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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS. GERMANIA THEATRE.—DEER MONAT NACH DATO. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SMILE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—TWELFTH NIGHT. HELLER'S THEATRE.—PRESIDENTIATION. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WONDER CHILD. BOWERY THEATRE.—DASHING CHARLEY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—QUEEN FISHERS. EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY. FONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company ran a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily, and carrying the papers of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or cloudy and warmer, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The bull market of Saturday was again in force yesterday, but just before closing there was a general weakness and several stocks, especially the coal issues, suffered severely. The strong effort made to bull Lake Shore seems to be now exhausted, and that stock closed weak. Gold was steady at 107 3/4. Government and railroad bonds were higher. Money on call lent easily at 2 1/2 a 3 per cent.

REX, OF THE CARNIVAL, casts his interesting shadow upon some of our columns to-day.

SPAIN AGAIN OFFERS AMNESTY in Cuba. It is cheaper than war and fully as likely to succeed.

CARELESS OWNERS OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES will find a needed warning in our Court reports.

PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO is a practical joker. He proposes, with sixteen thousand soldiers, to keep his country free from robbers.

PINNEY IS PLAYING TWEEED at San Francisco with great success as far as exciting the community goes, and, as in the Tweed case, every man charged with doing anything wrong says, "I didn't."

MAYOR ELY need only cross the East River to obtain sympathy on the subject of appointments, for the Brooklyn Aldermen tabled yesterday all of Mayor Schroeder's nominations to Commissionerships.

ANOTHER OHIO MAN IS IN LUCK at Washington, with plenty of men to envy him; but not one of them can blame the President, for such appointments are not in the line of duty. For particulars read "Logan-Porter."

THE RESULTS OF GENERAL MILES' lively campaigning in Montana show themselves in the surrender of more than two hundred warriors and the admission that about as many were killed in Miles' great December fight on Tongue River.

MR. OAKSHOTT'S TESTIMONY in the Post Office accident investigation suggests the question why a building as costly as our new Post Office should have been so faultily designed as to require at an early day such important modifications as led to the erection of the truss.

THE AMOUNT OF "CONSCIENCE MONEY" received at the Comptroller's office since the first of last year had only slightly exceeded a thousand dollars—a sign either that the march of science has put conscience to flight or that there has found some new and respectable name.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD are getting into accord upon material things. A reverend gentleman who has lately travelled largely through religious circles said, at the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday, that he did not find a church where money matters could be mentioned without making the members tremble.

HOW LITTLE ACCOUNT seems to be taken, of true loyalty in civil offices under the government, is implied by the question addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether persons exposing Custom House abuses will be allowed to retain their positions. As all Custom House employes are sworn to loyalty and faithful service it would seem the unquestionable duty of every one to expose abuses and to receive special reward for such special service. But of what consequence is loyalty in a political machine!

THE PENNSYLVANIA BACKBONE still preserves its normal degree of stiffness. Some of the Molly Maguires under sentence of death for murders of the most inexcusable and brutal sort have had the effrontery to bring their cases before the Supreme Court of the State with the hope of a reversal of judgment; but the decisions of the lower courts have been reaffirmed. The last hope of the murderers is in the Governor, but it is impossible that the chief magistrate of a great State can pay such a premium upon crime as a commutation of the sentences of these villains would be.

THE WEATHER.—A deep depression has appeared on the northeast coast, having evidently moved northward along the Atlantic seaboard beyond the area of observation. Very heavy rains and high winds attend this disturbance, especially on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia. The temperature is, however, low, and there are indications that a storm of considerable energy is in progress. The low area in the Mississippi Valley has extended and the pressure has fallen decidedly. It is probable that both depressions will unite during to-day on the coast. Heavy rains prevail on the southern shores of the lakes and high winds in the northern portion of that region. The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi, but is variable in the central sections. The highest pressure is now in Manitoba. A low barometer continues on the Pacific coast, but the pressure there is rising gradually. Brisk winds may be expected on the Texas coast. In the Southeast light rain prevails. The weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or cloudy and warmer, with rain.

The War in the East—English "Influence"—Is it a Myth?

One of the most important factors in the Eastern question is what is called the "influence" of England. The London newspapers discuss the war, its course and its causes, as though it had its origin in English diplomacy, and could only terminate in obedience to English wishes. This theme is dwelt upon with so much emphasis by the London press and the speakers in Parliament that a sentiment has arisen, not only in England, but in the United States, to the effect that unless Russia fights her campaign as the London Cabinet wishes England will at once interfere and give victory to the Turks. The English are a patriotic people and have their share of self-esteem, and newspaper proprietors know the value of encouraging that feeling. A newspaper finds comfort in telling its readers every morning at breakfast that in order to rule the world they have only to lay down their knives and forks and go out and command the nations. People generally have this self-esteem, and England seems especially eager to indulge it. Therefore, in looking at the Eastern problem, which threatens to be the absorbing question of the world, it may be well to look at this problem of English "influence" and see upon what it rests and how far it may be depended upon to sway events on the Bosphorus and in Asia Minor.

England is a great nation and her statesmen have built up what Lord Beaconsfield calls "an unexampled empire." She has vast resources. Her money market governs the finances of the world. Her flag dominates every sea. She has possessions in every continent. She watches Spain from Gibraltar, Germany from Heligoland, and the Mediterranean from Malta. She has ten colonies in Africa alone, one of them almost as large as France. In Asia she has the ancient and glorious Empire of India, while from Aden she keeps her eye on Egypt, and at Hong Kong she stands guard over China. In Australasia she has continents that must one day be the seats of empires. Although in America her territories are not what they were before the Revolution she has vast and rich dominions. She holds Jamaica in the West Indies. She menaces our Southern coasts from the Bermudas and Bahamas, and compelled us to pay millions more than would have been needed to suppress the rebellion by reason of her holding these islands as a base of supplies for the Confederacy. It is really "an unexampled empire," and we have enough of English blood in our veins to share something of the triumph of the Englishman when he feels, to recall the majestic smile of Webster, that the morning drum-beat of English garrisons follows the rising of the sun around the world.

The masters of such an empire have a right to speak when the peace of the world is at stake. No nation has more interest in peace than England. But is not this empire as much a source of weakness as of strength? England has built it up by playing upon the rivalries of other nations. It is an empire that rests upon money—an empire of subsidies and alliances. We hear of English valor, which all the world is supposed to dread. But what does history show of English valor? If we except Crecy and Agincourt and some of the battles during Cromwell's time and the wars of the Roses, where is the history of England standing alone as Germany stood against France, as France against all Europe, as Russia against the combined empires of Turkey, France and England? The wars against Napoleon in "England's great days," as Kingslake calls them, were generally money wars. Pitt spent money in coalitions and sent a small army to take part in the fighting. It was so in Marlborough's campaigns. England fought Louis XIV. by an alliance with Sweden, Germany and Hollanders. She fought the French in North America by the aid of her American contingents. She fought the rulers of India by arraying one Indian race against the other. When she strove to suppress the rebellion in America it was with the aid of Hessians. When she made war on Napoleon she had all Europe with her. But for the aid of the Spanish she would have been driven out of Spain. But for the arrival of Blucher and his Prussian troops Waterloo would have been not alone the defeat but the destruction of the English army. When she fought Russia it was as the ally of France and Turkey, and one of the reasons why she is not now in arms is because she can find no country but Turkey to help her against the Czar.

The truth is that England, with all of her power, is a weak nation. She is strong in her navy; but within the last forty years France and Germany and Russia, and even Turkey and Italy, have been strengthening their navies. England might be a match for any one nation in the world in naval strength; but suppose an antagonistic alliance on the same scale as the hundred alliances she has planned against other nations. Could her navy do more than hold its own against that of the Northern Powers? And do not the results of modern war show that the power of a navy can be overestimated? Notwithstanding our navy the South held us at bay for four years. Notwithstanding the superiority of the French navy over the Germans the Germans overwhelmed France, and all the guns of her marine could not reduce the indemnity a single franc. The one thing which even Englishmen cannot do with ships is to fight with them on land. Some day or the other and England must defend her Empire on land. The much vaunted Channel, the silver streak of shining sea, which Mr. Gladstone regards as the charmed barrier of England's safety, loses its power with the advances of science. It took the Spanish Armada days to move over a space that now could be traversed in a few hours. When Napoleon proposed to descend upon England's coasts from Boulogne he needed twelve or fifteen hours for the work. He would not need more than two hours now. Even with all of Napoleon's difficulties in crossing the Channel, the absence of steam and the appliances of modern science, even with the transcendent genius of Nelson at the head of English fleets, the military student sees that but for the inde-

cision of Villeneuve and his disregard of orders Napoleon would have crossed the Channel, thrown his army into Kent and taken London.

Great as was Napoleon—and even greater as was his army—Europe has to-day a greater military power in the German Empire. Let us suppose such an alliance between Germany and Russia as existed against Napoleon, and where is the power of Great Britain? She welcomed the destruction of the military power of the French Empire, and now she has no one to take her subsidy and fight her battles. Is it Austria? If Austria went into the field against Germany she would lose every German province in a campaign and become a second class Power. England has no allies to do her work on the Continent. If, in obedience to the blind public opinion which now and then finds expression in Parliament, she resolved to assail, could she protect her own island? England is not a sacred land. Berlin, Vienna and Paris have felt the invaders' heel within this century; and why not London? Where is the power to save London? Is it the navy? We question if all the navies of the world could protect the Channel and the seas around England from an invading force, simply because no navy is omnipotent and omnipresent. Is it the army? England has no army compared to that of Germany or even France. She has a myriad of tender-footed volunteers, who parade over the downs and through the parks in Easter week. But they are not soldiers and have never had the training, England with her wealth, with her endless resources, with her patriotic spirit, with as gallant and chivalrous a people as exists on the globe, has been governed by a false policy so far as the maintenance of her Empire is concerned. She can no longer defend her Empire by arraying France against Germany and Russia against the Austrian. Nor are large armies to be raised by subsidies, as was the case when Pitt massed the Hessians and Swiss against France. England has built up her Empire, and she must hold it by the conditions which power imposes upon other nations, as the Germans hold Germany, as the Americans hold America. She must hold it by the sword. She now stands alone in Europe, without an ally but the Turk, without an army, with no lines of defence. Suppose the tides of war should set toward her; what is her defence? Is it in the valor of her people? Undisciplined valor, as the French showed, is as unavailing as the winds. Looking at the whole situation in Europe there is no illusion so absurd as the dream about the "influence" of England. She has money, newspapers and ships, and with these she can make a tremendous noise. But God help England if the mighty Powers of the Continent should feel the temptation to invade her soil. A successful invasion of England by any Continental Power would be an unexampled calamity, one which America would look upon with grief. But the more we study the situation the more we feel that England now owes her immunity from invasion not to her own wisdom, but to the forbearance of the Russian and German Powers.

The Extra Session and American Commerce.

A senseless clamor against President Hayes is raised in several quarters, as if he had disregarded the interests of American commerce by postponing the extra session from June to October. The people who raise this outcry are political lunatics. If they had sufficient clearness of perception to confine the discussion to the single point of the army appropriation they might, perhaps, have a tolerable case. On that point we have nothing to say, and if we had it would not be an endorsement of an attempt to support the army for three or four months by makeshifts and strained interpretations of statute law. But on all other grounds the objections made to the postponement reflect no credit on the political intelligence of their authors. If the Army Appropriation bill had been passed by the last Congress no public journal would be quite absurd enough to maintain that the President ought to call an extra session in June with reference to the events now taking place in Europe. The real reason and only reason for a session in June rests on the fact that, no legal provision has been made for the support of the army beyond the 30th of that month. Had this fact been otherwise there would have been no talk nor even a suggestion of a summer session in the unhealthy climate of Washington. Had an extra session in June been deemed by the President imperative undoubtedly other subjects than the Army bill should receive the attention of Congress; but the President could not wisely have called a summer session with reference to those other subjects.

It would be inconsistent with the national dignity and with the friendly decorum we owe to Powers with which we are at peace for the Executive to assemble Congress for the purpose of legislating with reference to their expected misfortunes. An act authorizing free trade in ships would be universally interpreted, both at home and abroad, as an attempt to make the most of our neutral position for recovering the shipping which we lost to England during our civil war. It would be a breach at least of decorum, and the English government would be likely to regard it as a breach of friendship for the President to call an extraordinary session of Congress to prepare for administering on her estate. England would resent it as we resented her premature action in 1861 in assuming a position of neutrality before she had any official evidence that the United States was a belligerent. As yet Great Britain is not a party to the Eastern war, and, according to her official declarations, she does not wish or intend to be. Of course all the governments of the world see in what direction she is drifting; but until she becomes an actual belligerent our government need be in no haste to profit by the calamities which will befall her commerce. Until she takes the side of Turkey and becomes a party to the war the Russian cruisers cannot pounce upon her merchant ships, and even then some time will elapse before their owners will be disposed to sell them at a sacrifice to foreign nations.

For a while they will either keep them in port or pay the high rates of marine insurance, hoping for an early termination of the war. There will probably be no necessity for action on this subject by Congress before the middle of October; but if England should be drawn into the war within the ensuing two months the President can call an extra session in August or at any time when he deems it expedient.

England's Relation to the War.

But a few days since and in face of the resolutions which it was reported Mr. Gladstone would offer in the House of Commons it seemed imminent that one of two things would happen, either of which might be regarded as a calamity in English politics. It appeared likely either that the liberal party would take no definite position on the great topic of the relation of England to the war between Turkey and Russia, or that if it did take a position it would be split into two sections, each of which must necessarily prove incapable of exercising any influence upon the conduct of the government. But the wise moderation which seems to have controlled in the counsels of the party and in deference to which Mr. Gladstone so far modified his resolutions as to cast away all that part which, however sound in the moral view of the case, was dangerous in practical application, left it possible for the party to act with him and imposed upon the Ministry at least the restraint of the consciousness that they are in presence of a vital opposition. Mr. Gladstone's criticism of the government in his speech of last night is one that England will heed. It is full of the clear truths that can only be heard in the politics of the day in free countries. That no chapter in the history of the foreign relations of England is so deplorable as that of the negotiations with Turkey in this affair is a truth that Lord Derby himself is perhaps more than half ready to believe; that the Conference was a farce the Marquis of Salisbury must admit; and that it was a mistake to send to Constantinople at the last moment a recognized partisan of Turkey in the person of Mr. Layard that distinguished diplomatist will himself scarcely deny. It is true, as declared in this criticism, that the "conscience of mankind is no longer content with remonstrances and expostulations," and that the Power which is prepared to exact from the Turks more substantial guarantees performs a duty to the civilized world. If that Power is not England so much the worse for her. "If England is unprepared to go further she must be prepared to see the duty pass into other hands." In short, this speech, which will be recorded as one of the greatest efforts of the real leader of liberalism in England, emphasizes what is the opinion everywhere in the world that England's present relation to Russia and Turkey is the crowning blunder of her recent history.

That Settles the Question.

A correspondent signing himself "Strict Party Man" insists in yesterday's HERALD that Governor Robinson ought to refuse to sign the "Omnibus" bill should it reach the Executive Chamber, because it is a measure advocated and passed by a republican Legislature. "I do not care whether it be for the public good or not," says this staunch democratic champion; "it should be enough for him to know that the bill was introduced to the Legislature as a party measure, advocated by republicans and finally passed by them." We think this argument should be and must be conclusive with Governor Robinson. It is evidently the course of reasoning by which some of the democratic leaders in New York have been led to the conviction that the Governor must perforce veto the bill. Was he not, as our correspondent justly remarks, "elected, not by republicans, but by democrats, who presumed, in voting for him, they were helping to elect one who would under all circumstances and in each and every instance represent the party which placed him in the gubernatorial chair?" What is the "public good," that it should be allowed to interfere with this clear obligation to a political party? A foolish idea prevails in some quarters that the executive office is encumbered with some obligation to study the interests of the whole State and the welfare of the whole people; but this arises from some platitudes in the constitution and from the simplicity of that remarkable class of citizens known as "non-partisan." No good, stout democrat, and especially no Tammany democrat, believes in it. If the Omnibus bill would save the city a large amount of needless expenditure and give it a more efficient government it would at the same time interfere with the patronage and profits of the democrats who elected Governor Robinson, and his obligation to veto it is therefore unquestionable. So conscientious a man as the Governor cannot do otherwise.

Rapid Transit and Real Estate.

When the minds of rural members of the Legislature become confused and bewildered by the brazen assertions of the horse railroad lobby it is an advantage to be able to bring the noisy predictions and statements of the lobby to the sure test of facts. The opponents of rapid transit in the Legislature, inspired by the horse car lobby, have claimed themselves hoarse about the impending ruin to real estate along the lines of rapid transit roads. The members who have seen these puppets of the horse car companies lash their mercenary nonsense into rhetorical froth by crazy speeches will be instructed as well as amused by comparing these gloomy predictions with the record of real estate transfers in this city. We give them a specimen from the official list of sales of real estate on the 5th of May. "Amity street, north side, 88.9 feet west of Macdonald street, 23x100; A. Zarki, referee, to S. Black, \$20,000." This property is assessed at \$13,000. A sale made under such circumstances will never produce as much as when made in the ordinary way; yet the price obtained for this piece of property is really a large one. Now here is the point to which we wish to direct the attention of the Albany Solons—this piece of real estate is in Amity street, where the Gilbert Elevated road is already built. Rapid transit is much more

likely to enhance than to depreciate the value of property bordering on its lines. The Gilbert road has been built in front of the premises in question since last June.

A Mormon Theory and Mormon Facts.

The Mormon theory of the Mountain Meadows massacre is that the Indians murdered the emigrants and that the Mormons were unable to protect them, but managed to save some of the children.

But in the long and interesting conversation of several of the Mormon leaders with a HERALD correspondent, which we printed on Sunday, Daniel H. Wells made an extraordinary statement about the circumstances surrounding the massacre. He asserted, of course, that the Mormons, Lee excepted, were guiltless, but he said:—"All the settlements in the Territory had been informed that the United States army was again advancing to drive them out of it into some other place, perhaps to destroy them altogether. Many Eastern gentlemen well recollect the fury that flamed when that news entered Utah. Our folks were desperate. It seemed they had nowhere to turn; every one prepared to resist; there was not a man, woman or child who was not for resistance. Now, when it was whispered—and it soon began not only to be whispered, but asserted—that these Arkansas emigrants were leagued with the soldiers, and that some of them had been engaged in the murder of Joseph and Hiram Smith, at Nauvoo, the air might have seemed almost as heavy over Lower as it certainly was over Northern Utah."

Now, we cannot see how the fury of the Mormons, their hatred and desperation, which the Prophet Wells so vividly describes, could affect the Indians. The Indians could not read; they were not infuriated by what alarmed the Mormons; they could not hear, except from the Mormon authorities, that the Arkansas people were in league with General Harney, and they would not have cared if they had heard it. The Indians did not care whether or not these emigrants had murdered Joseph Smith years ago. In all we have quoted from Wells there is abundant reason for suspecting the Mormons; not an iota for suspecting the Indians. Nor do these suspicions diminish when Wells goes on to describe how obediently the Mormons burned the forage, set fire to the grass and carried off the animals—in fact, destroyed their own farms to impede the advance of the federal troops. He only shows that Brigham's authority was absolute over his people, as everybody knows it was. But it was hardly less so over the Indians within the Territorial limits, who were for years in Brigham's pay and his allies against all outsiders. The latest revised Mormon theory of the Mountain Meadows massacre, therefore, is that, because the Mormons bitterly hated the emigrants, and were furious with fears of an invasion, therefore the Indians murdered them. That hardly holds water.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Now that the extra session is definitely put off until the middle of October the Secretary of the Treasury has an unhopful opportunity to use all his efforts to bring us so near to specie payment that Congress, when it meets, will have no excuse for blocking the way. We hope Mr. Sherman has prepared his plans to take advantage of this period and to use every measure for which he can find authority in law to contract the currency. He ought to examine the Resumption act very carefully, as well as all the other laws regulating the currency. There is an impression in some quarters that a fair construction of the laws allows the Secretary to at least permit and favor contraction to a considerable extent, and that the Supreme Court might even decide, if a case were brought before it, that he has no authority to issue new legal tenders in place of those worn out and defaced.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Kate Claxton is in Chicago. Maryland is already having pines. Hon. S. C. Cox and wife are in Cincinnati. Morton will stump around the Senate for Hayes. London seldom has a great store of food within its limits. Mrs. Senator Spofford, of Louisiana, is handsome and rich. Jefferson Davis is writing his memoirs and is looking ragged at Mobile. It was an Illinois Senator who remarked incidentally that "Jack is high." Read up on Marco Bozzaris, and tell us what the Turk was dreaming of the hour. Next to being asked for your autograph the next thing is to have your sentence of death commuted. Hon. C. V. Bonney, President of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, en route to Europe. He reports blue business in mining affairs. "The face of a man who came out of a light yesterday greatly resembled a HERALD war map."—Bochester Democrat. We hope the Rochester policemen will give the old Bohemians. Jefferson Davis says to the Lee Association that their cause has been crushed, not destroyed, and that though the silver lining of the cloud is not quite distinct the Lee fellows need not be dismayed. The truth, he says, was only postponed, and will come at last. M. Victor Hugo, like a well known English poet, has a strong aversion to the practice of publishing selections from an author's writings. A collector having suggested to the poet to bring out a collection of his best compositions, M. Hugo replied, "Does the traveler who ascends Mont Blanc bring back a single stone and say, 'Here is the mountain?'" The reply was, "We were not talking of mountains, but of two or three stones from a heap of stones or debris." A Parisian matrimonial advertisement says:—"A grandmother, who is infirm, wishes to marry her granddaughter, eighteen years of age, pretty, honorable, stylish, and with 12,000,000 francs, to a young man who is serious and has a title and some fortune." Another advertisement runs:—"A gentleman of mature age and a literary man will marry a lady of his own country and political party (anti-Roupaist) if she be forty years of age and have more than thirty thousand francs in the funds. If not, no." Savage animals are not yet extinct in Vermont, as Thomas Fegington, of East Richmond, found to his cost a few mornings ago. He was on his way to his sugar orchard in company with his dog, when he suddenly came face to face with a huge panther. The dog was torn to pieces in a twinkling, and the beast then turned his attention to Mr. Fegington, who, though unarmed, kept his presence of mind, and avoided the creature's first spring by falling on his face. The second time he was caught by the shoulder, and a desperate struggle followed, both rolling over and over on the ground and finally falling over a precipice twenty feet high, which ended the combat. Mr. Fegington lay unconscious for several hours until found by his friends, and is so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The panther has not been seen since the fray, but it is thought he was badly hurt by the fall, and a party of hunters are looking for him.

THE WAR.

Russian Advance in Asia Minor.

KARS PROBABLY CAPTURED

Bombardment of Widdin by the Forces of the Czar.

ENGLAND—PEACE OR WAR?

Debate in the House of Commons on Her Policy.

GLADSTONE'S SLEDGEHAMMER SPEECH

The Neutrality of the European Powers.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 8, 1877.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Russians have commenced to bombard the Turkish town of Widdin, from Kalafat, on the opposite bank of the Danube.

A despatch, dated Pott, Sunday, reports that the Turkish squadron has been divided. One portion remained in sight of the fort and the other left for Port St. Nicholas. Cannonading was audible in that direction on Saturday. A telegram from Osorghuet, a Turkish town on the Georgian frontier near Batoum, dated Saturday, states that the Turks have evacuated Tschurkisa, on the coast north of Batoum. The place, however, is defended by seven men-of-war, which commanded the advancing Russian column. The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople understands that the Porte has received a telegram from Mukhtar Pacha announcing that he occupied a strong position between Kars and Erzeroum, and is confident he can stop the Russian advance.

A CABLED. The Paris correspondent of the Times says he has seen the person who concocted the spurious report of General Von Moltke's speech. The report represents himself to be a German officer. He hawked the speech around among the special correspondents in Paris some days before it was published in the Figaro.

NO HOPES FOR TEMPORAL POWER.

The French and Austrian governments, to which the Pope had more particularly turned for protection, have confidentially informed the Vatican that it is absolutely impossible for them to open negotiations in his favor based upon the question of the temporal power. The Holy See replied that, without renouncing its proper rights, the assistance invoked was strictly on behalf of the independence of its spiritual authority.

A NEW DEPUTY.

M. Durand, a republican, has been elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from St. Mala.

BOMBARDMENT OF KARS.

The Franco, of Paris, publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, which says:—"The bombardment of Kars commenced yesterday (Saturday). An assault will take place to-day." There is also a report current at Pera of a great Russian victory near Kars; 15,000 prisoners are said to have been taken. Kars is invested by 50,000 Russians, and the Second Russian corps is in full march upon Erzeroum. The Times' Vienna despatch of yesterday said rumors came there from Constantinople that Kars had fallen.

MORE MASSACRES.

Bechoi was shelled by the Turks yesterday evening. The bashi-bazouks plundered the neighboring villages at the same time and returned with their spoils across the Danube. The bashi-bazouks afterward burned all the shipping, including vessels belonging to neutral Powers.

THE MARCH ON ERZEROUK.

The Russian right wing is marching through Genoa and Thendler, evidently with the purpose, unless prevented by the Turks, of turning the second Turkish line of defence at Soghale. The Russian centre in the plain of Kars seems to be awaiting the result of this movement and of the manoeuvres of the left wing which it trying to force its way from Bajazid by way of Surkoy. The Turkish authorities here are actively collecting provisions. The inhabitants have to contribute whatever they may possess beyond the supplies necessary for six months' requirements. Prices are rising rapidly. The dearth of all articles of ordinary consumption is seriously felt. The Circassian loaves are beginning to arrive. The weather is improving. The news of the Russian defeat at Batoum and the capture of three of their guns has been confirmed by a letter received at Pera on Sunday. Everything tends to show, however, that the Russians are very strong in Asia, and are likely to advance quickly.

An official Russian telegram from Tiflis, received at St. Petersburg, announces that nothing fresh has occurred. Unfavorable weather continues. Seven Turkish ships appeared before Satcha on the 2d inst. and remained one day, but departed without action. On the 2d inst. a Turkish frigate fired ineffectually upon Pott. This seems to contradict the rumors of a Turkish defeat at Kars, but it must be remembered that the telegraphic service in the Caucasus region is not by any means perfect, and delays of two or three days in the transmission of messages are by no means uncommon. It is even indicated by the date mentioned that the above information has been at least four days on the way from Tiflis.

IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

The murder of a number of Roumanians by Turkish irregulars in a raid on Sunday has created much excitement in Bucharest and greatly strengthened the hands of the war party. Prince Charles reviewed the Roumanian troops at Bucharest, yesterday. They are finely equipped and consist of two battalions of cavalry and five battalions of infantry, with forty Krupp field pieces. It is probable that this corps will take the field immediately near Oltenez. The difficulty about the command of the Roumanian troops will probably be arranged satisfactorily. The Grand Duke Nicholas has passed through Galata and Reni and was, on May 6, at Ibrail. He is expected to reach Bucharest on the 10th inst. The Russians who are passing through Bucharest are going to Baniasa between Bucharest and Giurgewo. A despatch from Isakia announces that two Turkish gunboats attacked the Rumanian batteries at Tomra, below Galata, on Saturday, destroyed a portion of a battery, dismounted a gun and drove back the Rumanian