

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Republicans Alarmed Over the Prospect of Losing Ohio.

Blaine Calls on the President.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

No Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Cabinet did not announce any foreign appointments to-day as was expected, although it is ascertained from private sources that several have been agreed upon.

Preparing for the Ohio Election.

Several prominent Ohio Republicans are here, and more coming, to take counsel together over the prospects for the fall election. They are all decidedly alarmed and none of them more so than Stanley Matthews, whose stay in the Senate is contingent upon the result of the election.

The Calvesen Logmen.

The rebellious logmen are to be coerced at last. Ambrose Pitkin has been made commander-in-chief of a sergeant and file of men who are to proceed immediately to the scene of insurrection.

Ben Flanders to be Investigated.

The case of Ben Flanders is to be investigated immediately. Some of his friends here say it is an old slander rehearsed to force Ben out, and that he will make good a defense.

Blaine and the President.

Senator Blaine had an interview with the President to-day. He said that he had not changed his position at all on political affairs, but that the views enunciated by him last winter on the floor of the Senate were his present views, and he saw no occasion for making any change.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Thomas Fixing for the Expedition to Mexico.

Mexico.

Rumored Contemplated Alliance Between France and Germany Against England.

England.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. Thomas, the prime mover of the proposed Mexican expedition, has returned here from New York to complete his diplomatic arrangements. The recent stampede of Lerdo from the movement does not affect its prospects, though it necessitates some additional understanding between Thomas and our government.

There is no change in the general programme. It is given out that several foreign appointments will be made at Cabinet meeting to-day. The European war views are not important. It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that France and Germany are negotiating a secret alliance, the object of which is to prevent England from seizing Egypt, and thus nationalizing the Suez Canal under the British flag.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Promising Prospects of the Revolutionists.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Gen. Sangalli, who has been second in command of the Third Corps of the Cuban army ever since 1868, and who is now in this country on a secret mission from the Cuban government, addressed a meeting of Cuban residents this evening on the present condition of affairs in Cuba. There was great enthusiasm, and the General was frequently applauded.

WAR NOTES.—A Railroad Bridge Co.

LONDON, May 21.—The railroad bridge over the Aluta river, near Slatista, carried down with it a train of ten cars carrying ammunition to the Russians in Little Wallachia. Five passengers were drowned.

Honors of Peace.

Rumors of peace are circulating among Russian officers, but can not be traced. The Roumanian Senate for Independence. The Roumanian Senate voted unanimously for independence and war. The Turkish Loss at Ardahan. Russian reports say 800 Turks are buried at Ardahan. Movements of the Two Armies. The Turks are concentrating at Tur-

WAR NOTES.

Why the Russian Fleet Left.

It has been learned upon trustworthy authority that the State Department at Washington, in accordance with international comity, intimated to the Russian government that the presence of the fleet in the New York harbor was in violation of American neutrality, hence its departure. It is probable that the fleet will not proceed immediately to Constantinople, but will put into American ports at intervals, the provisions of international law permitting the vessel of a belligerent nation to remain for twenty-four hours in any neutral harbor. The fleet sails with sealed orders.

The Banks of the Danube.

The immediate banks of the Danube east of the mountains are generally low, and in many places are, in freshets, covered with water for five to twenty miles back from the river, but there are many places where the high lands extend both to the north and south sides quite up to the river, where the banks are from thirty to seventy feet above the water. These are where the great Turkish fortifications have been placed, though some of them, like Widdin and Silistria, are built on the low lands. At the extreme eastern end of the Danube, in the Turkish country of Dobruzsch, the land is like that between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. There is a railway sixty miles long from Tchernavola, on the Danube, to Kustendji, on the Black Sea. This railway was built by an English company, whose engineer was Sir Samuel Baker, now known as the great Egyptian explorer of the sources of the Nile. The land of Bulgaria slopes gently from the steep northern side of the Balkan to the Danube, and when the river is once crossed, the Russians will have plain ground for advance until they reach the second line of the Turkish defenses.

How the Russians Behave in Roumania.

The Russian advance is being effected with remarkable deliberation and conspicuous consideration for Roumanian susceptibilities. The Russian troops occupy no Roumanian towns, make but few requisitions, and pay cash for those they make. They conduct themselves in an orderly, unobtrusive manner.

The Number of Russian Troops that have actually crossed the frontier scarcely exceeds 100,000.

The postal administration, telegraphs, and railway services remain, as hitherto, entirely in the hands of the Roumanian government; but at each station on lines traversed by the invading army is established a Russian *clapten*—commandant. Bucharest has been secured from occupation, or even the passage of Russians, by a special convention; and the Roumanian national forces have fallen back from their advanced positions upon this capital, which is gay with soldiers, military music, and thronged with provincial boyards and their families.

The Turks are rapidly getting their troops concentrated at Widdin—they are conveyed over the river in lighters to the various garrisons. They are entrenched at Schumla, and have abandoned the idea of crossing the river in any considerable force.

The inhabitants had been flying into the interior of Roumania, their panic being attributable to apprehensions of irregular cavalry raids. As the river is, however, tremendously swollen, and the Turkish heavy operations with a view to crossing these fears are rapidly subsiding, and public feeling is recovering a more cheerful tone, to which Prince Charles' speech has unquestionably contributed in a high degree.

Headquarters will be established at Ploesti. Two more express boats will probably be dispatched from the upper river as far as Giurgiu, and the river communications will be closed.

ARMY AND AMMUNITION.

The Russians Arming Themselves in America.

According to current reports among manufacturers of arms and ammunition hereabouts, the Russians have loaded three barrels of the usual assortment of deadly weapons and explosives. It is hinted that one vessel went out at the same time with the Russian squadron and was under convoy. Cargoes of these several crafts are similar, comprising about 200 tons brass metal, 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 cartridges and 500 barrels gunpowder, the value of each lot is supposed to be \$350,000. The vessel is to be for the Baltic. It is understood that the powder contracts stipulated the delivery of 25,000 barrels.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Editor Democrat.—Whilst so many persons are prone to find fault on every occasion where the least shortcomings of men in public office is discovered, it would be well on the other hand, if the deserving, whether in private life or in public office who tirelessly do their duty—even in the face of organized wealth as opposition to his honest convictions of duty—should be encouraged by the people and by the press.

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The strict attention to duty which has signalized the official conduct of Mr. Charles Cavanaugh stands forth in bold relief when compared with that of others from whom better things were expected.

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NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

Editor Democrat.—Since the legality of the tax to construct the above road was submitted to the judiciary I have abstained from discussing the question on a majority. But since the Supreme Court has decided that there is no legal remedy for a meditated wrong, however imminent the danger, the subject comes up again for discussion on its merits.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

1. The object for which this tax is levied is not one which is in the public interest, but the protection of person and property. It is for a private enterprise as much as it is for a public one. It is a line of packets, to cultivate a plantation, or a quarry on a mountain.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

2. Although it is alleged that this railroad, if constructed, will be beneficial to the city, yet this is no warrant for the imposition of a tax for that end, because the same may be said with equal truth of every other industrial enterprise.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

3. The submission of this tax to the whole people, without discrimination, the majority of whom are without property, and have no fixed or abiding interests in New Orleans, are here to-day and away to-morrow, is as manifestly unjust as the disposal and absorption of private property by universal suffrage.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

4. This tax, if levied, will afford a precedent by which the whole of the property of the State will be taken away under the pretext of promoting productive enterprises, which would be conducive to the public prosperity. This railroad can present no more claims upon the public for aid than any other railroad, and the same may be projected, nor any line or number of lines of steamers that the projectors might conceive to be profitable to themselves and to the public at large.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

5. It is a direct and flagrant violation of the rights of property, which governments were instituted to protect. The levying of this tax will be to render all property insecure.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

6. Then, who but a madman would invest his capital in a community where property is held by the uncertain tenure of the popular will? That is the only case of the property of nations, which will be swicken down under a critical moment if he could bring himself to say what he thought for the United States, that there is danger "lost in a few weeks the maddest and most criminal thing that a British government could do should be done, and all Europe kindle into flames of war."

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