

THE WAR.

Details of the Destruction of the Turkish Monitor.

Turkey Anxiously Awaiting War Supplies from New York.

THREATENED MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS.

England's Aid Wanted in the Field, Not at Constantinople.

THE FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE.

Turkish Attempt to Invade Roumania—A Dash on Oltenitza.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 14, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent stationed at the Russian headquarters at Jassy telegraphs, under date of yesterday, full details of the sinking of the Turkish monitor by the Russian batteries before Ibrail on the river Danube. He says that the entire Turkish flotilla, consisting of several heavy armed monitors and a few gunboats of the first and second class, appeared before the town of Ibrail, and on coming into position began bombarding the place. The fire of the Turkish vessels was at once returned by the Russian shore batteries, and the artillery battle was soon a fierce and deadly one and continued for some time. At length two shells were fired from a piece in one of the Russian batteries, under the direction of Commandant Samuil, at one of the monitors having two turrets and three masts and named the Loukigleff meaning "The Grace of God". The vessel fired at was at a distance of two miles from the battery, yet both of the shells struck the monitor. As they fell the vessel seemed for a moment to be rising out of the water, and in less than a minute after she sank. There was no explosion, and the monitor went down so suddenly that it is believed that the fatal projectiles did not strike the powder magazine, but fell into the hold, where they exploded, no doubt tearing large holes in her bottom, the water rushing in so rapidly that she sank without any warning.

THE RUSSIANS GO TO HER AID.

As soon as the catastrophe was comprehended in its fullest extent the Russians made an effort to succor their enemies. A boat was despatched from the shore to the scene of the wreck, in which were an officer of marines named Skoniew, an aide-de-camp named Ragoula and Lieutenant Doubanoff. They were unsuccessful in finding any of the officers and crew in the water, but Lieutenant Doubanoff had the honor of capturing the flag of the sunken monitor.

TWO HUNDRED MEN LOST.

The ill-fated vessel was under the command of Hedjet Bey, and had 200 men on board at the time she was so suddenly destroyed. Out of this number only one man was saved, and he was picked up at the distance of a mile from the other Turkish vessels. None of the Turkish commanders made any attempt to succor their comrades in distress. The sinking of the monitor was a remarkable event, sudden and supreme in its effects.

HONORS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

At eight o'clock that same evening the Grand Duke Nicholas, having been apprised of the news, at once telegraphed to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander reciting the main facts. During the same night the Czar telegraphed to the Grand Duke asking for the name of the commandant of the battery whence the shells were fired and that of the artillery officer who pointed the gun. According to the rules of the Russian service, both the officer and the man are entitled to receive the Grand Cross of St. George.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GRAND DUKE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the armies in the field, passed through Jassy yesterday. After luncheon with the commandant of the forces stationed there, the Grand Duke took his departure about two o'clock in the afternoon, amid the acclamations of an enthusiastic gathering of the soldiers and residents.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

The Grand Duke was accompanied by his entire staff, a most brilliant assemblage of officers. Among them were his son, General Nepokolechinzi and a French colonel named Guillard. The Grand Duke had also with him his six dogs—three bulldogs, one greyhound and two Scotch terriers. It is the purpose of the General Commanding to take up his residence at Ploisic.

THE WEATHER IS SUPERB FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS,

though the troops suffer somewhat from the heat, which is oppressive.

Permission to accompany the Russian army and follow the operations in the field has been refused to the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

ADVOCATING A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

The bad feeling here is increasing. A Turkish journal has actually advocated the massacre of the Christians. Mr. Layard, the English representative, has demanded explanations.

THE AID WANTED OF ENGLAND.

Many Turks resent the idea even of a friendly occupation of Constantinople by the English, and say if England wants to help Turkey she should do so on the Danube or in Asia. There is great uneasiness among the European residents of Constantinople. Many have left and others are leaving.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

As to the operations on the Danube, there has been no increase in the Russian forces, which are some 60,000 strong, occupying the Galatz and Reni positions. These forces naturally keep equal forces of Turks in line from Silistria to Tulcha. Meanwhile all the Russian movements show that they are concentrating the bulk of their forces between Giurgevo and Nicoloff in one position. The forces will form the right of the Russian advance fronting the Turks from Rutchak to Shumla supported by the Galatz and Reni troops. Other portions will take the

centre position and will be covered from attack from Widina by a corps, called the Timok Valley Corps, but which is a misnomer as far as it signifies an advance through Servian territory, for the best information is that Russia, for both political and military reasons, will not violate Servian territory.

The Russian centre is rapidly assuming shape on the Alps, and small detachments have already occupied Turin-Magureff and Iainah, so that it is very probable they intend crossing the Danube at this point to obtain possession of three chief passes of the Balkans and thus cut Turkish communication with the Trans-Balkan districts. The ground between the rivers Iskra, Vid and Osmia increases in difficulties toward the south, the mountains becoming more rugged and steep, but east of these passes of the Balkans is the valley of the Yantra, with the entrenched and partially fortified town of Tirnova, the former capital of ancient Bulgaria. To the westward is another series of passes, for which Lompalanka on the Danube would be the starting point, and which converge upon Sophia and Nisic. The Russians may choose either of these routes, but it is not likely they will split up their forces, and for many reasons the first named would be the best.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE TURKISH MONITORS.

Operations by the Turkish monitors on the Upper Danube are a mere farce. These monitors have only three-masted iron armor, and are armed with three and a half centimetre guns.

Despatches, dated Saturday, mention an accidental explosion on a monitor, anchored at Machin, but do not say what was the effect of the explosion. This is probably the same monitor sunk by the Russian batteries, as reported from Bucharest.

ATTEMPTED INVASION OF ROMANIA.

A despatch from Bucharest dated May 13 gives the following substance of an official despatch from Oltenitza, a Roumanian town on the bank of the Danube above Silistria:—"The Turks endeavored on Saturday night to effect a landing at Oltenitza. The attempt was frustrated by the gallant resistance of the Roumanians. General Manu has asked for reinforcements. Prince Charles has gone to Oltenitza."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

In England opinion is somewhat divided as to the probable strategy of the Russian in Asia. Of course, views from military authorities here are limited by the anti-Russian interests of Great Britain. According to a prevailing opinion there seems to be two distinct movements progressing in Asia Minor. One is an advance upon Erzeroum, with the operations about Kars as incident thereto; the other is a movement upon Van and Bitlis, which will be the base of further operations against Diarbekir. Van and Bitlis are slightly fortified and dominated by heights, which, in the case of Van, are traversed by comparatively good and easy roads. Bitlis occupies a somewhat stronger position, but can offer no serious opposition. The force of the Turks in this district is unknown. If there are 20,000 or 25,000 men they might make a successful stand at Sturt, at the entrance of the pass, through which a good road leads from Bitlis to Diarbekir. A despatch from Erzeroum dated yesterday says that a detachment of Cossacks advanced to Bask Koy, but were compelled to fall back to Kishman. The Russian reconnoitering parties in two directions from Soghauie, probably with the object of making a flank attack upon the Turkish camp at Bardsir; but owing to the depth of the snow they were unable to prosecute the plan. Turkish reinforcements continue arriving on a large scale. There is a scarcity of provisions at Alexanderopol and Erivan. Telegraphic communication with Kars continues. The Russians endeavored to obtain information by tapping the wires, but they were immediately discovered by their questions. The inhabitants of Erzeroum are contributing largely in money and provisions for the defence of Kars.

A Constantinople despatch reports the news of the battle of Batoum on Friday and the defeat of the Russians substantially as previously telegraphed. News has reached Constantinople that communication between Kars and Erzeroum has been re-established. The Governor of Kars reports the loss of thirty killed in the engagement of the 5th inst.

Another Constantinople telegram says the instantants of that city who hitherto have been exempt from conscription are now to be made amenable.

The Porte is very uneasy about supplies of arms and ammunition, which have still to come from New York, and is very angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters.

SHALL SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO BE UNITED?

A correspondent writes under date of Belgrade, May 4, that the deposition of Prince Milan is probable soon. Russia, beginning to recognize that his dynasty cannot be much longer maintained, favors the Prince of Montenegro as his successor. The Serbians also approve of the Russian, while Austria is intriguing in favor of Karagorzevich. Austria, and especially Hungary, would fight rather than permit the establishment of a Slavonic kingdom by the union of Montenegro and Serbia.

A Vienna telegram says Austria has lodged no protest against Russia's extending the zone of war further westward.

The Russian government has already, by friendly diplomatic intercourse, been acquainted with the line of demarcation where Austria's interests would be touched. A Berlin despatch says it is said the Serbian representative at St. Petersburg has demanded the recall of the Russian Consul General at Belgrade, because of his conduct toward Prime Minister Ristick. Russo-Serbian diplomatic negotiations have consequently been suspended at Belgrade, and are now carried on at St. Petersburg.

THE QUESTION OF ROMANIA.

A Vienna despatch says the circular of Count Andriasy to the Austrian representatives abroad announces that Austria will consider any declaration of the independence of Roumania as null and void. The following is the text of the Roumanian resolution passed by the Chamber on Friday, virtually amounting to a declaration of independence:—"The Chamber, seeing that Turkey by her aggressive conduct has severed the ties uniting Roumania to Turkey, and considering that Turkey has commenced hostilities and that the Roumanian government cannot have already repented to the Turkish declaration of war, relies upon the sense of justice of the Powers which assured Roumanian political development in the Treaty of Paris and empowered the government to adopt all such measures as will secure the existence of Roumania, and enable her on the conclusion of peace to take up a well defined political position, rendering it possible for her to accomplish her historical mission in the East unimpeded by any dependence." The Senate adopted on Saturday, by a vote of 36 to 7, an order of the day similar in tenor to the foregoing.

M. Ghika, the Roumanian representative at the Porte, left Constantinople on Saturday.

A Bucharest special says that in consequence of the resolutions passed in the Chambers and the refusal of the Foreign Minister during the debate to give a pledge that the Roumanian troops would not cross the Danube, the Tribune is expected to issue another manifesto on Monday.

WATCHING THE RHODIVE.

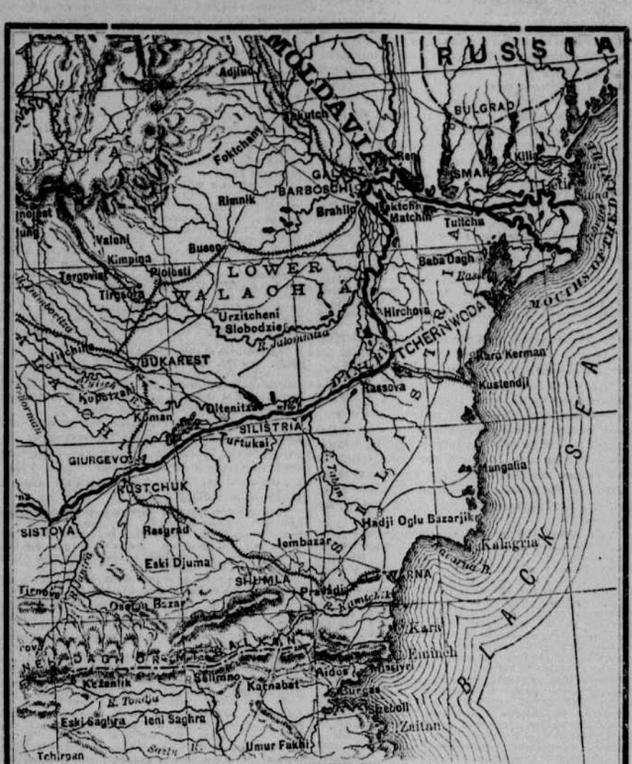
The Rhodive's actions are watched very distrustfully. It is known that he has been tempted previously by Russia, and it is thought if the Turks suffer any important reverses the temptation will prove too strong for him.

An Alexandria despatch says McKillop Paeha has been intrusted by the Khedive with the duty of preventing any interruption to the passage of the Suez Canal.

PUBLIC OPINION ON GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, although it has lost a great part of

SCENE OF OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.



its interest by the modification of the original proposals and the statement of the government's policy made by Mr. Cross on Monday, has still been the chief political topic during the week. The conservative journals contend that the debate will become futile, and will not end in a well considered opinion on one side or the other, but in a mere formal counting of heads on a foregone conclusion. They argue that it is not desirable to embarrass the government at the present moment with any general instructions or with proposals of an alternative policy; that all but a few zealous partisans on either side are anxious to avoid a collision with Russia or Turkey, and that Mr. Cross's statement satisfied the House, because it showed the Ministers were united in the determination to maintain peace as long as possible. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions are merely a barren affirmation of abstract sentiment. The opinion of the moderate or official wing of the liberal party is very well represented by Mr. Goschen's speech on Friday night. They argue that it was a mistake of Mr. Gladstone's to put his third and fourth resolutions on the paper, but that the necessity for a motion of some kind was shown by the extravagant rumors which were disturbing the public mind. There had been too much reliance on both sides of the House, too much drifting and too great a readiness to rely upon the chapter of accidents. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions have helped clear the air by exciting discussion, by eliciting an unquestionable protest from the public against anything like a withdrawal of the 5th inst. from the Danube, and by specifying the particular interests which England would defend. The radicals are angry at what they term the mutilation and emasculation of Mr. Gladstone's policy. They say that Mr. Cross's speech declares a neutrality benevolent toward Turkey and hostile toward Russia, that the policy of the liberal leaders is a feeble, wistful policy, a policy of regrets and hopes, a policy which includes no appeal to popular sympathy and which must go to the wall. They declare the Marquis of Hartington's management tends to disrupt rather than unite the liberal party. The Spectator goes so far as to denounce Lord Hartington's tactics as discreditable. It disavows Messrs. Lowe, Forster, John Bright and Trevelyan, and declares the country will have learned from Monday night's wrangle (over the modification of Mr. Gladstone's motion) when to look to as the nucleus of a stronger and more logical party in relation to the foreign policy of the future.

The Pall Mall Gazette, discussing the European situation, says:—"What so long agitated the country is no more a question of Turkish misrule, Bulgarian suffering, Russian sympathy and British jealousy of good will. England alone of all Europe failed to comprehend or wittingly ignored this view of the case; but we have to deal with not so much the reform of Turkish institutions as a threatened redistribution of power throughout the world."

The Saturday Review, in its comments on Mr. Cross's speech, says:—"When we speak of guarding the Suez Canal in time of war, how are we to do this? The canal cannot be guarded by a fleet cruising up and down the Mediterranean. There must be a basis somewhere in Egypt from which our arrangements for the protection of the canal can be made."

ITALY DISABELED WITH ENGLAND.

A Rome special says the radical and ministerial papers here are adopting an unpleasant tone toward England because of the visit of the English fleet to Crete. They assert that the Mediterranean is far more likely to become an English than a Russian lake.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

A Constantinople special says it is not known whether Klykpa Paeha will command a separate army corps or be appointed second in command to Abdul Kerim. A despatch from Trieste says Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, and Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, the German Ambassador, have embarked for Constantinople. A Berlin despatch says Count Schouvaloff has arrived in that city from London. He visited en route Prince Bismarck at Friedrichshagen. A telegram from Cairo says the British iron-clad squadron will arrive at Port Said on the 16th of May. It is believed the Egyptian government will be able to send 10,000 troops to Turkey, and several Turkish transports are expected from Crete to embark them. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has voted an address thanking the Russian government for the reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. The address will be delivered to Mr. Layard.

It is much remarked that the Russian troops passing Bucharest have exchanged the ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are carried only when the war is a religious one. The Danubio, which has been very high, rendering any attempts to bridge it dangerous, is now falling. A Widin despatch, dated Sunday, says an attack from the Roumanians has been apprehended since yesterday. The strong Turkish force here is enthusiastic, in excellent condition and thoroughly well prepared.

REPLY TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

AMERICA'S UNIFORM POLICY TO BE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1877.

The reply of the State Department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that Power and Russia is brief and to the effect that the United States, in conformity with its uniform policy, will continue to occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished to Russia, which has communicated like information.

THE DEPARTING RUSSIANS.

On board the three vessels of the Russian fleet preparations of all kinds looking toward an early departure are being made. The final necessaries are being taken on board, the yachtsmen are settling up their accounts, and the officers are making the most of the short time that remains to them for shore visits. The flagship and the two corvettes will, it is thought, sail about the middle of the present week. It is surmised that they will only have gun and torpedo practice in the open sea. They will return to this port after a week or so. They may, however, sail under sealed orders,

AUSTRALASIA.

A SUICIDAL MANIA AMONG THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT NEW CALEDONIA—AFFAIRS AT THE FIJI ISLANDS.

NEW CALEDONIA, March 20, 1877.

The precautionary measures taken by the authorities having completely put an end to attempts to escape on the part of the prisoners they have adopted another method of placing themselves beyond the reach of their guards. This is readily accomplished by suicide, which has become horribly frequent since 150 pardoned exiles left for France. These remaining here having abandoned hope of obtaining their liberty relapsed into despondency, and as many as three self-murderers have in a day been found hanging on trees at Il du Pin. On March 11 two prisoners were guillotined at Il Nu, one for the murder of his guard the other for outraging and killing a servant maid at the place where he held a ticket of leave. Frenchmen are not generally subject to deep emotion regarding death, and here the destruction of every communist and prisoner in the colony would hardly induce a shrug of the official shoulders.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Intimation has been received that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not allow their vessels to call at Kanaiwa in future. The government has arranged for a monthly mail service by steamer to and from Sydney. All letters will now be carried by that route. It has been decided to remove the government real-estate from Levuka. A commission has been appointed to select a more favorable site, and will probably choose one on Viti Levu.

A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES—THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

SYDNEY, April 6, 1877.

A new Ministry has gone into power under the premiership of Mr. Parkes. Hon. S. Samuel, one of the warmest supporters of the transpacific mail route has resumed charge of the Postal Department.

REVENUE AND POPULATION.

During the past quarter the revenue of New South Wales increased largely, leaving an undivided surplus of over \$2,000,000. The population of the colony is now in round numbers 500,000.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Intercolonial Exhibition will be opened by Governor Robinson on the 10th inst. A special building, erected as an American gift, is already nearly filled with shipments from Canada and New York. The Essoir, arrived yesterday with the balance of exhibits expected from the United States, commenced discharging this morning, and will have landed her shipment by to-morrow. Hundreds of visitors have already arrived from the country districts and sister colonies, so that there are prospects of the show being the greatest success known in Australian annals. Next week's mail will convey a list of the American prize winners.

THE MEXICAN SCHEME.

THE ALLEGED LEADERS MOVING IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY—CHAGRIN AT THE EXPOSURE OF THEIR PLANS—SINCE OF WAR PROVIDED—AN OLD ARMY OFFICER ON THE PROJECT AND ITS PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1877.

The leaders of the filibustering movement against Mexico are quite disconcerted at the disclosure of their plans and are trying to divert public attention from their doings, denying that they are concerned in the enterprise. There is not the least doubt that the movement is on foot; it is only a question how far it has progressed and who are to be its eventual leaders. THE SIXTHS OF WAR.

The lack of means to equip such expeditions has been usually the obstacle to their success, but in this case the money has been abundantly supplied, by it is said, Pacific coast capitalists, whose advances were presumably endorsed by President Lerdo during his recent visit to San Francisco.

LEADERS MENTIONED.

The name of Vaughan Thomas, of Nicaragua fame, is mentioned as the leader of the movement, but his friends here in Washington say that he is not connected with it, and that his recent presence in Washington was on other matters altogether—namely, the presentation of a letter to the President, urging his appointment as Minister to Central America. Mr. Thomas was in company with the poet Joaquin Miller and stayed at the Riggs House, which hotel they left by the train Saturday afternoon and proceeded to New York, where they are now staying at the New York Hotel. President Lerdo, of Mexico, was here last week, but went back to New York, and is said to be at the Windsor House.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG'S STATEMENT.

Another of the leaders of the expedition is said to be General Armstrong, a cavalry general under Forrest in the rebel army. General Armstrong was one of the West Point officers of the old regular army who cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. He lives in Texas, but happens to be residing in Washington temporarily. In answer to an inquiry by the HERALD representative, he said he was sorry that his name had gotten into the papers as connected with the movement, for he protested he had nothing whatever to do with it.

"But, General, what do you know about the affair?" "Only what you hear. I understand that the leader is Colonel Thomas, who was with Walker and is familiar with all that connection down there. Thomas was here the other day, but I had no conversation with him. I wouldn't object to going into such a thing, if it had financial support and was well organized. I suppose Joe Shelby is in it, because he has been talking about it for a year."

"What is the direct object of the expedition?" "To Americanize and settle southern and that part of Mexico. The men will go as miners and emigrants. The United States can hardly interfere with them if they go in that way. They can rendezvous on the Sonora border and march upon Guaymas. The cars are running now from San Francisco down to Fort Yuma, so that the men could concentrate rapidly and before they could be interfered with by the United States. The trouble is now that the Mexicans have been warned and will oppose their crossing from Arizona. I wish you would make it clear that I have nothing to do with the affair."

"But, General, it is said that your name is set down as leader of the collection which is to cross the El Paso. Might not your collection for this part of the enterprise have been made without your present knowledge, the command to be given to you eventually?" "I do not think so. As I have said, I am interested in the matter just as anybody would be. I would not be adverse to being engaged in it under proper circumstances, but I have nothing in the world to do with it now."

TWELVE'S ENLARGEMENT.

THE BISS' COUNSEL SEEKING A RESPONSE TO HIS PROPOSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13, 1877.

Mr. John D. Townsend arrived in Albany to-night at ten o'clock. The object of his visit is to see the Attorney General in behalf of Tweed. He denies that the documents he submitted to the Attorney General some time ago have been returned, on the ground that they would not be serviceable in the civil suits. On the contrary, Mr. Townsend intimated that he thought Mr. Fairbank had returned possession of the documents, long enough, and he wants to know what is going to be done about it.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE COLORED POPULATION—FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS TO THE NORTHERN BRETHREN.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1877.

At the Southern Baptist Convention, yesterday, the report of Rev. J. T. Tichenor, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on the Colored Population, was read, and remarks upon the same were made by Messrs. Hawthorne, of Alabama; Hillyer, of Georgia; Howard, of Texas; Roberts and Rust, of Kentucky; Wilson, of Mississippi, and Creath, of Texas.

Rev. A. M. Newman, a colored Baptist minister of this city, was invited to address the Convention. His remarks were exceedingly liberal and calls for religious equality, was adopted without a dissenting voice, every speaker advocating its adoption in the strongest terms. The following resolution, offered by W. Howard, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President appoint five brethren to act as a committee of our Northern brethren to meet at Philadelphia, N. J., and to convey to this section our fraternal salutations.

The committee was appointed as follows: Rev. J. T. Tichenor, of Alabama, Chairman; Rev. J. J. Curry, of Alabama, was appointed to preach the Convention sermon.

Members of the Convention preached to-day in nearly all the Protestant churches of the city.

CABLE NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

THE FRENCH ULTRAMONTANES.

A Fire on the Clyde—Australian Elections.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 14, 1877.

The Archbishop of Paris has written to the Minister of Justice warmly protesting against the vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst., which casts a suspicion on the patriotism of French Catholics. The River Rhone is rising and threatens an inundation.

FIRE ON THE CLYDE.

Mingate's shipbuilding yard, on the Clyde, has been partially burned. The damage amounts to \$400,000, the principal loss being machinery, constructing for the Dutch government.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

A despatch from Melbourne says the elections in this colony have resulted in a protectionist majority.

POLITICS IN ITALY.

Signor Sella, in consequence of explanations, retains the leadership of the opposition.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA UNABATED—DEATH OF AN IMPERIAL PRINCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13, 1877.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong, April 24, via Shanghai, arrived here to-day and brings the following intelligence:—

HONG KONG, April 24, 1877.

The devastation by famine is unalleviated in Shantung and Chihli provinces.

The death of the four imperial princes and uncle of the present infant Emperor, died on the 23d of March, aged thirty-five years. He had little connection with public affairs, but was greatly respected for the mildness and uprightness of his character.

The ridiculous quack cutting mania, which started the central provinces last autumn and winter is now revived at Peking, and causes great consternation.

REPORTED DEATH OF SAIGO, THE JAPANESE REBEL CHIEF, AND SERIOUS DEFEAT OF HIS FOLLOWERS—AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

YOKOHAMA, April 23, 1877.

Except from the scene of the insurrection there is no important news. The castle of Kumamoto, besieged by the rebels for nearly two months, was relieved on the 15th of April. The insurgents abandoned their position and retreated in two directions, whether to Japan or to the coast, the exact spot on French grounds is yet unknown. The government expressed the opinion that the contest is now virtually ended, though guerilla bands may agitate the Southern provinces for some time to come. Reports of the death of Saigo, the rebel leader, have been received, but not confirmed. General Saigo's younger brother of the insurrection chief and last Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, has been steadily loyal, and now commands the garrison of the capital. The Emperor and the court are still at Koto, but are expected to return to Tokio early next month. Reports of war events in Yokohama newspapers must be received with caution, owing to their open and unscrupulous hostility to the Japanese government.

Paymaster C. P. Thomson, of the United States Navy, attempted suicide at Kobe, March 30, but was prevented.

General Van Duren is seriously ill and has sailed to Hong Kong for his health.

CHARLEY ROSS.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO BE MADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE BOY.

BROOKPORT, Conn., May 13, 1877.

The father of Charley Ross is here in consultation with P. T. Barnum. The latter will make a personal offer of \$10,000 for the recovery of the boy. It is believed, from recent evidence, that he is still alive, and that the reward, with a guarantee of immunity from punishment, will induce the captors to restore him.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

GRAND CELEBRATION BY THE CATHOLICS OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1877.

The Golden Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. was celebrated by the Catholics of New Orleans to-day by a grand military and civic procession and a mass meeting in Lafayette square, where addresses were delivered. Archbishop Perche, the reverend clergy and religious of the arch-diocese attended. In the procession were volunteer detachments of United States troops, sailors and marines.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13, 1877.

John Rhodes, colored, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree for killing James Temple, also colored.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, at the Hoffman Senator Akerson S. Padock, of Newarks, in an the Windsor, Hugh H. Shaine, of Ohio, and Miss Annett Esposito, are at the Westminster. Senators Daniel S. John, of Newburg, and A. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Brunswick. John E. Owens is at the Metropolitan. G. C. Congressman El Perry, of Albany, and Paymaster Arthur Burtin, United States Navy, are at the Glissey. Henry Wolk, of Astoria, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue. Senators Thomas Coleman, of Troy, and A. J. Wetman, of Friendship, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas.

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