

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

Waiting to Hear the Result of Schouvaloff's Mission.

AUSTRIA FEARS ENGLAND.

Riot Before the Palace at Constantinople.

DEBATE ON THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Sailing of a Russian Man-of-War for America.

COTTON AND ITS TROUBLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 21, 1878. The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed last evening as follows:

"Nothing has yet transpired here regarding the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission. At the palace peace is regarded as certain. The last hesitations of the Emperor were overcome by a letter from Berlin counselling full concessions in view of the existence of revolutionary indications.

TALK OF A NEW MINISTRY. "It is announced on credible authority that changes in the organization of the Cabinet are contemplated, Schouvaloff to return and take the chief direction of public affairs.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS. "General discontent is manifesting itself among the people on the subject of the concessions said to have been made to England. It would be idle work to send you the wild and generally ridiculous rumors that circulate in reference to the conditions formulated and accepted.

A PERVERSE PEOPLE. "Prince Gortschakoff is almost everywhere pronounced incapable. Indeed, he is blamed with all the unnecessary humiliation that it is said Russia has submitted to.

NOT SO SOON. The Times' Vienna correspondent fears that the negotiations will not be concluded for a long time, and that the expectation of the Congress meeting in a fortnight is too sanguine.

THE Czar IS INSISTENT. The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts that the Czar still insists that the Bessarabian question must not be submitted to the Congress.

SCHOUVALOFF EN ROUTE. Count Schouvaloff arrived at Berlin yesterday morning. He was received by the Emperor. At noon he proceeded for Friedr. Schuler to see Prince Bismarck, and subsequently continued his journey to London.

AFFAIRS OF BEING LEFT IN THE COLD. Some uneasiness is felt at Vienna about the prospect of an understanding between England and Russia, but this feeling is not shared by the Ministers, who are thoroughly convinced of England's good faith regarding a European settlement.

NOT AFTER INDIA. "Russia has not offered England sufficient concessions in Bulgaria. Russia, in fact, prefers to surrender her Asiatic acquisitions rather than forego her schemes in Bulgaria."

A RIOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. A riot occurred in Constantinople yesterday before the Imperial Palace, originating with a body of refugees who were going to present a petition to the Sultan.

NOT HOSTILE ACTS. Russian official papers reiterate the statement that the movements of the army before Constantinople are not hostile or menacing.

GENERAL TROUBLE'S PRESENCE. The same correspondent also says—"The strength and organization of the Turkish army is now such that a prudent general like Toldien would hesitate to attempt a coup de main while his rear is harassed by the Rhodope insurrection.

ON HIS DEFENSE. "General Toldien's object all along has been to take up a good defensive position. He was not allowed to fall back, as he wished, from San Stefano; he therefore consolidated his men as far as possible by bringing up the troops from the rear.

TURKISH STRENGTH. "The Turkish army is not only strong enough to defend neutrality, but even to assume the offensive if that neutrality is seriously menaced. This fact sufficiently explains General Toldien's care to lift his army off the San Stefano flats to the adjacent heights and give it a strong backing of support by bringing up troops from the rear."

ANOTHER SHIP FOR AMERICA. A special despatch to the Standard from Copenhagen says the Russian iron-clad Kniaz-Podorski left there on Sunday after coaling. It is understood, on America.

THE BUCHARIANS ADVANCE. The Political Correspondence of the Bucharest despatch states that the Roumanian army, by orders of the Prince, has begun a forward movement eastward along the Carpathian Mountains, and is now taking its positions as follows:—The division near Teroviste, another near Piteste, a third near

Latina and a fourth near Urzivoa. A reserve division will remain, with heavy artillery, in Kafafut. RUSSIANS NOT COMING BACK.

Bucharest advices state that the Russians continue to move troops and guns from the Danube into Bulgaria. None are coming northward. There are no Russians at Piteste, as alleged.

THE INDIAN TROOPS. The anxiously anticipated debate on the Indian troops question began in Parliament yesterday afternoon. Both houses were crowded. The Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince and Princess were in the gallery of the House of Lords.

TESTING THE QUESTION. In the House of Commons Lord Hartington, leader of the liberals, moved his resolution that "no force be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, save within India, without the sanction of Parliament."

A NARROW ISSUE. He said that he had made the issue very narrow because the question in itself was sufficiently important to fix the attention of Parliament, because delicate negotiations are progressing which general discussion might prejudice, and because Sir Stafford Northcote himself had said that general debate at present was not in the interest of the country.

NOT THE FIRST TIME. Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved the amendment at the conclusion of Lord Hartington's speech. He said the doctrine laid down by Lord Hartington's resolution had been repeatedly departed from in special circumstances, and the House had sanctioned the declaration that this was a time of emergency when the government resolved, if possible, to employ Indian troops.

MAY FAIL AFTER ALL. It was doubtful whether practical difficulties would not interfere with its execution. He could not, therefore, immediately announce a policy which the government might afterward have to consider impossible. The step was taken to counteract the influence of those who were endeavoring to depreciate the valor and loyalty of the people and to show the world that we have a united Empire. If the Ministry was not to be displaced it should be supported against petty cavils, careless misrepresentations and vulgar personalities.

UNTIL A LATE HOUR. The debate was continued until late at night, the principal opposition speakers being Sir Charles Dike, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Laing and Mr. Dillwyn; for the government, Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Chaplin, nearly all of whom confined themselves to the constitutional question. Mr. Henry Fawcett, liberal, will open the debate this afternoon.

IN THE LORDS. Lord Selborne opened the debate in the House of Lords on the subject of the movement of the Indian troops by calling attention to the constitutional question involved.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. The debate was purely constitutional in the House of Lords. Lord Selborne and the Lord Chancellor each occupied two hours. They were followed by Viscount Cardwell, Earl of Granville and the Duke of Rutland for the opposition, and Lord Napier, of Ettrick, and Lord Denman for the government. Lord Beaconsfield closed the debate.

THE BALTIC TO REMAIN OPEN. In the Swedish Riksdag, at Stockholm, yesterday, the Foreign Minister, replying to an inquiry, said that the report about Germany's efforts to close the Baltic against the British in case of war was untrue. No such proposition has been made.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S HEALTH. Prince Gortschakoff is slightly better, but is unable to work. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff will go to Wildbad as soon as he can travel.

THE SIXTY MILLIONS. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, has adopted the bill for the credit of 60,000,000 florins.

PARDONING THE CONSPIRATORS. A special despatch to the Vienna Political Correspondence from Belgrade reports that Prince Milan has pardoned the Topolka conspirators. NO NEWS FROM THE CAPE. Cape Town advices to April 30 state that the news is unimportant. The war operations since the last report have been uneventful.

INTERFERENCE TO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION. The cable connecting Egypt and Brazil is interrupted between Bahra and Rio Janeiro.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION. The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that it is expected that the German Parliament will dissolve if no agreement can be effected between the various branches of the Legislature upon the anti-Socialist bill.

PREPARED FOR PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION. The German people are fully prepared for the rejection of the measure followed by dissolution. All the Berlin specialists confirm the report that Dr. Falk will probably be inclined to remain in office.

IMPORTANCE OF DR. FALK'S ACTION. O. her advices from Berlin state that the liberals seem to apprehend serious consequences from Dr. Falk's retirement and the proposal to restrict liberty of speech and assembly.

THE TIMES' BERLIN CORRESPONDENT, regards these apprehensions as exaggerated. He says—"There is little danger of a reaction under the present temperate and judicious sovereignty, and at a time when German unity might suffer from such an attempt."

WILL DR. FALK STAY? A special despatch from Berlin says—"Dr. Falk cannot be induced to remain Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Dr. Fricke, Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Hobecker, Minister of Finance, may prefer going out to seconding the action of an ecclesiastical Minister of the Kaiser-Mulder type."

THE BERLIN FOOT THIEF. Dr. Falk will remain in the Ministry. The anti-Socialist bill will hardly be passed by the liberals without restricting the discretionary power of the government. A meeting of social democrats for the election of delegates to a general congress at Gotba has been prohibited by the Prefect of Police.

STRIKES IN THE COTTON DISTRICT. The Lancashire strike districts have become comparatively quiet. There has been no rioting there since Friday night. Everybody is looking hopefully for a settlement. The Oldham operatives have resolved to submit the question of resuming the proposed reduction of five per cent. in their wages to ballot.

OLDHAM YIELDING. The cardroom operatives at Oldham have accepted the five per cent reduction at the same time expressing the hope that the employers will advance their wages when trade revives.

FIERED ON BY THE TROOPS. An unconfirmed report is current at Blackburn that the military at Clitheroe, Lancashire, fired on the mob of striking operatives. Blackburn is greatly agitated, and a renewal of riotous proceedings is feared. The spinners have resolved to reject the proposition to resume work on Alderman Pickett's terms.

HOPES IN THE WEAVERS. At a meeting at Blackburn, yesterday of the wages committee of the Weavers' Association of Northeast Lancashire it was resolved to reach a decision regarding Alderman Pickett's project by means of a ballot. Hopes are entertained that a majority of the weavers may be got to vote for the proposed settlement. The meeting of the masters fixed for Tuesday has been adjourned until the ballot is taken.

WHAT DOES RUSSIA MEAN? THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT THE GEMBRIL. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] [SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 20, 1878. There is a rumor in diplomatic circles here, apparently well founded, that the British government has sent instructions to Lord Loftus, the Minister at St. Petersburg, to request categorical explanations from the Russian Foreign Office concerning the reported armament of Russian privateers in the United States.

THE AMERICA'S MISSION. Lord Loftus is to make inquiries especially about the mission of the Cimbric, whose recent arrival in Atlantic waters has given rise to much comment

in official circles, and has had a calming effect upon the British war fever.

WAR RUMORS IN CANADA.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IS ENTIRELY UNCONFIRMED. OTTAWA, May 20, 1878.

The colonial government received a despatch from the Imperial government this afternoon announcing that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

THE RUSSIAN AGENTS.

STRONG REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE STEAMER COLUMBUS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE RUSSIANS. PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1878.

There are many reasons for believing that the steamer Columbus, the Commodore, of Clyde's line, is to be sold to the Russian agents, entirely true. The owners do not deny that she is to be sold for \$400,000, but declare that an individual, and not the Russian government, is to be the purchaser.

The Columbus was built in this city, in 1873, and was delivered to the owners in January, 1874. She is an iron screw steamer, having a displacement of 2,450 dead weight, or draught of 15 feet, with a capacity of 1,500 tons cargo. Her length over all is 235 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet, and depth of hold, 23 feet. She is built in five water-tight compartments, and has two decks, with the passenger accommodation on the main deck.

The interior fittings of the cabins and saloons are of hard woods, highly polished, including black walnut, Spanish cedar and satinwood, ornamented with gilt tracery. The interior is carpeted with black velvet, upholstered in crimson plush. The after end of the saloon is circular, lighted by two skylights, and the forward end is furnished with two large sliding doors and a magnificent French mirror. The staterooms are arranged on each side of the main saloon, are large, well ventilated and admirably furnished.

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WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE DOING IN NEW YORK. The seven Russian naval officers whose presence in New York has given rise to so much comment and so many surmises during the past few days still continue to move in their mysterious way and baffle the curiosity of those who would fain know more of the nature of their business in New York.

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RACING IN FRANCE.

COUNT LAGRANGE'S CLEMENTINE THE WINNER OF THE GRANDE POULE DES PRODUITS. PARIS, May 20, 1878.

At the Bois de Boulogne races yesterday the race for the Grande Poule des Produits of 200,000 francs, distance about one mile and a quarter, was won by Count F. de Lagrange's three-year-old chestnut filly Clementine, by Mortimer, out of Regina. Baron Rothschild's Brie was second, and M. A. Lupa's Pristina third.

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ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

PREPARATIONS BY THE DOMINION MILITIA TO RESIST POSSIBLE INVASION—PUBLIC OPINION ON THE FRONTIER. BUFFALO, May 20, 1878.

The rumors of another impending Fenian raid on Canada induced your correspondent to cross the Niagara River from this city, this afternoon, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the warlike preparations at Fort Erie and elsewhere along the Canadian side of the border.

On the 24th of June, 1866, the famous raid was made over the Niagara, which resulted in the battle of Ridgeway, and a subsequent skirmish at Fort Erie. The Fenians were defeated, and since the war of 1812, stand without any chance of success on the part of Fort Porter, on the American shore.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

LOUISIANA SENTIMENT ADVERSE TO THE RE-OPENING OF THE CASE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, May 20, 1878.

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BALD MOUNTAIN'S FREAK.

THE PEAK SPLIT IN TWAIN BY A TAWING FISHERY OF FATHOMLESS DEPTH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] RICHMOND, Va., May 20, 1878.

A communication from Chimney Rock published in the Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer, in the extreme western section of that State, says that the Bald Mountain is again in great tribulation. The report, which I regard as sensational, goes on to say that in the past few days the mountain has literally split in twain, leaving a chasm of 300 feet in length and from eight feet in width.

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DISASTROUS HAIL STORM.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 20, 1878. The most disastrous hail storm that has ever visited this section since 1862 visited this city this afternoon.

The most disastrous hail storm that has ever visited this section since 1862 visited this city this afternoon. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs, fell in great masses, destroying thousands of peaches and other fruit, and doing much other damage.

SEVERE STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, May 20, 1878. This city was visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain on Saturday evening. At seven o'clock the wind reached a velocity of fifty-five miles per hour, which lasted for seven minutes.

This city was visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain on Saturday evening. At seven o'clock the wind reached a velocity of fifty-five miles per hour, which lasted for seven minutes. Many stores were unroofed. Maurice Meyer & Co., dry goods; H. Tuck, clothing; M. McCluskey, Fitzpatrick Brothers and E. W. Walcott, grocers, were the principal sufferers.

CROPS DAMAGED IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, May 20, 1878.