New-York Tribune.

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LOUISIANA POLITICS.

TROOPS ORDERED AWAY.

THE STATE HOUSE TO BE EVACUATED ON TUESDAY —MORE DESERTIONS FROM PACKARD.

President Hayes issued orders yesterday that the troops protecting the Lousiana State House be withdrawn. They will go back to camp Tuesday noon. Several members left the Packard Legislature yesterday and joined Nicholls. Among them was Gen. McMillan, a prominent Republican. Gov. Nicholls now has more than a quorum, not only of Returning Board members but of members elected on the face of the returns. Gov. Packard threatens to furnish Mr. Tilden some material for quo warranto proceedings. It is feared he may try to bring on a conflict in Louisiana.

PACKARD HELPLESS.

HE THREATENS TROUBLE HOWEVER—REVENGE UPON MR. HAYES PLANNED—DESERTIONS TO NICHOLLS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—The Commission have decided to remain until to-morrow evening, as much for the purpose of resting before making the journey home as in order to watch the further disintegration of the Packard Government. The Nicholls men have concluded to hold their Legislature together a few days longer instead of adjourning to-morrow. This change in their intention grows out of threats by Gov. Packard that he will regain a Returning Board quorum as soon as the Nicholls Legislature adjourns. The colored members have proved so untrustworthy that the Conservatives think it prudent to avoid new complications by keeping their now undisputably legal Legislature in session until the remnant of the rival body dissolves and the State House is cleared of Packard's followers.

Five more members deserted Gov. Packard to-day and were sworn in at Odd-Fellows' Hall. Among them was Gen. McMillan, one of the ablest Republicans in the State. He was elected in 1872 as U. S. Senator by the McEnery Legislature.

Gov. Packard's caucus this morning had only 40 members. A paper was exhibited, prepared for the signatures of the supervisors of election of the Parish of Orleans, certifying that they had fraudulently given the vote of the parish to Hayes, and that it belonged to Tilden by a considerable majority. It was said in caucus that this document, when signed, will be sent to Tilden for use in *quo warranto* proceedings against the President. The ignorant colored men and a few desperate and disreputable white men now remaining with Gov. Packard believe they can take revenge by a method of this kind. They appear encouraged by Packard to think it in their power to drive Mr. Hayes out of the Presidential office.

Only two questions of interest remain unsettled in connection with the situation—first, the Senatorship, which still is involved in the fog of uncertainty, and secondly, whether Gov. Packard will vacate the State House as soon as the supporting troops are removed, or whether he will hold on until Congress meets, or until starved or driven out. It is believed that he still intends to provoke a conflict if possible; but the Nicholls men are determined to do nothing which might result in bloodshed.

MR. HAYES'S ACTION.

CONSIDERATIONS THAT LED TO IT—ITS INSTANTANEOUS EFFECT IN NEW-ORLEANS—A STAMPEDE FROM PACKARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President signed an order at half-past 4 o'clock p. m. to-day directing the United States troops quartered in New-Orleans for the purpose of sustaining the Packard government and maintaining the political *status in quo* there to be drawn from their present positions at noon on Tuesday next.

A discussion of the events in Louisiana during the past two or three days occupied the greater portion of the Cabinet meeting to-day. The members of the Commission who are still in New-Orleans had communicated to the President the fact already made known by private and press dispatches that the Nicholls Legislature had at last, yesterday, obtained an undoubted quorum in both houses, not only of members who were declared elected by the Returning Board, but also of those who received popular majorities on the face of the parish returns. This was considered by the President and his Cabinet as removing the last obstacle to a speedy withdrawal of the troops, especially since the assurances given in Gov. Nicholls's letter and the resolutions passed by both branches of the Legislature which sustains him were of a perfectly satisfactory character. The Administration has at no time assumed that it was its duty or privilege to settle the dispute between the contending parties in Louisiana; the visit of the Commission to New-Orleans prior to the withdrawal of the troops was for the purpose of aiding both parties by such advice as the Commission might give rather than to secure a state of affairs under which withdrawal of the troops would be warranted.

The actual termination of the military support of the Packard government was not in fact contingent upon any compromise or arrangement. The President had declared it to be his intention to remove the troops in any event, though all his efforts to induce the two governments to fuse in some one of their departments had failed. The object of the Commission's visit was therefore more to assist the people of Louisiana to place their affairs in such a condition that a settlement would be easy after the withdrawal of the troops than to make any such settlement themselves.

The effect of the act of the Executive to-day was apparently seen in New-Orleans within an hour after it occurred. Before 6 o'clock a dispatch was received from ex-Gov. Warmoth announcing that the fight was over, that he and his friends had stampeded to the Nicholls Legislature, and that Gov. Packard had no longer a quorum in either house of his Legislature. This is considered by the Administration as a settlement of the Louisiana controversy so far as the United States Government is concerned. It is expected that the affairs of that State and all local controversies will now be adjusted by the people there without the interference of the United States Government, and the result will probably be the speedy recognition of Gov. Nicholls and the State Government which he represents in all its departments by all the people of the State. The Packard Legislature has already passed out of existence; and it is believed that the other supporters of Gov. Packard, who have been standing by his government in the faint hope that it would finally receive such aid from the United States Government as was necessary for its continued existence, will now desert it, and that Packard, like Chamberlain, will give up the contest. The adjustment, though not arrived at in exactly the same way as was suggested by Mr. Evarts in his communication to the Commission, is scarcely less satisfactory to the Administration.

The movement of troops from the Orleans Hotel, the New-Orleans Custom-house, and the old Mechanics' Institute will be made at noon on Tuesday next. No disturbance is expected to occur when the transfer takes place. It is possible that the members of the Commission may remain in New-Orleans until Tuesday evening, in order to witness the consummation of the settlement. In regard to this matter they will be left to act entirely in accordance with their own judgment. No instructions on this point have been sent to them by the President. It is now believed that by the middle of next week the Louisiana question will have become as much a matter of history as the late controversy in South Carolina, and that it will no longer require the attention of the Administration, which will then be able to devote its time to other contemplated reforms.

THE ORDERS TO THE ARMY.

PRESIDENT HAYES TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1877.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed by order of my predecessor in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House in New-Orleans, Louisiana, and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State.

In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the Chief Executive office of that State are to be settled and determined not by the Executive of the United States but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and the laws of the State. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but on the contrary the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency.

You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops at an early date from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.

To the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of the United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of New-Orleans, La., be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation.

You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 24th of April, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

INCIDENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. M'MILLAN PLANTS HIS FLAG IN THE NICHOLLS CAMP—PACKARD'S CARRIAGE STOPPED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—Gen. W. L. McMillan of Carroll was sworn in as a member of the Legislature at Odd-Fellows' Hall to-day. Being accorded the floor he made a short speech, concluding as follows: "The solemn declaration of this Legislature to abide by the constitutional amendments, to protect life and property, and further school interests, is all that the most ardent Republican could desire. The whole people await the fulfillment of these promises; and if they are carried out, order will be restored. I come here with no animosity, but from a strict sense of duty; and will work shoulder to shoulder to carry out every measure inaugurated for the prosperity of our people. You can ask no more, and I can promise no less." [Applause.]

The following report came from the State House last night: Gov. Packard's carriage was stopped to-night at the corner of Rampart and Esplanade-sts., where he resides, by 10 or 12 armed men, who, finding the only occupant to be an elderly person, an attache of Gov. Packard, bearing a letter to Mrs. Packard, stating that he would not be home to-night, left him without further molestation. Packard's friends state that he had been forewarned that an attempt would be made to kidnap him should he attempt to sleep at his own house, as he has lately done, and so he sent his cab ahead to see if there was any foundation in the warning given.

The statement of Mr. Young in the Packard legislative caucus yesterday that he had been deprived of his personal liberty might have been made as well by many of those present. It is said that the guard, fearing desertion, mutinied for a time, and refused to allow any of those suspected to leave the building. This condition of things continued for an hour or two, when order was restored. Many members of the caucus were very violent, and there was much disorder. Many members insisted upon speaking at the same time, several of whom were standing upon their chairs, or on the tops of desks, yelling vociferously.

A POLITICAL CANARD.

AN OFFER BY MR. HAYES.

A REPORT THAT HE IS TREATING WITH DEMOCRATS TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—*The Evening Herald* this afternoon publishes a statement to the effect that during the past two or three days President Hayes has requested that a number of prominent members of the Democratic party of this city should meet a selected representative of the President for the purpose of discussing various propositions which the President had to make. President Hayes has addressed the Democracy here, so *The Herald* says, because Mr. Randall resides in this city, and because he is likely to be the next Speaker of the House, and has proposed:

First: That there shall be no extra session of Congress.

Second: That he be given the assurance of the leaders of the Democratic House that if he obtained money to pay the army until December, Congress will make the appropriation early in the December session, and the Administration shall not be subject to attack for the action in doing over the army without an appropriation.

Third: That in compliance with the former two agreements the Secretary of War, by the President's direction, will withdraw all troops from the South and allow the people to govern themselves by the civil power without the fear of molestation from the military.

It is understood that the President desires to avoid an extra session because there would then be contentions among the members on both sides, and the conciliatory policy toward the South which he has adopted might be endangered. With these propositions before them a number of Democrats, including Samuel J. Randall, Hiester Clymer, and Senator Bayard, have gone to New-York, where a conference will be held, and if the propositions of the President are agreed to he will proceed directly to raise money to sustain the army, and at the same time withdraw the military from the South. A most important feature in connection with this movement is the fact that Senator Stanley Matthews has arrived in this city.

THE STORY DENIED.

AN INQUIRY AT THE WHITE HOUSE DISCLOSES ITS FALSITY.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A statement in *The Philadelphia Evening Herald* was telegraphed to Washington to-day, alleging that the President had made certain propositions to leading Democrats for a conference with an equal number of leading Republicans for the purpose of avoiding an extra session of Congress, &c., and promising to withdraw the troops from the South in the event of certain conditions being complied with. This story was not readily believed by those who read it. On inquiry at the Executive Mansion, it was ascertained that there was no truth whatever in the statement.

STANLEY MATTHEWS DENIES IT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—This evening a reporter visited Stanley Matthews, and questioned him as to the report in *The Evening Herald*. That portion in reference to himself he said was absolutely false and without foundation, and that part in reference to the conference he believed was also false. He said his visit to Philadelphia was of a purely professional character; that Congress would meet on June 4, and that there would be no compromise looking to anything else. He characterized the story as purely sensational.

MURDERED WITH A BOTTLE.

A NEGRO THIEF DETECTED IN CRIME KILLS THE MAN WHOM HE IS TRYING TO ROB.

The basement of No. 144 Thompson-st. has been occupied for some time as a saloon by a mulatto named Nathan Corbin, and the place has been frequented by many of the lower class of negroes of both sexes who live in the neighborhood. At a late hour last night, when few people were in the saloon, Wellington Schuyler, a negro ruffian, who has long borne in that part of the city the reputation of being a dangerous man, entered the saloon, and, stepping behind the bar, seized a bottle of bitters which he endeavored to carry off. A son of the proprietor saw the thief and placed himself before the door to intercept Schuyler, by whom he was immediately assaulted. Corbin, who was in the room at the time, went to assist his son, and Schuyler, seeing him approach, turned and struck him on the head with the bottle of bitters, which was shattered into fragments. Schuyler then struck Corbin one or two blows on the breast and ran out into the street, followed by the man whom he had injured. An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct Police was near the place, and responding to the call for help, came up and arrested Schuyler, whom he took to the station-house and locked up on a charge of attempting larceny. In the mean time Corbin had fainted from the effects of his wounds, and on being taken into the saloon and laid on a sofa died in a few moments. The Police and Coroner were immediately informed of his death and Schuyler will be held to-day to answer the charge of murder. The scene in the saloon at No. 144 Thompson-st. after Corbin's death was singularly impressive. Groups of dusky sympathizers crowded around the body over which the wife of the dead man was pouring out her lamentations. Corbin was a handsome mulatto, about 40 years old, and was regarded with much affection by his wife who is a white woman.

Schuyler is a large man, over six feet in hight and well proportioned. His skin is very black. He lay in his cell at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house last night, somewhat intoxicated, and ignorant of the fact that his blows had caused Corbin's death. There were one or two slight cuts on his head. Recently Schuyler was arrested for stabbing his wife, but she refused to make a complaint against him, and he was discharged. He came to this city some years ago from Flushing, L. I., where he bore a bad reputation for thieving and fighting.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY THE CATHOLICS OF THIS CITY YESTERDAY—THE PILGRIMS' DEPARTURE TO-DAY.

The Irish Canadian pilgrims arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 7:55 a. m. yesterday. By an error in the programme the time had been announced as 8:30, and consequently the delegations which were expected to be present to receive them had not arrived. The resident committee, consisting of Eugene Kelly, John D. Kelley, jr., Emigration Commissioner James, James Lynch, William J. Hughes, and Patrick Farrelly, were at the depot, and without waiting for the delegations from the societies the pilgrims were taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they breakfasted. The excursion down the bay was omitted owing to the heavy rain, and the guests were obliged to remain indoors all day, where Catholics from different parts of the city were constantly calling to give them welcome.

The number that arrived in this city from Canada was 86, but only 46 of these will sail for Europe. Among them are Fathers Dowd, Bannon, Dowling, Meagher, Taafe, and Crombleholme. Major-Gen. John Newton and County Clerk Walsh are also among the passengers. There are 18 ladies, accompanied by either their husbands or fathers, and a few small children. The following Canadian societies are represented: F. B. McNamee, President of the St. Patrick's Society; B. Connayhton, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; M. P. Ryan, the Temperance Society of Montreal; M. C. Mulcahy, Irish National Society; J. E. MacEvenne, Irish Catholic Union; Joseph Cloran, Grand Marshal of Pilgrim Association; Michael Farmer, St. Ann's Association; Owen Farmer, La Crosse Club; Michael Farcon, Catholic Benevolent Society; Michael Kelly, St. Bridget's Temperance Society; P. C. Warren, Irish Catholic Young Men's Society; James Harper of *The Montreal Gazette*. Each pilgrim wore a white badge bearing on its center a bleeding heart surmounted by a cross and encircled by a crown of thorns. On the back of the device was the inscription, "Heart of Jesus protect Pius IX." They bring with them a large Irish flag of green silk to present to the Pope, on both sides of which are "Irish Catholic Pilgrims of Canada." In one corner are the Pope's tiara, a cardinal's hat and cross, and a bishop's miter and crosier, and under them a large harp.

It was arranged yesterday that the pilgrims should arrive at Liverpool on May 1, and proceed direct to London by the Midland Railroad, passing through the scenery of the Derbyshire Peak District, and also passing through Miller's Dale, Matlock, Leicester, and Bedford. They will reach Paris on May 3, and will leave on May 5 for Lourdes either by way of Bordeaux or Agen. They will leave Lourdes on May 9 and go to Toulouse, Cette, and Marseilles, leaving the latter place on May 11 for Genoa, reaching Rome on May 12, or nine days previous to the celebration of the Pope's 50th anniversary. When the pilgrimage disbands in Rome each member will be supplied with a first-class ticket to Florence, Bologna, Padua, Venice, Verona, Bergamo, Milan, Turin, Mount Cenis Tunnel, Modane, Culoz, Dijon, Fontainebleau, Paris, Dieppe, London, and Liverpool.

A large parlor was given the guests in the hotel for a general evening reception. The large flag was placed in the front of the room for exhibition. About 300 of the Catholics of this city, both clergy and laymen, were present. Among the clergy were Vicar-General Quinn, Monseigneur Chatard, Father Farley, the Cardinal's Secretary; the Rev. M. J. O'Farrel, Chairman of the Resident Committee; Fathers Shea, Ducey, Reardon, Donnelly, Healey, and others. There were present also representatives of the following societies: The Catholic Union, Xavier Union, St. Michael's, St. Aloysius's, St. Rosa's Conference, St. Vincent de Paul's, and other Catholic organizations.

Major John D. Kelly of the Resident Committee welcomed the pilgrims to New-York, and wished them prosperity on their journey. He then introduced Vicar-General Quinn, who said that not only on behalf of the laity of the city, represented by the Resident Committee, but also of the clergy and of Cardinal McCloskey, who through feeble health could not be present, would he bid them a hearty welcome to this city. Father Dowd, the conductor of the pilgrimage, followed, stating that it was the duty of a pilgrim to pray and not to speak; he could not refrain from thanking the New-York Catholics for their hospitality. He also thanked the Cardinal for the extra kindness which he had shown in offering to say mass and give his benediction on their departure. When the pilgrims knelt at the shrines of Lourdes and Rome they would ask a blessing in return on the cardinal. Monseigneur Coatard, rector of the American College at Rome, gave a description of the Pope whom they were about to cross the ocean to see. Joseph Lammis, President of the Xavier Union, S. Chincelli of the Catholic Union, and Col. McCleery of St. Michael's Association, also spoke briefly. At the conclusion of the addresses, Vicar-General Quinn announced that a cable dispatch had been sent to the Pope announcing the arrival of the Canadian pilgrims in New-York, and asking his blessing on their safe voyage.

This morning the pilgrims will proceed in a body to the cathedral, where the cardinal will say mass and give his benediction. At midday they will sail on the City of Brussels from pier No. 45, North River.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A SCHOONER SUNK—ONE OF THE CREW LOST AND THE REST RESCUED FROM THE RIGGING.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20.—The schooner Abbie, from Matanzas, for Hampton Roads for orders, with a cargo of molasses, was lost in lat. 33°20', lon. 76° 50', on April 11. Seaman James Walton was lost. The rest of the crew were rescued from the mast after the vessel had sunk, and were brought here to-day by the schooner Delhi of Saco, Me., bound for Savannah with a cargo of hay and potatoes. The Delhi is considerably damaged.

A SAILOR AND CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The schooner Eddie Pierce, from Port Antonio, shipped a heavy sea on the 15th inst., which swept her decks and washed overboard E. M. Clark, seaman, of Louisiana, who was drowned. The schooner Abbie L. Dow, Capt. Young, which cleared at this port on the 6th inst. for Matanzas, returned to port yesterday in distress in charge of the mate, Capt. Young having been washed overboard and drowned.

THREE VESSELS DISABLED—THE CREWS OF TWO IN DANGER.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Capt. Parker of the steamer Johns Hopkins spoke, on April 19, 25 miles south-east of Chincoteague, the British brig Harvey, from Cienfuegos for Delaware Breakwater, under jury foremasts, having been dismasted on the 16th inst. She wanted no assistance. Capt. Crowell of the brig John Bord saw, on the 14th inst., off Hatteras, a light schooner with both masts gone close to the deck. The crew were on board; was unable to render any assistance on account of the heavy gale. Capt. Bennett of the schooner D. F. Keeling reports that on the 13th inst., off Hatteras, saw a schooner, name not recollected, from St. Johns, P. R., hove to with crew in rigging; was unable to speak her. This vessel is supposed to be the schooner San Dolphin of Philadelphia, from St. Johns, P. R., with a cargo of molasses bound to Delaware Breakwater.

A DISASTROUS STORM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 20.—A furious storm passed over this place between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Shipping in the bay and along the Atlantic Coast suffered considerably. The ship Otago, hence for Liverpool, was swept to the deck, and is now lying at anchor off Mahogany Island. The barks Joseph Heckman and McLeod are ashore on Beacon Bar. The bay is full of schooners, and many were driven ashore. Sand Point shore is strewn with deals.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The schooner Cecile, from the West Indies, with cocoanuts and bananas, reports having had fine weather to latitude 30° north, when a north-west gale was encountered which lasted 20 hours. On April 13, off Hatteras, a violent gale from the south south-east, backing to north north-east, struck the vessel, lasting 41 hours. It increased to a hurricane, during which the jibboom and foretopmast were carried away, the latter falling to the deck and staving through the main hatch, and doing other damage. It was found necessary to cut away everything belonging to the jibboom and topmast, as the vessel was lying with the seas rolling over her. On April 16 the top of a forward cabin, painted white, with blue edgings, was passed. On the same day two barks and two schooners with sails gone were met. On April 9, off Hatteras, Frederick Wents of Finland, one the seamen, fell from the foremast head to the topgallant forecastle, striking on his knees and breaking one of the planks. He was instantly killed and was buried at sea.

The barge Metropolis, from New-York for Somerset, Mass., with 600 tons of coal, struck a rock off Blackwell's Island yesterday and was run on the beach at Hallett's Cove, Hell Gate. She is full of water at high tide.

The brig Arctic, before reported ashore on Flushing Beach, was forced to throw all her ballast out in order to get over the bar into the channel, but had not succeeded last night. So far she has received no damage.

THE APPROACHING WAR.

THE ROUMANIANS CALLED TO ARMS.

RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE.

Efforts are being made quietly at Constantinople to stay hostilities, but both Turkey and Russia resound with preparations for war. In Roumania the military of all classes have been called to arms, and an extra session of the Legislature is to be held next week. Lord Derby has reaffirmed his statement that Turkey must expect no material support from England. The Czar is to review his army on the banks of the Pruth on Monday. It is understood that Busco will be the Russian headquarters in Moldavia.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY TO BE PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING—THE TURKS DISMAYED AT THE APPROACH OF WAR—THE CZAR EXPECTED AT KISCHENEFF ON MONDAY.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

A special telegram to the second edition of *The Times*, from Constantinople, says: "Turkey is dismayed at the prospect of imminent war, and would gladly listen to proposals for a pacific arrangement if it were not too late."

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says: "The Czar is expected at Kischeneff on Sunday. He will hold a review of the army on the banks of the Pruth on Monday."

A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Turkish troops, divided into four corps, are surrounding the Miridite country. The inhabitants of several villages have laid down their arms."

The Czar has started for Kischeneff direct. He is accompanied by the Minister of War.

BUCHAREST, Friday, April 20, 1877.

A decree of Prince Charles, issued to-day, orders the mobilization of the active and territorial armies and their respective reserves. The militia and civic guard are also called out, and an extraordinary session of the Chambers is summoned for April 26.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, April 20, 1877.

Mr. Layard arrived here at 6 this evening.

Many Russians have left the city. All the Russian merchantmen will soon quit the harbor.

There have been no military operations yet in the vicinity of Montenegro. It is rumored that the Miridites have submitted.

Russian troops are reported to be nearing the Asiatic frontier.

PARIS, Friday, April 20, 1877.

Mémorial Diplomatique says active negotiations have been opened between personages surrounding the Sultan and Gen. Ignatieff's confidential agent at Constantinople. Mahmoud Damat and Reouf Pashas are endeavoring to effect a direct arrangement with Russia.

The *Temps* says Mr. Layard is not the bearer of any new proposals. His mission is solely to observe public opinion at Constantinople, and seize later any favorable opportunity of offering mediation.

VIENNA, Friday, April 20, 1877.

The *Political Correspondence* has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that Prince Gortchakoff's circular has not yet been dispatched, the open declaration of Russia's resolves having been postponed until April 29. The Czar's return to St. Petersburg from Kischeneff is fixed for April 30.

BUCHAREST, Friday, April 20, 1877.

In military circles it is generally believed that the bulk of the Russian army, to avoid crossing the River Sereth, in Moldavia, by Barboche Bridge, and being surprised by the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, will go by railway from Ungheni to Marasette, thence march by the high road through Focsani and Rimnik to Busco, and afterward by different roads diverge from Busco toward Kulafat, Flamonda, Magurele, Giurgevo, and Calarassi. The Russian headquarters will probably be at Busco, as they were in 1856, or possibly at Plesti.

ITALY TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Saturday, April 21, 1877.

The Standard's dispatch from Rome states that after an audience with the King, Gen. Menabrea, the Italian Embassador to Great Britain, will return to London, taking with him, it is said, instructions that Italy will continue strictly neutral so long as war is confined to Turkey and Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF NON-INTERVENTION—LORD DERBY DECLARES HE WILL DO NOTHING TO UPHOLD THE TREATY OF PARIS.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

In the Salford Parliamentary election yesterday to fill the seat made vacant by the decease of Charles Edward Cawley (Liberal Conservative), Mr. Walker, the Conservative candidate, received 8,642 votes, against 8,372 polled for Mr. Kay, Liberal. *The Times* thinks the moral of the election is that the country is determined to keep out of the contest in Turkey as long as its vital interest is not assailed, and it believes the Government to be in favor of vigilance, no doubt, but also of peace. Mr. Walker may be taken to represent the policy of patriotic inactivity, while the arguments of the Liberal leaders tend to show that if they were in power they would use force to impose the will of Europe on Turkey.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Roseberry desired to know what were the views of Lord Derby in respect to the tripartite treaty of April, 1856, and how far it was to be considered obligatory on this country. It guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and if that treaty was disregarded it appeared to him a vital blow would be struck at the maintenance of all treaties. Was it intended to take any steps to free ourselves from the obligations of that treaty, since it would be impossible for the Government, in defiance of public opinion, to send a single soldier to defend a country so degenerate as Turkey?

Lord Houghton thought, in the circumstances, the Government would be justified in refusing to make any specific declaration as to how far the treaty of 1856 was now binding on England.

Baron Waveney hoped that some conclusion might yet be arrived at which would hold out to Europe the expectation that peace might be preserved, but should war break out he maintained that it was the duty of this country to be in a position to defend the peaceful commerce of the world.

Lord Derby, with regard to the tripartite treaty, said that there was not the slightest intention on the part of either France or Austria to call on England to fulfill the treaty obligations. Therefore the Government had not thought it right to take any steps to relieve themselves from its obligations. In reply to the statement that peace might not yet be disturbed, Lord Derby said he did not like to despond, and the House might feel sure if the Government saw any hope that diplomatic intervention could yet be successful in averting what seemed to be impending war, no effort to that end would be left untried; but he was bound to say that from all he heard he was not justified in indulging the expectation that we should be able to avoid that great European calamity, but he repeated what he said in May last—that in that case the Porte must not rely on material support from England.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Bangor express train on the Eastern Railroad came in collision with the Saugus branch train at 6:55 this evening, near Lynn, smashing the locomotive and baggage car, and one car of the Saugus train. Two hundred passengers were on the express train, and one only was injured, and not seriously. The damage will reach $15,000. The disaster was caused by a misplaced switch, the Saugus train having just been run on the side track to await the passage of the express train, and the switch not having been changed. The express was approaching the depot at full speed, when it suddenly swerved off. The engineer put on the air-brake, reversed the engine, and with the fireman jumped off, receiving severe injuries. But for the prompt application of the air brake the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—A collision occurred late last night on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad at Green Island crossing between the Montreal and Troy local trains, by which an engineer named Dennis Maher and a fireman whose name is unknown were seriously injured. One passenger was also hurt. Both the engines were badly damaged.

ROUTE TO THE BLACK HILLS.

YANKTON, D. T., April 20.—Edward Palmer, Deputy United States Surveyor, and one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the route designated to cross the reservation from Fort Pierre to the Black Hills, has returned and made his report to Gov. Pennington. The exact distance from St. Pierre is 150 miles, and the entire road may be traveled with ease with loaded teams without additional grading or work. Mounds were thrown up along the entire line.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A FORGER ARRESTED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

Thomas Connolly Lewis, implicated in the Babbitt robbery in New-York, was arrested yesterday by Scotland-Yard Detective Littlechild on a charge of forgery, preferred by the American Legation, accompanied with an application for his extradition. Lewis was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court last evening, before Justice Ingham, and formally committed for extradition at the expiration of 15 days.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

The foundation stone of the Shakespeare Memorial—a theater, library, and picture-gallery—is to be laid at Stratford-on-Avon on Monday next.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

At Newmarket to-day, the fourth and last of the Craven meeting, the race for the Newmarket International Handicap brought out a field of ten starters. The result of the race was a victory for Tassel, who carried the heaviest weights of the placed horses. Bonchurch secured the second place, and Plaisante third. M. H. Sandford's Brown Prince won the concluding race, a plate for three-year-olds. Brown Prince is entered for the following great races this year: The Two Thousand Guineas, Epsom, Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, and the famous Grand Prize of Paris.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER BURNED.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1877.

A telegram has been received here from Lloyds' agents at Batavia respecting the American schooner W. G. Patton, Capt. Connor, from Hong Kong for the channel. The message is much mutilated, but is supposed to mean that the vessel has been burned at sea. A repetition of the telegram has been asked for.

SECRET SOCIETIES TO BE SUPPRESSED.

ROME, Friday, April 20, 1877.

The *Bersagliere* announces that the Cabinet has determined to dissolve all Republican and Internationalist associations in Italy.

COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, April 10.—The time is nearly up when the French surveying expedition under Lieut. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, is due at Panama on its return from the Darien. The surgeon of the party, Dr. Viguier, has arrived in this city, but does not report anything in regard to the operations of the commission. It is said that he represents the character of the country as such that it will be difficult for Europeans ever to withstand the effects of the fevers, or to endure the reptiles and vermin of that region. On the whole, it may be concluded that nothing favorable has been discovered.

The war in Colombia still drags on without any prospect of conclusion. It is now thought by intelligent foreigners, recently from the interior, that the conflict may last several years. No new facts have been received which throw any new light upon the state of the country. The Isthmus remains quiet, although the hard times, resulting from suspension of trade with the interior of the Republic, are pressing very heavily upon all classes.

From Central America the news is still encouraging. All the States are at peace. The coffee crop is abundant and is coming forward rapidly. The last arrival at this port was the steamship Winchester, on the 1st of April, with 10,171 bags, making a total since January of 116,451 bags. The Royal mail steamer Para, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., took over 16,000 bags for Southampton. The Panama Railroad is kept very busy.

A shipment of 500 tons steel rails has arrived at Aspinwall for the railway, which will be laid down on the Panama end of the line immediately. This will give about ten miles, together with what was relaid three years ago, of steel rail out of 47, the length of the road.

The United States flagship Pensacola sailed hence on the 4th inst., bound north. The steamer Omaha is expected to remain in port for a month or so longer. The steamer Swatara arrived at Aspinwall from the West Indies on the 9th inst.

PERU AND CHILI.

PANAMA, April 10.—In Peru on the 24th ult. the Copiapo, a steamer belonging to the South American Steamship Company, ran aground five miles from Pacasmayo. The passengers and luggage were all saved. The iron-clad Huascar was immediately sent from Callao to the relief of the distressed steamer, and the agents here are of opinion that she will be floated without serious injury having been sustained.

The American Minister, Mr. Richard Gibbs, immediately after the death of Mr. Consul Clayton on March 22, appointed Capt. Samuel Kissam of Callao, long and favorably known on the coast, to fill the vacancy until orders may be received from Washington. Strong efforts will be made to have him appointed by President Hayes.

Major Alfred F. Sears, who has been in the service of Peru as a member of the Corps of National Engineers for the past four years, has been appointed by permission of the Government the Resident Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Chimbote Railway. Major Sears has been well known in the United States as an advocate of the narrow-gauge railways under certain circumstances, and his appointment to this position is considered one of the best that has been made for a long time.

In Chili the discovery at Caupuenes of the once-famous gold mine "Los Cristales" by three Englishmen has created a great sensation. This mine, whose yield is supposed to have been something fabulous in the old colonial times, has been lost for about 40 years, having been abandoned on the breaking out of the revolution. It filled with water, and then a landslip effectually removed all traces of it. Numberless efforts have been made at various times to trace its situation, but none were successful before the present discoverers, who are stated to be members of a company formed in Valparaiso and possessing adequate capital to work it sufficiently. The shaft is about 66 yards deep, and a large quantity of rubbish has already been extracted from it.

Referring to the recent discovery of large nitrate deposits in the northern part of Chili, the *Mercurio* says: "The journals of Iquique (Peru) confirm this important news, and add that they contain 50 per cent of nitrate, that the dimensions of the deposits discovered are not less than five leagues long by 1½ wide, and a thickness varying from three-quarters to a yard."

FOREIGN NOTES.

HAVANA, April 20.—The Payret Theater was opened here last night. The opera of "Robert le Diable" was produced with greater splendor than has ever been attained here.

LONDON, April 20.—The five imprisoned miners in the Troedyrhiw colliery, at Pontypridd, communication with whom was established yesterday, were rescued at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The men were very weak, but will recover.

LONDON, April 20.—The Hon. William O'Callaghan, member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary, is dead. Mr. O'Callaghan was the second son of Viscount Lismore, and was only in his 25th year. He was chosen at the last general election, and was a Home Ruler of Liberal tendencies.

YALE ALUMNI MEETING.

AN EVENING OF SOCIAL PLEASURE.

The sixth social meeting for this season of the Yale Alumni Association, at Delmonico's last evening, was one of the best attended and most enjoyable of all that have been held. Charles Tracy presided, and among those present were William Walter Phelps, E. C. Stedman, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, ex-Gov. Curtin, Chauncey M. Depew, George T. Ford, Henry Armitt Brown, Charles L. Norton and Henry Holt, with about 150 other graduates of the college. The literary exercises were of an entirely informal character, and were under the charge of the Class of '65; indeed, it was a sort of jubilee of that class, an unusual number of whose members were present. George T. Ford gave an account of a trip which he made in 1868 through the Far West and of his experiences in the mines of Nevada. He described the scenes through which he passed, picturesque, ludicrous, pathetic, and sublime, and his hearers were moved to frequent laughter by the droll simplicity of his narrative. He told how a pair of Mexican oxen did away with the necessity for a bridge on a certain occasion by tossing a distinguished member of the party over a broad stream; of the twins weighing a ton each, who reposed for six days and nights in his bosom, as he rode in a stage coach; of his descending into the bowels of the earth and toiling in those bowels for three weeks, and of a hundred other events in his daily life at that time. The narrative was full of vivid description and of pathetic touches which did not suffer the attention of those present to flag for an instant.

Henry Armitt Brown of Philadelphia, known to the Association as one of the best story-tellers among the Alumni of Yale, was called upon for a speech, but with a few words of excuse he thanked the club for the invitation to be present. The usual supper was served later in the evening, and songs and stories and impromptu addresses made it hard for the Alumni to break up.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

FEW SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST—THE SHIPBUILDERS ON THE QUI VIVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—If the extra session of Congress, which is to meet on