

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World. PRIVATEERING AND ENGLAND. A Sensational Scheme for Fitting Out Vessels in American Waters.

ALEXIS AS FLEET ADMIRAL

The Situation of the Bosphorus Unchanged.

SHUMIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA.

Visit of General Grant to Florence.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, April 16, 1878.

The English newspapers still seriously discuss the dangers to British commerce from privateers fitted out in the ports of the United States. The Globe of last evening says editorially: "Our Cronstadt correspondent writes that the scheme of fitting out privateers in America is making rapid progress. A large number of seamen belonging to the Baltic fleet are under orders and in readiness to proceed to the United States at a moment's notice."

A PLEASANT ADMIRAL

It is rumored that the Grand Duke Alexis will be appointed Admiral of the privateer squadron, and that during his recent visit to New York the project was thoroughly canvassed in the event of a war with England.

THE NAMES ARE CHOSEN.

Our correspondent further states that he has confidentially seen the official list of the officers designated by the Grand Duke Constantine to proceed to America to purchase, equip and command the steamers that are to prey upon the commerce of Great Britain.

DREADFUL MURDERING.

The enterprise will be carried out with great caution. It is asserted among Russian officials that the first intimation England will receive of the proceedings of the Russian admiralty will be when the officers, who have already left Cronstadt, organize in American ports crews of Finnish sailors, summoned, under the stress of conscription, from the docks of English vessels lying there.

THE WAR CRUISE.

The idea of forming a powerful fleet in America is very popular throughout Russia, because it is thought that a severe blow can be given to English commerce at its very centre—namely, its carrying trade from the United States. The scheme causes intense delight among all the Baltic seamen.

WHERE THE VESSELS WILL BE FOUND.

It is asserted in other quarters, although the rumor has not yet got into print, that the owners of large numbers of steamers in several countries of Europe are making arrangements to send all vessels not required for service to New York, Boston or Philadelphia to be sold to the Russian government should opportunity arise.

A GOUP THREATENED.

The Times Paris correspondent says there is manifest uneasiness on Sunday and Monday last the Russians should attempt a coup de main against Constantinople. The suspicion is only traceable to the general discontent of the Russians at the prolonged uncertainty.

RUSSIA'S LAST EFFORT.

The Times has the following from Berlin: "Preparations are making in Russia for the organization of a general levy. Passports will only be issued to persons over forty-six years of age."

A FLOW OF SOL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "There is said to have been an amicable semi-official interchange of views between the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets. The former declares a sincere desire for a peaceful solution and disclaims the wish to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of negotiations, but adheres to the desire to have the whole treaty placed before the Congress. The latter also adheres to its previous attitude and cites Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury as proof of a readiness to discuss even the most important clauses."

SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA.

"In unofficial conversation the Russians still cling to the idea that England seeks to humiliate them and tear up the Treaty. They will not allow the Treaty to be cancelled, although they are ready to make modifications. A preliminary conference seems to be the most promising issue out of the difficulty."

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The state of affairs with reference to the Eastern question remains substantially the same. There is no change in the attitude of the Powers. The mooted point between England and Russia is still unsettled. While this is the case the prospect of a Congress and a peaceful arrangement of the whole difficulty is as far off as ever. There is a strong feeling in both countries that war is inevitable. At St. Petersburg the belief is stated to prevail that England's willingness to continue negotiations is rather for the purpose of isolating Russia than arriving at an understanding.

OPPORTUNITY TO A LONE HAND.

Some influential persons believe that England will not go to war alone. Hence earnest efforts continue to satisfy Austria. Some moderate men in official circles have been censuring the Russian general, diplomat and newspaper for pushing the government into a position where the issue between Russian independence and European control is unavoidable, but the majority of the

public continue to declare that the government has been too conciliatory and the press opposes any concessions.

GERMANY STILL AT WORK.

Germany's efforts to bring about an understanding continue, but the task is rendered delicate and difficult by the existing intimate relations between Germany and Russia. Prince Bismarck is reported to have said recently, in reply to a suggestion that he should mediate, "We cannot offer counsel to Russia, for advice on our part would almost look like a menace." According to trustworthy information from Berlin the chances of the success of the present negotiations are still thought to be pretty evenly balanced. A preliminary meeting of resident ambassadors at Berlin, it is thought, might find a basis for a Congress, because Prince Bismarck is unwilling to suggest, because advice to Russia from a Power so intimate and friendly as Germany might be interpreted as the first step toward abandoning a friendly attitude and eventually taking part with her antagonists.

BISMARCK HAS HOPES.

But notwithstanding the difficulty and delicacy of his position, Prince Bismarck, recognizing that the chief danger lies in the menacing attitude occupied by the two Powers before Constantinople, and in the struggle for influence at the Porte has undertaken the difficult task of finding a formula by which England and Russia may establish a modus vivendi in this quarter by means of pledges such as were previously exchanged between England and Russia direct, touching the Dardanelles and Gallipoli. It is thought that an arrangement on this point is even more difficult than the meeting of a congress, but that unless arranged its influence might neutralize the efforts of a congress when assembled.

CAN PARLIAMENT BE DISSOLVED?

Rumors of the dissolution of Parliament are still circulated, but the liberals declare the Parliament cannot be dissolved without cause, and that the recent abstention of official liberals from opposition to the government's measures removes the semblance of cause. The Ministers have begun to leave London for the Easter holidays.

THE STATESMAN'S COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

Additional correspondence on the Eastern question is published. It shows that Count Schouvaloff informed Lord Salisbury on April 11 that Prince Gortschakoff never told the Roumanian agent that Russia would oppose broaching the Bessarabian question at the Congress.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

The Roumanian press renews the accusation against the government of secretly abetting Russia. This opinion is shared by many of the people, and unless the country receives powerful extraneous support Russia will succeed in her designs in consequence of internal dissensions. Prime Minister Bratianu's return without assurances from Vienna and with advice from Berlin to yield will strengthen the disposition to oppose Russia, as well as among the citizens, is very bitter. The Roumanian agent at Berlin officially denies the report that Gortschakoff requested the recall of the Roumanian agent at Constantinople.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

Hundreds of empty carts are passing through Bucharest from Russia, going to the Danube to transport supplies from depots along the river to the troops in the field, and the Russian officers in Bucharest have been leased for another six months.

IN SERBIA.

In Servia an anti-Russian feeling is said to be developing great strength in the Cabinet and among the people. Prince Milan is, however, unconditionally Russian. War preparations continue.

FRANCE MILAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Prince Milan is expected to start from Belgrade for Nisch on Thursday. He will probably issue a proclamation.

WHAT CAN AND CANNOT BE DONE.

In consequence of Russian remonstrances the Porte has promised the immediate evacuation of Varna and Shumia. It is stated that Dorosh Pacha declares that he cannot evacuate Batoum. A declaration by the Russian ambassador says that the Russians occupied Shumia yesterday.

STRUGGLE BY INTRIGUE.

Pro-Russian advisers from Constantinople state that the struggle in the Cabinet for the ascendancy continues. The British party is still in power.

THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Thessaly is almost overwhelmed by the large forces of Turks sent from Thrace and Bulgaria. In Epirus it completely smolders and can only be revived by considerable efforts of Greek sympathizers. The Cretans are still able to hold their own, but it is feared that Turkish reinforcements will be sent to the island. The Greeks are much discouraged. They believe that Russia is intriguing against them.

A DELICATE POINT.

It is stated at Constantinople that Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, has renewed proposals for the eventual occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, pointing out that unless the Porte agrees to this measure it will be impossible to bring about the return of Bosnian refugees to their homes or re-establish the security of the frontier. Russia is in accord with Austria in this matter and would consent to modify the requisite portion of the San Stefano Treaty. If the Porte should consent to Count Zichy's proposal. It is untrue that Count Zichy has also asked to occupy the Salonica railway.

WHEN GERMANY WILL ACT.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, according to Berlin advices, Germany will only really attempt peaceful intervention when all is prepared on both sides, so as to insure almost certain success. The first step in the direction of mediation seems to have been obtaining some authority to undertake the task, and all these preliminary difficulties seem to have been overcome. Those in position to know seem to have much more confidence in the meeting of the Congress. The report that Count Zichy is negotiating relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has probably arisen from the fact that he is negotiating for the repatriation of refugees.

RE-ESTABLISHED RELATIONS.

A sensational correspondent of the Standard at Pesth believes that the understanding between Russia and Austria has been re-established, Russia having consented to limit the occupation of Bulgaria to one year, modify the western frontier of Bulgaria, curtail the extension of Serbia and Montenegro and permit the establishment of an Austrian protectorate over Western Turkey.

A RACE THAT RESIDES.

The Standard's despatch from Valo says the Circassians and other fugitives under Asaf Pacha have massacred between eight and nine hundred persons of all ages and sexes at Balatara.

A SHORT SHIP.

The trial of Sulaiman Pacha at Constantinople has commenced. His condemnation is regarded extremely probable.

HE WILL WAIT.

The projected visit of the Khedive of Egypt to the Sultan has been postponed.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

The Queen has replied to the address of Parliament thanking her Majesty for calling out the reserves. She thanks both Houses for their loyalty and says that she feels sure that she can always rely upon their adopting measures for the honor of the crown and the stability of the empire.

Police Court March 18 on a charge of felony in casting away that vessel on the 4th of December, while on the passage from New York to Antwerp, and was remanded without bail, has been discharged from custody in consequence of the absence abroad of the principal witness for the prosecution.

THREATENED SPLIT IN THE HOME BUREAU.

It is thought probable that Friday's scene in Parliament during the discussion of Mr. O'Donnell's motion declaring that the government's action in regard to Lord Lister's murder was unconstitutional, will lead to a split in the home party.

A BROTHER FEELING.

Several of the Irish members indignantly repudiated the attacks of Messrs. O'Donnell and Parnell on the late Lord. The episode has created much bitter feeling. It is said that the Irish members intend to raise a question of privilege in consequence of the publication of the proceedings after the clearing of the galleries. It is denied that Isaac Butt intends to resign his seat in Parliament.

MEXICO.

CONGRESS IN SESSION—FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL THE WORLD. HAVANA, April 15, 1878.

The steamer City of Merida, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brings the following intelligence from Mexico: CITY OF MEXICO, April 15, 1878. Congress met on the 14th inst. President Diaz sent in a long message, which makes a good showing of the internal condition of the country. He says Mexico's relations with foreign Powers continue peaceful and cordially friendly, leading in a marked manner to become strengthened.

On the 2d President Diaz presided at the opening of the Toluca Railroad. Trains now run to Cuautlan, No. 10 further Cabinet changes are anticipated. General Gonzalez, the new Minister of War, has ordered commissions to inspect the arsenals and foundries, with a view to extensions and improvements. Minister Foster has arrived in the capital, and everybody is now expecting the speedy recognition of the government by the United States.

CUBA.

FOUNDATIONS IN THE CARDENAS DISTRICTS. HAVANA, April 15, 1878. The districts which were flooded in 1876 in the jurisdictions of Cardenas and Colon are again partially inundated in consequence of the late unseasonably heavy rains, and many plantations are suffering heavily thereby.

COLORED ASTRONOMY.

After leaving the dry dock the vessel was surveyed by the Port Wardens and a certificate was by them given to the Exodus Association that the vessel was in thorough sea going trim. Further delay which had not been anticipated was experienced in preparing the passenger roll, as many of the would-be emigrants were not able to comply with the requirements of the Port Wardens. The delay was, however, prevented for several days the loading of the vessel with goods and chattels of the emigrants. These difficulties have been met and overcome by one, all expenses have been paid up in full, the emigrant roll is now nearly completed and everything seems, at least, in readiness for the long looked for embarkation and departure.

ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF THE EXODUS.

It has been held by some that the prime cause of the exodus movement to Africa throughout South Carolina and most of the Southern States is due to the political changes that have been taking place for the past few years, which culminated in the triumph of the democratic party in South Carolina. This view is only partly correct. It is true that almost immediately upon the establishment of the new government in 1865, a cry was raised throughout the entire South by the black race that their liberty had been granted, and that they were to be no longer held in slavery, but that Africa, their fatherland, was their only place of refuge. Letters to this effect appeared in all their church organs, and the subject was discussed and debated by the members of the churches every corner and cross road. The excitement at that time among the black masses was intense, and the leaders were not slow to take advantage of the situation.

CLARKSVILLE FIRE.

A LOSS OF ABOUT THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—NEARLY STILL BURNING AT A BOW—SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15, 1878. The estimated losses by the Clarksville fire, which broke out on the 14th inst., are \$350,000, with insurances of nearly \$200,000. Work has already been commenced to rebuild the burnt district. The people still continue in a state of excitement, many flocking in from the country. An intensely bitter feeling prevails between the blacks and whites, and a row is expected at any time. Many of the timid negroes have left the town, fearing the consequences of a riot. The colored men still continue to severely denounce the lynching of Winago Anderson, colored, for an attempted outrage on a white girl on March 3, and the killing of Columbus Sims by Policeman Phillips on Saturday, and also the shooting of Kirby, a negro desperado a few days ago. Kirby was well armed and resisted strenuously, but was not fatally. A large proportion of the negro population of Clarksville is composed of fugitives from the South, always ready for a riot.

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A SLAVE'S CLAIMS.

A MULATTO WOMAN SUES A MAN FOR SELLING HER INTO SLAVERY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15, 1878. A remarkable case was before the United States District Court here to-day. Henrietta Woods, a mulatto woman of sixty years, brought suit against Zevelous Ward, now of Little Rock, Ark., and formerly Warden of Kentucky Penitentiary, for kidnapping her and selling her into slavery in 1853. She claims damages to the amount of \$15,000. The woman's evidence was that she belonged to Mrs. Corcoran, who brought her into America in 1851. After staying there two years she was enticed across to Kentucky, where she was kidnapped, taken to the penitentiary, and sold to Zevelous Ward, who was in charge of the Penitentiary, and he took her and sold her to one Gerard Brandon, a Texas planter who kept her at work until the emancipation by law. She claims a singular case because of the length of time that has elapsed since the occurrence and as being a relic of the slavery system now dead. It is still in progress.

SUICIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHEELING, W. Va., April 15, 1878. Captain J. W. Oakes, of Charleston, W. Va., committed suicide to-day by throwing himself under a freight train. He was a prominent steamboat man.

KILLED BY CARELESSNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHEELING, W. Va., April 15, 1878. Frank Maxwell, of Steubenville, Ohio, went out duck shooting to-day, and came home with an unloaded gun. The usual event followed. He dragged the gun carelessly out of his boat, and when two loads of shot had been a hole nearly six inches in diameter in his chest, killing him instantly. The impression became general that the gun was loaded after all.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, APRIL 15, 1878. Indications. For the Middle Atlantic States and New England, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy, followed by rainy weather. For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, southeast to southwest winds, rising barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather and numerous local rains will prevail.

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NEW FOR AFRICA.

A Ship Load of Colored Men Leave To-day for Liberia.

ANOTHER MAYFLOWER.

History of the Colonization Scheme in the South.

VISIONS OF ARCADIA.

Recrossing the Ocean Under Improved Circumstances.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHARLESTON, April 15, 1878.

The Liberator emigrant ship Azor is expected to sail to-morrow. As the hour of her departure draws near the excitement among the colored population of the city, and, in fact, of the entire State, increases, and even among those who have no intention of taking an active part in the movement the greatest interest is manifested. The per at which the Azor is lying is crowded from morning until night with men, women and children, and the little office of the Exodus Association in Exchange street is made a general rendezvous where the emigrants and their friends daily congregate and talk over their plans, hopes, fears and anticipations. Upon the arrival of the vessel here some weeks ago it was thought that she would be ready to sail without much delay. It was found, however, that according to the United States laws she would require new coppering and a general overhauling, in order to comply with the shipping act. The vessel was accordingly taken to the dry dock, and was thoroughly coppered and all necessary internal repairs were made at a considerable expense. The old copper which was taken off was sold for \$800, which amount helped to liquidate these expenses.

ALL DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

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at their public meetings and in printed circulars, that they did not desire, but only industrious people to emigrate, and, in fact, the rules of the company provided that the emigrants should be of the same color as the United States from going upon the vessel.

They were the arguments used and inducements held out to the black by their leaders, and which have resulted in the establishment of a side emigration to Africa which is by no means confined to South Carolina, but has spread throughout the entire Southern country.

Early in the spring of 1857 George Curtis and H. N. Bouey, two colored men, of more than average intelligence, being in attendance as jurors upon the United States District Court, Charleston, South Carolina, at the same house, caught the spirit of the African emigration and Curtis, who is a native of British Guiana, organized an organization of an emigrant to Africa. The Rev. B. F. Porter, the pastor of Morris Brown Church, was sought and his counsel requested. The society was organized, and Curtis was elected president of the association. At about the same time, as chance would have it, Professor Halsey lectured in Charleston, came to this city and devoted all his zeal and energy to

ON JULY 4.

On July 4 a very large meeting was held at Morris Brown Church, at which a number of addresses were made and shape was given to the project. This was the first public meeting held in relation to the exodus in the South.

On the 20th of July, the anniversary of the independence of the United States, a meeting was held at the Rev. B. F. Porter's church and a number of interested men, where there were assembled fully one thousand colored people. It was at this gathering that the idea of a joint stock company was first broached by the Rev. B. F. Porter. In his address he said:

"How do you get on here in Africa? How will you get there? Why, there are upwards of 400,000 of our race in South Carolina alone, 30,000 of whom are able to read and write. If they will do all the shall have a capital of \$20,000 to begin with, and could thereby be a ready-made capital for the 15th of November."

Out of this grew the story that a ship was to sail from Charleston for Liberia on the 15th of November. This vision induced many colored people to come to the city, and a meeting was held before the vessel arrived. Here on the 15th of October the joint stock company was organized in Market Hall in this city. In attendance some people had already come from Georgia to secure passage on the ship. On the 10th of January, 1858, three months after the organization of the company, the bark Azor had actually been purchased.

At the present time the constitution of the Liberator Exodus Association the prime object of the movement is announced as a desire to prepare for the re-embarkation of the emigrants to Africa. Those who have had the advantages of education a sphere in life in which they can maintain a position of respectability and honor, and who are not confined, as they would be in this country, to a subordinate and menial position in society, it is the object of the association to send them to Liberia, a country that at least all the surplus colored population of the Southern States will eventually emigrate to Africa, and who are not confined to a subordinate position in society. Already a large association has been established in New Orleans, and all the surplus population of the South are being sent to Liberia in the number of persons who will emigrate is estimated at about one million men, women and children. One hundred thousand of these are from the Southern States, and the remainder from the country asking for advice, for descriptions of the country and all papers containing accounts of the Liberator Exodus Association in Africa are read by the colored people with great eagerness.

DESTINATION OF THE FUGITIVE PEOPLE.

The object of the emigrant is to reach the objective point of the party of emigrants who now sail for Africa—a settlement called Bopora, situated about sixty miles southeast from the capital of Liberia, Monrovia. The party upon their arrival at Monrovia will be received by the Liberator authorities in the form of a small American flag, and will proceed to the St. Paul River to Bopora, where there is a settlement in Liberia. The Liberator authorities from Charleston, who left here in the Gloucester in 1866. He left, it is said, with means and a very large number of provisions. Being an energetic man and a capable farmer he cleared a tract of land and went to work. Letters have been received from him in the form of a small American flag, and he has stated that he is the owner of a fine plantation, the annual income from which is \$10,000. He has a large coffee grove of 9,000 trees, and expects to increase it to 15,000 trees during the next season. The people in his settlement are doing well, and he has no objection to sending any of his emigrants to Liberia without a pilot or an officer of any kind, they call the place St. Hill's hill town.

This section of the country is described as rising abruptly from Monrovia, forming the second plateau of the Liberator. The soil is fertile, and the climate is temperate and healthy. The climate is said to be salubrious and temperate, and above all to be free from the malaria of the lowlands. The soil is fertile, and the climate is temperate and healthy. The climate is said to be salubrious and temperate, and above all to be free from the malaria of the lowlands. The soil is fertile, and the climate is temperate and healthy. The climate is said to be salubrious and temperate, and above all to be free from the malaria of the lowlands.

READY TO SAIL.

Everything is now ready for the departure of the Azor. The captain expects to reach Monrovia in twenty-five days, and thinks he will return immediately to Charleston, making the round trip in sixty days. The cargo of iron and other goods, which may be detained for a week or ten days at Monrovia.

THE AFRICAN TRADE.

The African trade is a slow made, clipper built craft, painted black with a narrow white stripe running around her, and three tapering masts with six sails on each, and a single funnel. Everything about her looks new and clean. She has been carefully fitted up for the use of the emigrants. There is a large room in the hold, and a deck below the deck line are piled great quantities of barrels, boxes and provisions. Uncounted numbers of iron and tin articles, such as tin cans, tin packed the iron and stone ballast, deities, with lime wash. All of the provisions is a room in which are heaped up cases of cheaply made tin trunks, boxes and bedding, and a large room containing the owners' names and addresses. In three different places are water tanks, so arranged that taking the water from the same vessel's tanks. They contain 19,000 gallons of fresh water. There are provisions enough to last the crew and passengers for seven months.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.