

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

A NOTE FROM THE PORTE.

What Turkey Will Do If Russia Will Co-operate.

RUSSIA AND THE DANUBE.

Roumania Still Unfriendly to Her Muscovite Visitors.

EUROPE FAR FROM PEACEFUL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 20, 1878.

The Herald correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, notwithstanding the discouraging reports which prevail in that city, the situation is really improving and the chances of a peaceful solution are growing decidedly stronger. This information the correspondent has from high official authority.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURES.

Prince Ghika, the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg, left the Russian capital yesterday for Bucharest. Prince Menschikov has gone to the Asiatic frontier to receive the Shah of Persia on behalf of the Czar and General Tolboen has departed for San Stefano to take the place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who is to return to St. Petersburg.

UNQUIET FOREBODINGS.

Special despatches from St. Petersburg to both the Times and News indicate that a new lull has occurred in the negotiations. The correspondent of the News says that Germany proposed that a Congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS.

The Times correspondent says yesterday's sanguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue and may still lead to a successful result.

NO RESCUE YET.

A despatch to the Daily News, dated Vienna, Friday night, says: "It is semi-officially stated here that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result."

WHAT RUSSIA WILL CONCEDE.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says Russia does not hesitate to intimate privately that she will not object to the Congress discussing all of the more important clauses of the treaty, but declines to make its validity dependent on the consent of the Powers. A preliminary conference to settle whether this offer will be satisfactory is still being held.

SECURING RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

The Times' Bucharest despatch says the Russian officials at Bucharest are preparing 16,000 transport carts to provide against the Black Sea line of communication being closed by the British fleet.

A NOTE FROM THE PORTE.

A despatch from Constantinople says: "The Porte has addressed a note to the Grand Duke Nicholas explaining the conditions of the promise made by Turkey to evacuate Shumla, Yarna and Batoum. It says that a great part of the garrisons of these places have already been withdrawn."

NO DAY APPOINTED.

"The treaty of peace does not fix any definite period for the evacuation, and, moreover, the positions respectively occupied now are conformable to the provisions of the armistice."

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

"The Porte promises that in proportion as the new Bulgarian territory is evacuated by the Russians, in accordance with the treaty, Turkey will successively surrender one fortress after another."

A DATE MUST BE FIXED.

"It is rumored that the Russians intend to stipulate for a certain date for the evacuation of Batoum, threatening otherwise to occupy Karak, on theosphors."

TO FAVOR QUARTERS.

"The arsenal of Top Khana has been removed to Scutari."

FAVORABLE TO ENGLAND.

"The Turkish people and army are said to favor England."

RUSSIA'S CLAIMS AND THE DANUBE.

A despatch from Bucharest contains the following: "It is said Russia, in view of Roumanian demands and the wishes of Europe for the official neutralization of the Danube, will abandon her claim to Rendi and other points on the Danube above St. George's Canal, but will maintain her claims for Ismail, Bolgrad and Cahoul, and insist upon the negotiation of a convention for establishing depots to facilitate the passage of troops through Roumania."

ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

"At a secret sitting of the Roumanian Chamber M. Bratianu, explaining the result of his mission to Vienna, said Roumanian could rely upon the support of Austria and Germany only in so far as the Roumanian question involved the question of the freedom of the Danube."

COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

"Neither Germany nor Austria believed Russia intended to attack that freedom, and both would be satisfied with the neutralization of the Danube and certain guarantees. In view of this state of affairs M. Bratianu recommended that Roumania should come to an arrangement with Russia."

RECKING THE WAR MINISTRY.

"In consequence of this statement several Deputies even from the government side violently attacked M. Covicaciano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his recent misleading policy."

HEAVY TO RUSKIN.

"M. Covicaciano declared his readiness to resign if he was censured in a public sitting of the Chamber."

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

"Both the Russian and Roumanian armies continue to concentrate at strategic points."

RUSSIA'S DEFENSE.

The correspondent of the Times at Kalafat telegraphs as follows: "The hostile feeling between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing. Preparations are making to transfer the military stores and State archives from Bucharest to Turn-

Severin. The affair at Lom Palanka illustrates the feeling.

AN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA EXPECTED.

The Bucharest despatch of the Times says it is reported in government circles that a Russian ultimatum is expected. The correspondent can see no reason for such action on the part of Russia.

SATISFIED WITH THE SPIRIT.

At the public sitting of the Roumanian Chamber a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at M. Covicaciano's statements, given above, that he had protested to the Powers against Russian occupation.

NO CHANGE.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna despatch says intelligence received at the Austrian Foreign Office shows that there is no improvement in the situation.

AN OPEN RUPTURE.

"The Roumanians, it appears, placed a flag on a Turkish vessel, which they sank during the war and were proceeding to operations for raising the vessel when a number of Russians came in small boats and tore down the flag, blows being exchanged."

NOT SO REASSURING.

The tenor of yesterday's news from the various capitals is peaceful, but does not quite confirm the positive announcements published here on Thursday. The Times, commenting on the special despatch from St. Petersburg published in that paper to the effect that the belief prevails in official circles that Germany's mediation is likely to be successful, that the Congress will soon meet, a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin probably deciding that the negotiations shall be resumed on "considerable modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871," that it is confidently expected that some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg, &c., says:—

NO MORE DELUSIONS.

"We cannot afford any more engagements of imperfect accuracy. It is necessary, therefore, for the present to entertain with reserve the encouraging hopes held out to us by the mediation now offered, and however hopeful may have been the preliminary interchange of views, it will also be necessary for our government to consider with great care the specific proposition which is made to them."

A NECESSARY ACT.

The same article considers that no alarm need be aroused by the proclamation of the Queen prohibiting the export from this country of war materials. "Such proclamation," it says, "is a necessary precaution so long as we are compelled to contemplate the possibility of having to assert our interests by force."

LESS CERTAIN OF PEACE.

The Daily News has at St. Petersburg special despatch saying: "The press is less sanguine than the official, because it thinks that England's preparations are inconsistent with a peaceful inclination."

THE PRIVILEGES.

"The national movement for subscribing a fund to arm Russian cruisers is making progress in all parts of the Empire."

THE DISMISSED MINISTER.

The Vienna correspondent says: "Ahmed Vefik Effendi, whom the Sultan dismissed from the position of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, advocated an immediate alliance with England, while the other Ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present."

A WEAK MAN.

The Times' Pera correspondent says that Sadyk Pacha, who succeeds Ahmed Vefik Effendi, is fairly capable, but is in weak health. His tendencies in foreign politics are not such as to render his appointment likely to affect the Porte's relations with either Russia or England.

IS IT A PROMISING EVENT?

The Vienna correspondent of the Times thinks that General Tolboen's appointment to the command at San Stefano will be the first step toward effecting the compromise suggested by Prince Bismarck touching the position near Constantinople; that the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

IS SHE REALLY WILLING?

A special despatch from Berlin says: "Russia is willing to discuss all the clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, but does not conceal her determination to defend its principal stipulations, sword in hand, if necessary."

ATTEMPTS AT REVIVING THE ALLIANCE.

The Paris Journal des Debats declares its belief that German mediation really aims at the re-establishment of the triple alliance and the isolation of England.

A BOP TO SERBIA.

A telegram from Belgrade says it is stated that the Russians have agreed to the annexation by Serbia of the district of Wranga. It is believed that the question of the possession of Pirot will be settled by a plebiscite.

PRIMATARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The statement of the Central News Association of London, that the Powers have agreed to Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the Ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed Congress, time of meeting, &c., and that the respective governments have been formally requested to instruct their Ambassadors accordingly, is premature, although there is no doubt that the lately existing tension of diplomatic relations has diminished, and the chances of the Conference assembling have certainly increased.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

A despatch from Bombay last night says that the force to be sent from India to Malta will be commanded as follows:—First Brigade, by General Ross; Second brigade, by General MacPherson; cavalry, by Major Watson, and the sappers and miners by Major Prudergant. General Ross left Calcutta last evening for Malta.

THE NAVAL RESERVE WANTED.

The Standard, in its column headed "Naval Intelligence," says there is reason to believe that if the present activity in commissioning ships continues a royal proclamation may be issued calling out the first class of the naval reserve.

THE Czar's NON-INTERFERENCE.

The Standard states that the Duke of Edinburgh will remain in the Mediterranean for the present.

FOR NEW FRAYS.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Daily News reports that all convalescents in Russia have been ordered to join their regiments in Turkey as quickly as possible.

DISEASE IN ERZEROUK.

An English surgeon, who has just returned from Erzerouk, says 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city and the Russians have lost 21,000 men by sickness since they evacuated the plain of Erzerouk.

TYPHUS IN SERBIA.

A special to the Times from Sibova says: "Typhus is raging here and the Nicopolis hospitals are crowded. People are dying in the streets."

SAILED FOR THE SEA OF WAR.

A special despatch from Portsmouth states that the iron clad Invincible has sailed for the Dardanelles.

THE INSURRECTION IN THESSALY.

A despatch from Athens says: "It is now certain that the Thessalian insurrection is a complete failure. The Greeks have lost all heart for a further effort. They rely now wholly on England."

A TRUCE IN THESSALY.

The Telegrams has arranged a truce in Thessaly. The Turks have retired to the fortresses and the insurgents to Greece.

THE MOSCOW TROUBLES.

Private advices from Moscow state that 5,000 students and workmen were involved in the disturbance of the 15th inst. Two hundred were killed and twenty-five wounded. One hundred of them were arrested.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

At Blackburn, Darwen, Burnley, Lower House, Padiham, Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistle, Hith, ton, Great Harwood and Baxenden the strike of the cotton operatives is practically universal.

FOURTY THOUSAND OUT.

A special despatch to the Standard from Blackburn announces that 40,000 operatives are now on strike there.

HOT RAIN GLASGOW.

A serious riot has occurred at Slamanham, near Glasgow. Some miners on strike attacked the Sheriff's officers, who were serving notices of

ejection. Several houses were wrecked and the telegraph lines destroyed.

NOT SAILED YET.

THE FIRST LOAD OF LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS READY AT LAST—VIOLATING THE LAW—A HUNDRED AND THIRTY TURNED ASHORE YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1878.

Another vexatious and discouraging delay has occurred in the long expected departure of the Liberator bark Azor. The head winds and the removal of surplus passengers prevented the sailing on Thursday night and the emigrants proceeded to seek their beds. This seeking of beds is a literal and not figurative expression, for in several instances the search was unsuccessful. Persons complained to the Captain that they could find no vacant bunks in which to sleep. That gentleman at once proceeded to investigate. With his first mate he looked carefully through the stowage and found every bunk not only occupied but crowded, while many persons stood outside. The men among the emigrants showed an extraordinarily accommodating disposition, and a large portion of them were sitting "sleeping where they could," having given up their places to crowded out or weaker friends. With all this the crowding in the bunks was fearful. Every bunk was occupied by at least four persons, and in most of them men, women and children were dovetailed in an astonishing manner. In two berths in one place twenty were accommodated. Four persons each twenty were packed away, and another place once seen that something was wrong, and the Captain went to each berth, ascertained the names, numbers and sizes of the occupants and put them down. This work completed, the numbers were added, when the astonishing discovery was made that 308 souls were packed in the space designed for and presumed to contain 200.

A HUNDRED AND THIRTY TOO MANY.

Besides these there were a number about the decks not counted. The Captain had ordered a "call of the boats" at daylight in the morning. Accordingly, as the day broke all hands were called, and another list taken. Then it was found that there were 113 "half adults," counting fifty-year "whole adults" and seven infants, thus leaving the total of "whole adults" 272. Then the captain declared that some were not properly accounted for, and he immediately adopted and adopted immediately. Accordingly the Custom House officers again came on board, and the passengers were placed at all ways of passage from fore to aft. Then the calling of the roll proceeded. Each being called by name, and as he answered to his name and was identified. One by one the passengers passed back until the list was completed.

PAINFUL EXPLANATIONS.

A large group was left on the fore deck not called. M. R. Delany, one of the directors of the association, moved to the fore and explained to the passengers the reasons for the crowd of souls. There was not quite so much difficulty displayed by the passengers as they might have been expected to show. There were two malcontents, a light mulatto and an old black man, with a short gray beard. These declared that they were responsible for provisions, tools, &c., which, with their clothing was stored in the hold, and that they would be ashore without their things. These two became quite violent. One of them—Nelson Lee, of Lancaster, advised an immediate alliance with England, while the other Ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present."

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RESUMPTION.

Eastern Banks in No Haste to Anticipate the Action of the National Treasury.

GOLD CIRCULATING IN THE INTERIOR.

Little Specie in Virginia and Business Much Depressed at Richmond.

BROKERS FAVOR DELAY.

LOWELL BANKS MAKE NO MOVEMENT TO RESUME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOWELL, Mass., April 19, 1878.

The banks of Lowell have made no movement to resume gold payments. They are waiting for the Boston banks to take the initiative, and those will be governed solely by the action of the United States Treasury. A bank president to-day said to a Herald correspondent that he did not believe in anticipating the government. He believed that those banks in other cities which had resumed, did it for the sake of the advertisement it would bring. There is no prospect of any concerted movement in that direction at present.

WELLINGTON AND CONSERVATIVE SALEM FAVORS NO RADICAL STEP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALEM, Mass., April 19, 1878.

The banks of this city are not disposed to take the responsibility just yet of resuming gold payments. This city is one of the wealthiest of its size in New England, and like all other wealthy communities, it is conservative. It does not believe in radical changes, and so there is not much prospect of resuming gold payments. They are looking toward putting gold and greenbacks in circulation. The bankers of Salem very naturally look to their brethren of Boston for their cue, and, as the latter are not inclined to anticipate the Secretary of the Treasury, our institutions do not feel called upon to take such a radical step. No business firms have resumed or are likely to do so.

READY TO PAY GOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FREDERICK, Md., April 19, 1878.

The First National Bank, one of the strongest banks in the State, notified their customers to-day that they are now prepared to pay all their notes in gold.

VERY LITTLE SPECIE IN RICHMOND—TRADE PARALYZED AND WAITING FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 19, 1878.

The banks of this city have as yet taken no steps looking to resumption. There is little or no gold and but a small amount of silver here. There is some talk among financiers of bringing a few thousands of gold from New York and paying it out by way of stimulating public confidence, but nothing definite has been resolved upon. There is not enough coin in the city to pay one-fourth of the drains of one day upon the banks, provided they were payable in gold. Pending the great depression of the iron market, which has paralyzed the iron trade, and the extent and protractedness of the chief reliance of this city upon its immense tobacco trade, the wheels of industry are almost at a standstill. In exchange, domestic and foreign, have been so clogged by the prolonged agitation of the tax question that business is not doing as well as it should. In the usually thriving and healthily growing commercial center is most thoroughly impaired. Starting again in its recovery by two of its Congresses, the action of a favorable Congress, such an impetus would be given to the exchange of the trade, that in the opinion of the business men of this locality there is no prospect in the event of a resumption like a simultaneous resumption of specie payments, in prompt resumption here. Without some action in Congress of the character and on the subject alluded to, there can not only be no resumption, but there must be paralysis of all energy and movement.

GOLD DEPOSITS RECEIVED, THE FIRST IN MONTHLY YEARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NANVILLE, Tenn., April 19, 1878.

Small deposits in gold were received by two of the banks to-day, the first since 1850. The banks are prepared to resume specie payments, but have as yet taken no decided steps in that direction.

NEW ORLEANS IN GOOD CONDITION TO RESUME, BUT THE BROKERS STILL WISH TO MANIPULATE THE METALS FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1878.

In interviews with prominent brokers and bankers here there appears to be considerable feeling on the subject of gold payments. As the brokers have been making quite a good thing by manipulating gold they are much opposed, and as far as they can, will, it is thought, use their influence against resumption. The banks, however, are favorable, and say they will do as early as possible a resumption redeeming all their circulation in gold, they never being in a better condition to do so than now. An exception is made, however, of the issue of our present system of coinage and currency placed here, a prominent broker to-day said to your correspondent that Mexican silver dollars were worth by far more than our silver dollars, and yet they refuse to receive them, and say they will not take our new dollars until they are worth more than our silver dollars. Under our present coinage laws these Mexican dollars can be melted, the gold which they contain extracted and the silver sold for more than the face, making a handsome premium. If the government is the purchaser it makes this premium, but generally it is not. To-day being Good Friday and being a legal holiday nothing was done in banking circles.

ANOTHER BUFFALO BANK READY TO PAY GOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BUFFALO, April 19, 1878.

Mr. E. G. Spaulding, President of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, here, says that they are ready to redeem every dollar of their circulation in gold at once.

ANOTHER CINCINNATI BANK OFFERS GOLD FOR ITS NOTES—MANUFACTURERS PAYING COIN TO THEIR EMPLOYEES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1878.

The National Bank of Commerce, of this city, may be said to have failed in the column of resumption. Mr. B. B. Biswell, its cashier, said to your correspondent to-day, if any one holds some of our paper and presents it, asking for the gold, he can have it, though we don't propose to ascertain that we are paying out specie and this start every broker in the country to sorting out our paper and returning it to us. The Bank of Commerce has a capital of \$400,000 and a circulation of \$125,000, and it wouldn't worry them much to provide for the redemption of all of it. Several brokers here had been sent out by the National Bank of Commerce to make a demand on them to-day and drew out \$2,000 in gold. The demand for specie was very high, but more than \$100 having been drawn out by private holders of their paper. There were few transactions in gold to-day, though the market was very active. On previous occasions this week the bankers were buying at three-eighths of one per cent, and selling at three-quarters of one per cent, only transactions of a few where manufacturing firms bought gold to pay off their employees. This temporary stiffening of the premium on gold deferred two or three county banks in the neighborhood from announcing their readiness to redeem their circulation in gold.

THE BANKS AT HAMILTON AND DAYTON ARE REPORTED TO HAVE THEIR PREPARATIONS MADE TO COMMENCE REDEMPTION ON MONDAY NEXT.

SPECIE PAYMENTS BY BANKS AND MERCHANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 19, 1878.

The Home National Bank will to-morrow commence redeeming bills of its issue with new silver dollars. Several merchants to-day began paying gold in exchange.

SALE OF SILVER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1878.

The Nevada Bank has sold 300,000 ounces of fine silver to the government, deliverable at Carson City.

OREGON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1878.

A Salem, Ore., despatch says the Republican State Convention has completed its ticket as follows:—

Secretary of State—R. P. Barber.

State Printer—William R. Carter.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. J. Powell.

ERIE RAILROAD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19, 1878.

Difficulties have arisen between the State of Pennsylvania and the Erie Railroad Company of New York which have resulted in the sending, by Attorney General Lear,