 1877. The nation has entered upon its second century of existence, leaving one-half its citizens political slaves. While the form of our government declares woman's demands to be righteous and just, man's legislation still holds her unfranchised.

In law is found the security of rights, and as woman has been denied the constructive rights of the declaration and constitution, she must seek recognition in specific law, by an amendment to the constitution of the United States. The great effort of the National Woman Suffrage Association this year will be for a sixteenth amendment which shall specifically declare woman's right to the ballot. The right of petition is woman's only recognized method of influencing legislation; a million names to the Forty-fifth Congress would have great moral influence upon Congress and the nation.

The United States already has three classes of voters, the black man, naturalized male citizens and annexed rebels; each of these have a right to the ballot under United States authority. Though by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Virginia L. Minor, of Missouri, all women were recognized as citizens, yet as the national government had power to invest with the ballot in the above instance, it has like power to enfranchise woman. Let us therefore meet and discuss the best methods of attaining this great object. All contributions to this convention should be sent to Ellen C. Sargent, No. 178 De Sales street, Washington, D. C. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Gage, Fayetteville, New York.

VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH.

The Times Permit no Hope of Peace in Europe.

(N. Y. World.)

BERLIN, April 24.—In to-day's sitting of the Parliament, the items for war estimates, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion. The increased grant for 105 new capitaine-generals, proposed by the German Government, was warmly approved of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany in having her cadres for war ready in times of peace. Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it. The General stated that the French military budget exceeded the German by 150,000,000 francs a year, exclusive of extraordinary grants.

He would not discuss the question whether France intended to bear this enormous burden for a prolonged period, or whether she was aiming at other purposes, only he must needs say that, as much as he desired peace, he did not believe in it.

The French journals were full of spite and hatred against Germany. France remembered how many times she had invaded disunited Germany. The French apprehended similar treatment, now that Germany was united.

Hence the party zeal and uncommon intelligence with which the colossal work of the French army reorganization was being completed. Hence the locating of excessively large numbers of French troops, especially cavalry and artillery, between Paris and the German frontier. A measure which Germany would sooner or later be obliged to reciprocate.

In France the army was the pride of all political parties. Its defeats were forgotten, and its future was regarded with confidence. In Germany there was a marked disposition to be niggardly toward the army. The new captaincies proposed were intended to prepare 122 important officers in peace for work. The estimate was finally adopted.

Mary Clemmer says of Wade Hampton: "His face is a battle field, with the tracks of the conflict running all over it. It is deeply lined, while Chamberlain's is smooth as a boy's. Hampton's dark eyes look out of sockets that seem to be of years of sleepless nights. They might burn and blaze upon occasion, but their habitual expression is sorrowful almost to tears."

If you give one dollar for the poor little orphans in St. Mary's Asylum, the CONTRABAND CHILDREN will dance and sing for you at the Varieties Theatre on Saturday evening.

Grandladies, lawns, jaconets, matelasse enlignes, colored dress linens, with embroideries to match, are a specialty at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s.

The ever charitable ladies of New Orleans have made up their minds to assist the House of the Good Shepherd, and they may succeed. Our state is now in our own hands, and we can afford to be as charitable as we please, especially when we find it pleasant to be charitable. For this occasion the ladies, assisted by the leading members of the Contraband Children, have organized a "Fascinating performance" to be given at the Opera House on the 24th of May next. Save your tickets and buy tickets.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

A Relief to the Emperor and a Benefit to Europe.

(New York Herald.)

Among the persons chiefly spoken of as having the most chances are Prince Bismarck, eminently gifted and well versed in diplomacy, who, on marriage with a daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxony, resigned at his father-in-law's request the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Prince Hohenlohe, Ambassador in Paris, whose famous dispatch to the Vatican Council, dictated to him by Dollinger, procured him the unmerited reputation of a great statesman, and Count Shalburg, Ambassador in Vienna, who, notwithstanding his youth, seems to be the most apt to understand the reins of government. It is rather strange that among these candidates there is not a single commoner experienced in parliamentary life. It seems as though in Germany, where constitutionalism is still in its infancy and nowise yet rooted in the people, the future Chancellor is to be either Prince or Count, or at any rate a General, in order to insure his attainment of the same greatness as Bismarck.

Dejected at the results are at Bismarck's retirement, so much the more delight is expressed at Paris; indeed, a real feeling of relief is palpable. Even the Emperor, who certainly acknowledges the great services of Bismarck, and principally ascribes to them his own fame, must naturally be delighted at liberation from the often tyrannical sway of his Chancellor; for it is a notorious fact that Bismarck, outwardly practicing courteous politeness and apparent subservience, nevertheless brought, to gain his object, the full weight of his immense popularity to bear on the gray-headed old Emperor. His resignation will inaugurate a perceptible change in Germany's foreign policy. Since the last war one has been accustomed often, without any reason whatever, to detect in every somewhat important event the traces of Bismarck's stratagem, accused of action and ambitious ends. This constant fear of Germany destroying anew the equilibrium of Europe will, on the Prince's withdrawal from office, obviously subside. Especially in the relations of Germany to France a satisfactory turn may soon be expected, as during Bismarck's stay in office apprehensions never abated lest the Chancellor should provoke a war of destruction against the fallen and defeated foe. For Germany this fatal decision of her Minister will entail an almost irreparable loss, if not jeopardize her existence. A proud saying of the Chancellor's, "that if Germany is only lifted into the saddle she will ride of her own instinct," will now have to be verified. Some consolation may be drawn from the fact of the leading statesman, who did so much for the unification of his fatherland, raised by him to its present pinnacle of mightiness, will not refuse in the hour of intense need and danger to reassume his previous functions. Germany is in this regard still in a far better condition than Italy, whose creator, Cavour, was snatched away in the midst of his labors.

According to our observations, Bismarck's appearance makes a far better impression now than, for instance, two years ago, on his temporary but protracted leave of absence. When I met him last week in the Wilhelm strasse, on his return to the Russian Embassy, I could not help admiring his stately, erect bearing. The tall figure was quite unshaken by the toil and burdens of a long and exhausting career. He wore, as usual, the extremely becoming uniform of the Seventh, so-called yellow, cuirassiers, distinguished by their white coat and cap, braided and bound with yellow. The huge sword was trailing behind him. The expression on his face was very thoughtful. Perhaps he was just reflecting on the London protocol, which is to solve the Eastern imbroglio.

His dark, shaggy eyebrows, unusually contracted, and his gray martial moustache, gave to the sallowness of his complexion quite a sinister appearance. Only an irritable twitch now and then indicated the nervousness of the Chancellor, which, owing to his continued night-work and excessive use of exciting stimulants, has taken such fearful proportions that, according to his own statements, he can only devote three hours a day to official duties. His family and physician, insisting for a long time on his retirement, are said to be extremely delighted at the resignation sent in by him. As soon as the weather admits—but certainly before the reassembling of the Reichstag on the 12th inst.—the Chancellor will proceed either to his Lowenburg estates or Varzin, from whence he will go later on to Kissingen, the healing virtues of whose waters have proved so beneficial to him. A long traveling tour, embracing England, is also spoken of. Count Herbert Bismarck, the eldest son of the Chancellor, secretary of the embassy in Vienna, will receive leave of absence in order to accompany his father.

The Russian Commanders.

(Courier-Journal.)

The Russian military chiefs are the War Minister, Gen. Milutin; the Grand Duke Michael, General of Artillery; the Grand Duke Nicholas, next in command to the Czar, and now leading the advance of the Russian Southern army; Gen. Tuleben, Gen. Boyonslawsky, chief of the irregular troops (cavalry and infantry raised in time of war); the Grand Duke Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, and Gen. Nepokotski, who is looked upon as the Von Moltke of the Russian army, and of whom great things are expected. The Russian officers are noted for their