

ranks. The pursuit then began. More hardy and inured to bodily strain, the Montenegrins soon overtook the stragglers of the retreating army and made some prisoners, but killed the larger portion of all they overtook.

FORTUNATE FLIGHT.
Had not utter darkness come on it is probable that not a single Turk would ever have reached Spuz, because the mountaineers knew every path and every open place. The retreat soon became a rout and the Montenegrin horsemen pursued the Turks to Spuz. The Turkish dead at Plana and along the road certainly equalled 2,000 men, besides many wounded and a few prisoners.

A PRINCE'S PRIDE AND SORROW.
The Herald's special correspondent at the Montenegrin headquarters telegraphs, under date of yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, by way of Clastelnovo, Dalmatia, fully confirming the above account. He states further that the Prince of Montenegro was profoundly affected at the severe losses inflicted upon his small handful of people, and that he shed tears of sorrow and pride when he heard of their gallant conduct in repulsing the Turks under Ali Saib.

THE SAME OLD NICOSIA.
The same correspondent also states that the Turks have been successful in the effort to relieve Nicosia, and that a large amount of provisions has been taken into the place. He declares, however, that this event has ceased to have its former importance, as, when the Turks withdraw, the increased strength of the artillery which the Montenegrins can bring to bear upon the town will render it easy of capture. Indeed, he asserts that it can be effected at any time.

PITTY THEY CAN'T READ THE HERALD.
The news received by the London papers this morning from Montenegro is very contradictory. According to one journal Mehemet Ali telegraphed under date of Saturday, that he defeated a corps of Montenegrins concentrated on the road from Retchina to Livaraka. Slavonic advices via Ragusa represent that Mehemet Ali has been completely defeated near the River Jalonka. The Montenegrins pursued him and burned all the Turkish villages in the Wassojevich district, and the Turks have been compelled to completely evacuate Montenegrin territory.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM KARS.
The Herald correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that advices from the Russian headquarters in Armenia report that the garrison of Kars have made another desperate sortie. The Russian left wing, under General Heintman, repulsed the attack and inflicted severe losses on the Turks. The first onslaught of the Turks was very furious, but the Russian troops met the attack with great steadiness.

TURNING THE TURKISH FLANK.
The Russian cavalry at Kugala succeeded in turning the Turkish flank and rear by a bold movement. The fighting was very brisk, but the losses were not heavy on either side. The Turks lost 200 men and the Russians 117.

DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT AT BENKLI.
The Herald correspondent at Athens telegraphs an explanation of the defeat of the Circassians at Benkli-Ahmed, an account of which was cabled to the Herald a fortnight ago. It appears that the Circassians in the Turkish army became mutinous, owing to inaction, and demanded to be led against the enemy. Moussa Pacha, their leader, applied to Mukhtar Pacha to be allowed to bring them to the relief of Kars, and the permission was granted.

SURPRISED AT NIGHT.
Moussa, with 1,500 men, started for Kars and reached the village of Benkli-Ahmed, situated on the plain of Kars. They encamped there for the night. The Russians observed the movement, and, coming upon them suddenly, surrounded the village and took the Circassians completely by surprise.

DEFEATED, THOUGH DEFIANT.
The Circassians, taken thus unawares, had scarcely time to form, but, with their characteristic gallantry, made a desperate resistance. They fought singly or in groups, and the fighting was almost entirely hand to hand. Eleven hundred Circassians were killed, and the rest were either dispersed or taken prisoners. Moussa Pacha is supposed to have escaped.

OF COURSE THEY DID.
The fugitives butchered all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages whom they met, under the belief that they had betrayed them to the Russians.

UNHAPPY AND UNFED.
Hundreds of the Turkish soldiers are deserting owing to the ill-provided condition of the army. Their condition is described as growing daily worse and worse. They are poorly fed and clothed, and are in want of almost every necessary.

RUSSIA TO HER CONQUERED PEOPLES.
The Russians have issued a proclamation in Armenia which has been posted in every village where they have penetrated, promising fair payment for all provisions and necessities supplied to the army. Severe punishment will be inflicted on all soldiers who shall be found to have ill-treated the villagers. This has produced quite a favorable impression on the inhabitants.

ON THE "BLUE" DANUBE.
Advices from THE HERALD'S correspondent

at Berlin, received from St. Petersburg, confirm the late rumors of the inefficiency of the commissariat of the Russian army. It is stated that the Czar is exasperated at the discovery. Whether the blame is to be ascribed to bad management or dishonesty has not transpired. The Czar received Prince Milan, of Serbia, on Saturday.

WHEN THEY WILL CROSS.
The Herald's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the crossing of the Danube is expected to occur about the end of June.

MUKHTAR PACHA MARCHING ON KARS.
The Vienna correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that Mukhtar Pacha has been reinforced, and is now marching on Kars. This is confirmed by a despatch from Erzerum, which says—Mukhtar Pacha is at Zerom. He has received a reinforcement of twenty-four battalions and two batteries. He intends sending succor to Kars from along the whole line. The Turkish right wing, which is at Delibaba, has been ordered to march to Toprak-Kale. Of the Turkish left wing six battalions are between Penek and Oiti, and eight concentrated at Oiti. There is also a Turkish battalion at Kopruloi, one at Hasanakale, five at Bevebyim. The Russian left wing is at Karakillisa, with columns at Igadin and in the direction of Van.

THE ARAB REVOLT.
There has been a dangerous outbreak of from 15,000 to 20,000 mounted Arabs in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. The country is almost denuded of troops. The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance. Until it reaches him the district will probably be given up to plunder. This is possibly the disturbance in Syria which was reported in a Paris despatch to the Manchester Guardian of June 14. It was then stated that 12,000 rebel horsemen of the Bedouin tribes had been defeated by the Ottoman troops.

ANXIETY ABOUT CRETE.
Such uneasiness is felt concerning the State of Crete that six battalions are to be sent there, although much wanted elsewhere.

The Prince von Bismarck has informed Salet Pacha that he and the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg have received instructions to offer the mediation of Germany in the event of either belligerent being desirous of peace. Turkish successes in Montenegro and the delay of Russian operations have, however, somewhat encouraged the Sultan.

THE DANUBE SHORES.
A despatch from Berlin states that access to the shores of the Danube has been prohibited in many parts of Rumania. One of the forbidden localities is the country about Giurgevo.

SECRECY OF THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.
As regards the European seat of war, the principal point worthy of remark has been the extraordinary stringency of the precautions taken by the Russians to prevent anything transpiring relative to their operations. This increased secrecy, taken in conjunction with the issue of decrees for new loans and a large addition to the army, is interpreted by some, seemingly with good reason, as a sign that Russia no longer hesitates, and important events may shortly be expected, as soon as the Danube, which all accounts agree is falling, is in condition to permit operations.

WHERE THE DANUBE WILL BE CROSSED.
Of course, under these circumstances, opinions relative to the locality of the Russian advance must be formed from indications observable from the southern bank of the Danube. These observations seem still to indicate somewhere not far from Nicopolis as the spot where the most serious effort will be made. The Russians are making a notable concentration of troops at the mouth of the rivers Bode and Aluta, across which they have thrown bridges. There is scarcely any doubt that the troops concentrate between these two rivers form the operating army.

WHY MUSTACHES IS HONORED.
It seems as though the Russians would make an attempt to cross at this point of the river while energetically engaging Rusechuk with heavy artillery. This latter conclusion is supported by the arrival of a good quantity of heavy artillery, especially mortars, at Giurgevo, and the fact that the Russians have occupied the island of Stokan, opposite the town, and are establishing batteries there, despite the Turkish fire. The Turks also think a passage will be attempted in force between Nicopolis and Sistova and have considerably reinforced the camps and garrisons at those places.

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.
In Asia the principal feature this week has been the partial withdrawal of the Russian right wing and the closer investment of Kars and Batoum. The total Russian force available for active operations in Asia Minor is about 140,000; of these 40,000 are around Kars, 30,000 between Kars and Batoum and 30,000 between Kars and the line of Bajazid and Toprak-Kale, thus leaving about 40,000 for the centre against Mukhtar Pacha's 40,000 in strong position. These figures show the Russians have no more to spare if they intend to keep the country they have so far occupied, though if their object were simply to effect a rapid advance and defeat the Turks as a preliminary to a peace, there is nothing to prevent their doing so.

KRUPP GUNS FOR THE TURKS.
Eleven Krupp guns, of fifteen centimetres calibre, have arrived at Erzerum from Trebizond. The Mussulman population of Erzerum are being called to arms.

STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH ARTILLERY.
Various telegrams from the Turkish side claim that the Turks by the superiority of their artillery fire prevented the Russians from erecting works to attack Kars.

REPORTED RUSSIAN REPULSE.
Telegrams received in Constantinople from Mukhtar Pacha, dated the 16th inst., say the Aleschgera division, which started from Delibaba on an offensive reconnaissance in the direction of the Tamer Pass, was attacked by three Russian columns, but, repulsed them with heavy loss after five hours' desperate fighting. Mehemet Pacha, commanding the Turks, was killed. The Turks returned to their former position.

MUKHTAR TO RETAIN COMMAND.
It has been repeatedly asserted that Mukhtar Pacha had been removed from the command in Asia. Recent accounts from Constantinople assert that he is to be retained in his old position.

THE RUSSIAN WORK THOROUGHLY DONE.
It is confirmed from several sides that the Russians are not bent on rapid operations of this latter kind, but on the contrary are doing their work thoroughly and are systematically taking over the administration of the country as they advance. Thus the former Sandjak of Schiragel is now completely incorporated with Russia under a Russian civil governor. It seems in obedience to this plan of consolidating their conquests and making all sure behind them the Russians will make no attack in the direction of Erzerum until their centre and left wings are quite free and prepared to co-operate therein.

ARMENIA TO BE ANNEXED.
In connection with the foregoing the Moscow Gazette significantly remarks—"When we have secured the freedom of the Slavs and the question of material compensation arises the incorporation of Armenia with Russia will probably be decided on as much on Armenian as Russian interests."

BOTH SIDES REINFORCED.
Both combatants have been reinforced during the week, the Russian left wing having received reinforcements which are supposed to have traversed Persian territory in order to reach their destination.

SERBIA EXCITED ABOUT MONTENEGRO.
Relative to the political events of the week there is a great excitement in South Serbia in consequence

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.



THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.



Position of the Montenegrin Battle Ground.

of the operation of the Turks against the Montenegrins. Demands are being made there for Serbia to support the Montenegrins, who, unless they receive speedy assistance, seem to have little chance of being able to long withstand the converging Turkish columns, whose object is to drive the Montenegrins south and westward and prevent them in the coming struggle from joining hands with the Servians and thus cutting off Bosnia and Herzegovina from the rest of the Empire. The feeling in Serbia against the Prince of Montenegro being left to be crushed is so strong that it is believed Prince Milan cannot safely resist it, and it is also thought incredible that Russia should allow the Montenegrins to be abandoned. Although reports of a probable advance of Serbia are very flattering, the above fairly represents the tenor of what Prince Milan's position is regarded as a very important one, as it will probably be decisive of the neutrality or occupation of Serbia.

EX-SULTAN MURAD'S RECOVERY.
From Constantinople strong additional confirmation is received that ex-Sultan Murad has in a great measure recovered. As those discontented with the present regime favor his restoration his recovery considerably complicates the internal situation.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.
An Imperial ukase has been issued in St. Petersburg ordering the issue of 6,000,000 roubles in silver token currency.

THE CZAR ILL.
A special from Berlin says the Czar is not well in consequence of the unhealthy climate of Rumania, and will shortly return to Kiev, where preparations are already being made to receive him.

WHY DID THEY SWIM ASHORE?
A Constantinople despatch reports that the court-martial trying the officers of the gunboat Sadi, which was destroyed by torpedoes in the Danube, has concluded its labors. It is believed the prisoners will be sentenced to be shot.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVED.
The Egyptian contingent, which has been anxiously expected for some time in Constantinople, has arrived in that city, under the command of the Khedive's son.

NICHOLAS AND CHARLES.
RIVALRY OF THE ROMANIAN PRINCE AND RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE—WHO WILL COMMAND THE ARMY?—A MINISTER'S PATRIOTISM AND HIS FROCK—INVASION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHERS—AN UNHAPPY TURK—CHIT-CHAT OF THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

BUCHAREST, May 31, 1877.
Prince Charles arrived here yesterday, after a visit to his advanced posts. His Highness has been obliged to go wherever he was led, for the abominable state of the railroads is such that, though one is sometimes sure of setting out, he is never certain of getting to his destination. At certain points the rails are literally laid on top of the ledges of rock. Then the train stops and the travelers are politely requested to walk for a mile or two through the mud while the engine tries to drag the train over the bad section. It was in this way that the arrival of the Prince at Kalat, which was set down for four o'clock P. M., only took place at eleven o'clock at night.

A WARM RECEPTION.
He was also saluted with a salvo of artillery, which unfortunately was accompanied with bullets, for it was the Turks who did the honors of the occasion, exactly as had happened when the Grand Duke Nicholas had visited Galatz. Hardly can the prince show themselves in any direction when the Turks pay them the compliment of a bombardment. This fact proves that the Turkish spy system is admirably organized.

AMBITIONS OF GLORY.
Prince Charles went then to see those Rumanian soldiers who are so anxious to cover themselves with glory. Only there is a drawback to the satisfaction of the sovereignty of free Rumania, and one difficult to get over, and that is action of the Russian staff. It was agreed that the Rumanians should act independently of the Russians beyond the river Oiti. This was very well, but when the necessity of making a combined movement, of attacking at the same time, arises, it is necessary that some one should issue the general order.

PRINCIPAL PRECEDENCE.
In this case the Russians say that it is only natural that the less numerous force should be subordinated to the more numerous, and that therefore the Grand Duke Nicholas should command.

EXCUSE ME, REPHES THE ROMANIAN, PRINCE CHARLES

is a sovereign, and therefore superior in rank to a simple Grand Duke, and the latter should therefore obey. These discussions are carried on in courteous phrases without appearing to be debated. One feels that these things are said mentally; the attitude of one propounds the question and the face of the other sketches the reply. But the question is not advanced a step. Whenever the Grand Duke Nicholas is notified of some Russian fleet of arms he hastens to telegraph to his good friend Charles, and whenever Charles learns something new he hastens to inform his comrade Nicholas.

THE BIG CHIEF.
Only these reciprocal notices have no official character; they are simply communications and not reports. Therefore there is no real head. The arrival of the Emperor will not fail to solve the difficulty. Wherever the Czar is it is the Czar who commands, and there is no doubt that he will say very plainly to Charles what he is to do. Charles will not be well pleased, but if he follows the sentiment of his people he must begin to get used to it. The Rumanians begin to be discontented with the presence of their allies. This feeling began with the Ministry and has spread down to the people.

A MODEL MINISTER.
As I have just said, it was a Minister who first showed discontent. It was in the beginning when the convention permitting the passage of the Russian troops through Rumanian territory was signed. When all was arranged there came an awkward pause. It was the duty of the Rumanian who was at home to dismiss the foreigners, but he did not do so; on the contrary, he acted like a waiter in a restaurant, who, though the bill has been paid, besets the table to have himself remembered. But the Russians turned a deaf ear. Then the Rumanian said, with an insinuating smile:—

HONEST YAGG.
"We have just signed an important convention; have we not, gentlemen? I appear to be an important person. Well, you must know what was the state of my fortune at the moment when I put my name to this agreement, which becomes historical. See—"

And he drew from his pocket a long purse of green silk, in which there was but one solitary piece of one franc.

THE LEGAL TENDER.
The Russians did not take the hint and went away. This is why the Minister was displeased. To-day affairs are somewhat different. The Russians find the use of money embarrassing, especially when one has none, and seek to replace the resonant coins with pretty engraved paper on which the words "legal tender" is found between two guardian angels, who do their best to be accepted seriously. I would wager, however, that they have not yet succeeded, for the Rumanians absolutely refuse to use these elegant designs. In short, the situation becomes critical, and as in the matter of finances it is necessary that the solution be not delayed, the arrival of the Emperor will no doubt lead to the taking of categorical measures in this relation also. The Russians must have known this for a long time, because they are far-seeing and have a talent for organization. The proof of this is that all the civil service in Bulgaria, which is called the "chancellery," is now ready. It will be established in all the points occupied, and will begin to go into operation as soon as the Danube has been passed. It is based on the system employed by the Prussians during the war of 1870.

HOW THE RUSSIAN ARE REGARDED.
If the inhabitants of Bucharest would like to see the Russians go away those of Ploest would like different sentiments. It is true that where distinguished people are assembled there is always money. Thus, the other day, when a rumor spread that on account of the difficulty of finding lodgings the Emperor had abandoned his intention to stay in the town (it was here said he would go to Bucharest) a deputation was immediately sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas praying that he would not abandon the town, and that they would establish an opera, a circus, &c. The Prince replied that he would prefer them to prepare more commodious and cheaper lodgings, as the inhabitants were daily increasing their charges.

THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.
What proves that the town is growing in importance is the great number of photographers who are arriving. To-day the photograph may be looked upon as the barometer of civilization. The more advanced a country is the more the photographers abound, and there is no limit to the fessess of these artists. There are no means they have not employed to reproduce the likenesses of that unfortunate Turk, the only one who escaped from the explosion of the monitor Huit Djemil.

AN UNLUCKY TURK.
This unfortunate, whose face is all burned, is hideous to look upon. As the result of these solicitations, the unfortunate Mussulman, whose religion forbids him to have his likeness reproduced by art, allowed himself

to be convinced, but, when he was shown the proof of the photograph and found himself so horribly disfigured, he was affected that the doctors feared he would die. The photographer was shown the door, but went off delighted and sold hundreds of pictures of the unfortunate, to the great envy of his rival.

RELIGIOUS SYMPATHY.
I have just said that the Moslems refuse to allow themselves to be photographed, and it seems this is not the only refusal they formulate. It is asserted that some Teberkes Cosacks have been discovered removing the bullets from their cartridges in order to render them innocuous against their Turkish co-religionists. This occurred near Brasin. Near Giurgevo a whole brigade had to be sent to the rear. This is what caused the report to be circulated that the Turks were preparing a descent near Odessa, and that for this reason the Cosacks were sent to the coast. This letter only gives you the small incidents that occur. In the absence of great events I am forced to gather what I can find. Besides these slight incidents allow us sometimes to judge clearly of greater ones, and what proceeds more than one battle which has not yet taken place will give to the reader the tone of the spot from which these lines are sent.

PERU.
THE PEROLA REVOLUTION—OFFRAGE BY THE INSURGENT VESSEL HUASCAR—PUNISHED BY BRITISH WAR SHIPS.

LIMA, May 25, 1877.
The Perola movement has met with no success in the South. It cannot be denied but that there is a strong feeling in that section in favor of the revolution, but the recent disaster seems to have driven all tendency to revolt out of the popular mind at present. General Bustamante, the Minister of War, occupied Arequipa with the troops sent from Lima, and the Prefects of Puno, Cuzco and Arequipa report perfect tranquility in their Departments. The city of Cajamarca in the north, always a rebellious section, has been well garrisoned by a fine line regiment, and up to present writing we have no news of disturbance in that quarter. Perola himself was brought up from Chile as far as Antopogasta by the Peruvian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ho a few days since, and there met his insurgent ram the Huascar awaiting him, but without coast or the means of procuring it.

The Huascar had meantime boarded two mail steamers, endeavoring to obtain the official correspondence, which was denied. On this the English merchants in Lima addressed an application to their Minister that a man-of-war should be sent south to look after the marauder, as her presence might prove damaging to British interests, and especially since the Government disclaimed all responsibility for her acts. The minister replied that he would consult with Admiral De Horsey, commanding the "Shah" lying in Callao bay. While the consultation was being held, news arrived from the South that the Huascar had taken by force from an English vessel in Priguana a quantity of coal, the captain protesting to the Consul, and moreover had extracted from on board a Royal mail steamer two Peruvian officers proceeding South on commission. The "Shah" is to carry out the "Huascar."

These acts were considered sufficient to warrant the immediate despatch of the Shah to Southern waters to overhaul the semi-private and put a stop to such outrages, and consequently she left for Iquique on the 18th, it is stated, with the positive intention of capturing the Huascar. This has created a tremendous excitement in Lima. People regard the interference of the English as perfectly unwarrantable, although they admit that the government by its decree puts the Huascar out of the pale of the law, but nevertheless insist that all police duty must be performed in Peru by Peru itself, and not by any foreign Power. Should the capture take place, it is imagined that the position of Englishmen and foreigners generally in Lima and Callao will not be particularly agreeable. The Shah is well known as the most powerful of the new class of English war vessels called "commerce destroyers"; the Huascar is a turret ironclad with four-inch plates, carrying two 300-pound Hinkley's and built on the Thames. The Shah will meet in Iquique with the expeditionary fleet composed of the Independence, iron-clad frigate; Atahualpa, monitor, purchased in the United States, and Union, wooden corvette. Possibly some arrangement may be arrived at by these united pursuers of a common foe, or it may be that Perola, instead of trying his fortune just now in the South may prefer to venture on the northern coast, and, by standing far out, avoid all encounter.

THE HUASCAR SUBTENDED.
The Huascar was attacked at sea, off Ilo, by the British man-of-war Shah and Amethyst on May 29. She took refuge in Peruvian waters and surrendered to the Peruvian fleet.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMS SERVICE.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1877.
The Custom House Commission, consisting of General Barney, special agent, chairman; ex-Congressman Sheldon and ex-Federate Collector Hatch, returned to this city to-day from a four days' inspection of the customs stations from Rigolote to the Gulf. It is understood they have agreed upon a plan which will consolidate and reduce the expenses of those stations and interpose a more effective barrier to the extensive smuggling now carried on by means of the numerous bayous and outlets existing near the mouth of the Mississippi. They will to-morrow enter upon an investigation of the system of weighing, sampling and appraising which resulted in the extensive wine and sugar frauds of a few years ago.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
A PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED—THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 1877.
A special to the Globe-Democrat from Keokuk, Iowa, says the pork packing establishment of James Hagens & Co. was burned this morning. Loss on the building about \$15,000 and on the contents between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

THE INSURANCE.
The insurance is as follows:—Underwriters, \$10,000; Phoenix, of New York, \$3,000; Niagara, of New York, \$2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$2,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,000; Home, of New York, \$5,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Western, of London, \$5,000; Atlas, of Hartford, \$5,000.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STEAMER BURNED.
OTTAWA, June 17, 1877.
The Union Forwarding Company's steamer Prince Arthur was burned to-day at Portage du Fort. Loss \$40,000; insured.

ASSASSINATION IN ILLINOIS.
(From the St. Charles (Ill.) Leader.)
A most astonishing occurrence took place in St. Charles Wednesday evening, about nine o'clock. At that time Captain R. H. Kelley, who has lived alone for a number of years, sat at a table in one of his rooms, about three feet from a window, reading the Bible. He heard a slight rattle of the window shutter slats and turned his head toward the window. He saw nothing and turned back, and a second after was struck on the large cord on the side of the neck a glancing blow from a pistol bullet. It knocked him from his chair, but he at once got up and ran up stairs, and fired his own pistol out of the window and yelled murder at the top of his voice. The neighbors soon gathered there. The next morning the would-be assassin's tracks were plainly visible in the soil garden in front of the house. The muzzle of his pistol was about three feet from the Captain's head when he fired. His attraction to the window was in vain. The bullet struck him in the forehead, and he lay there for some time, and by some one who is determined to put the Captain out of the way. Who it is who may have fired the shot is a mystery. One of the shutter slats is plainly marked with burned powder, and the hole through the glass is a model bullet hole. The ball was found in the room the next morning, and is a common one, 22-200 inch in size. The deed was skilfully done, and by some one who is determined to put the Captain out of the way. Who it is who may have fired the shot is a mystery. One of the shutter slats is plainly marked with burned powder, and the hole through the glass is a model bullet hole. The ball was found in the room the next morning, and is a common one, 22-200 inch in size. The deed was skilfully done, and by some one who is determined to put the Captain out of the way. Who it is who may have fired the shot is a mystery. 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