THE MEMPHIS DAILY AP

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1877. VO[illegible]ER 101

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 7-8d. New York cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 10 7-8c. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New York gold, 106 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, falling temperature, north to west winds, with partly cloudy or threatening weather, with occasional areas of light rains.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, April 28, 1877, 10:00 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	29.95	64	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola					
Louisville	29.70	57	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.84	51	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.82	56	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.86	68	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.03	58	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.94	58	N.	Gentle.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

The conclave of the Knights Templars of the State, next Wednesday, will be an occasion memorable in the history of Memphis, and one every way worthy the Masonic order.

THE news from Europe points plainly to the possibility of England, and, perhaps, Austria, being drawn into the war recently initiated by Russia. Probably within a week we may have a general upheaval in Europe.

THE annual celebration of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, to-morrow, promises to be the most interesting of all the commemorative ceremonials of one of our noblest organizations. The programme for the occasion is full of a noble promise, the realization of which we can assure our readers, from personal knowledge of the ambition of those who have its enforcement in charge, will be all that the promise holds out.

THE Little Rock railway will to-morrow be placed under the permanent management of Messrs. M. B. Pritchard, William Black, of Brinkley; —— Wynne, of Forrest City; W. S. Pearson, of Connecticut, and R. K. Dow, of New Hampshire, as a board of directors, the first-named gentleman to be president. We but echo the prayer of every good citizen of Memphis when we say that we hope the trials and troubles of this really great highway are over, and that it may shortly become all that we have ever predicted it would in time become, and be a means of great profit to its proprietors. To this end we ask for it the preference of the business men at both ends, even when that preference costs a little. It is our only highway through the swamp, and we must maintain it.

THE very liberal invitation extended the merchants of Memphis to participate in the proposed excursion from Cincinnati to the southern seaboard States ought to be availed of by them. It will enable them to extend the influence and fame of our city, not only with the merchants of the most solid, as well as "Queen" city of the west, but also with those cities of our own section—like Charleston and Savannah—with which we have as near an alliance in trade though the Memphis and Charleston railroad. We respectfully suggest that the cotton exchange ought to select five of the ten delegates to which we are limited, and the chamber of commerce five; and these should be carefully culled from the whole number of our business men, and be credentialed as representatives in the fullest sense of the term. Memphis must take her place among the cities of the Union, and the way lies plain before us. Shall we walk in it, or take the back track?

JUDGE HENRY M. SPOFFORD, the Democratic caucus nominee, who was on last Tuesday elected United States senator from Louisiana, is a native of Connecticut, but since early life has been a resident of New Orleans, and made his first appearance in the south as a schoolmaster at Savannah. As a lawyer he has few equals in the south; during the counting of the returns last fall he was the constant companion and adviser of Judge Trumbull and the other northern Democratic witnesses, and subsequently, with the assistance of Ex-Justice Campbell and Major Burke, made up the Democratic case as presented to congress and the electoral commission. Ardent as has been his devotion to the conservative cause in every struggle for the control of the State government, he has always maintained a conservative position in Federal politics. It is universally conceded that the election of Judge Spofford is a triumph over the attempt to disintegrate the Democratic party of Louisiana.

UNDER the head of "The War and Breadstuffs," the Baltimore *Sun* furnishes a tabulated statement, showing that more than one-half of the total supplies of grain and flour imported into England came from the United States and Russia. Of the quantity shipped by the latter country to England 3,333,408 cwts. came from the Baltic ports, and 11,547,965 cwts. from the ports of the Black sea. To these Turkey added some 6,000,000 cwts. more. Turkey, controlling the outlet of the Black sea, and holding by her fortresses the line of the Danube, whatever surplus grain of last year's crop remains at this time along the Russian shores of the Black sea, is now, by the formal declaration of war, precluded from reaching the English market, while the surplus grain of Turkey in the countries bordering on her southern ports will probably be needed to supply her armies in the field. Assuming the war to be localized, and fought out between Russia and Turkey, the supplies of grain drawn from the Black sea ports and from southern Turkey will be the measure of the additional requirements of England for the corn and wheat and flour of the United States, if the war should continue more than five months.

THE POPE

Inquires on the Part of the Catholic Powers, Touching Negotiations as to the Temporal Power.

LONDON, April 28.—A Rome dispatch to the *Times* reports that some of the Catholic governments have sought information relative to the basis on which it is desired negotiations should be opened in favor of the holy see. Supposing such a step is found practicable, from Cardinal Simeonis's reply, it appears that the Vatican desires that the Pope shall be insured complete personal and spiritual freedom, without being called upon to say whether he will at any time resort or renounce his claim to temporal power. The pope, among other precautions relative to the selection of a successor, has instructed Cardinals Simeoni, Antonelli, and Jacobini to act as a kind of committee of observation, to guard against anything which would militate against the liberty of the next conclave, or constitute an obstacle as to the place of its assemblage.

Hayes Goes Back on Returning-Board Anderson.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—General Cesnola, who is here in the interest of the colored people of Louisiana, says that General Anderson would have received the appointment of collector of customs at New Orleans had it not been that he was a member of the returning board; that General Barry comes the best recommended by the commercial community; that the President is favorable toward the appointment of M'Millan, but that Judge King will probably be appointed.

Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The unexpended balance of the appropriations for harbor improvements, aggregating one million one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars is ordered to be made available by the secretary of war for the purposes designed.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Dr. Felix Adler's Plan for Mental Emancipation—Inferiority to Man to be Abolished by Higher Education.

New York World: Professor Felix Adler lectured yesterday to a very large audience at Standard hall, on "The Education of Women in Freedom." He began by saying that women are the guardians of mortality and the preservers of the domestic hearth, the birthplace of all the virtues. "But," he continued, "they are also the enemies of progress of every kind, none are as tenacious of their opinions, none more jealous of their traditions and prejudices; so they have ever been the dupes, tools and allies of priestcraft and spiritual despotism. The opposition of women to the reform movement is most difficult to overcome. Can their hostility be changed so that they may be converted from active foes to steadfast friends? Let us consider the social position of women, past and present, and its effect upon her.

"Among the lower tribes, the position of woman was that of abject slavery; she was a mere menial, a drudge. The law of force obtained in all its repulsive coarseness. As civilization advanced, came marriage, and mutual regard for the children gave birth to at least one tie of sympathy. In the Grecian household there was still further progress, and its result may be noted in the lives and histories of Andromache, Alcestris and Penelope. With the Greeks, the woman's duty was to superintend the internal economy of the house. Still she was a subordinate, and was early taught the duties of obedience and submission. Among the Hebrews she was accorded more dignity and consequence. Their worth and position are seen by the active *roles* they play in the lives of the patriarchs, and by the example of Rebecca, the prophetesses and the leading women in Israel. The Jewish scriptural and Talmudical ordinances concerning women, and the fact that so many religious observances depend upon them for fulfillment must have raised them, too, in the popular mind, above the level of the Romans. Among them the wife was simply a bondswoman; our very word family, which is derived from the Latin, meant, originally, the household of slaves. The influence of christianity upon the position was twofold and in opposite directions. Woman was included in its church system and was second only to its founder, so she was an ally and champion of christianity. Still in the early days the church looked with undisguised contempt upon the institution of marriage, declaring that the indulgence in the natural was horrible. Women left their husbands, maidens their lovers to seek a religious life. The celibacy of the clergy was enforced, and I need not dwell upon the shocking irregularities and disgraceful license that followed, and of which the annals of the middle ages are full. I will merely mention how it lowered the dignity of woman and unsettled the relations of the sexes. Then came the age of chivalry in society and in the church, and consequently the worship of the Virgin Mary. Then began the education of woman, or, at least, her indulgence in music and poetry, intellectual sweetmeats, and her recognition as the genius of tenderness and queen of the graces.

"In all these stages of progress you will notice one strong point, namely: The universal belief, the uncontested assumption of woman's inferiority to man. The disabilities under which women have labored on account of this assumption is, alone, sufficient to explain their opposition to social, political and social reform of every kind. It is only by removing these disabilities that we can hope to remove the opposition of liberalism. The position of dependence in woman must tend to develop abnormally their reliance or authority, and their guidance by feeling rather than by reason. The one remedy is to counterbalance the preponderance of the feeling by the cultivation of the mind in woman, and thus establish her equality with man. [Applause.] Similarity to man is not desirable, but she should have, at least, equal facilities to cultivate the mind. [Applause.] As to the alleged physical inferiority to man. The appeal to physiology is premature; this science is not yet sufficiently advanced to settle this question. What the nature of woman is no one knows, it is so overlaid by the crust of customs accumulated in bygone ages. But those qualities which we all find in women are surely valuable enough to call for wide and more thorough cultivation. What the possibilities of woman are we know not; what we ask for is the largest, freest and broadest culture to unfold the latent powers of her mind. But it is urged that woman's sphere is in the household, in the cares of family; this is true to a great extent. But the number of women who never marry is exceedingly great; there are two million in the United States who are working for their livelihood; is it not mockery to say that the business of these women is in the household? And if we let them work in the field and the factory, is it not just to open to them all professions in the higher grades and to make the schools free to them, too? And is there not a demand for higher culture among the seven million wives and mothers? The present principle of the education of the girls is to make agreeable companions instead of intellectual partners of their husbands. There is a lack of permanent intellectual interest in one direction. Music and drawing, for example, are not pursued for the sake of art, but like a new gown or a new tie are valued only as a new attraction. [Applause.] And their studies over, these future wives and mothers are torn away to dissipations and to the thousand poisonous flatteries that lies in their paths, the desire for pleasure becomes a passion, the old musty, never liked, are abandoned, the literature of sentiment alone takes their place.

"Is it a wonder, then, that undue luxury—sure sign for lacking culture—is the greatest consideration that the web of conversation is too often woven of the shreds that have been torn from others' reputations; is it any wonder that, when trouble comes, these women fly for consolation to the first handy superstition? We want not agreeable companions, but full partners of the marriage bond. An educational reform is the first point and the most important in woman's emancipation. Women should be able to raise an intelligent judgment upon the leading political questions of the day, should possess enough knowledge of natural science to know the main results of scientific investigation; should have some understanding of the human body and of the laws that govern it to fit them to be the mothers of future generations. Above all, women should understand the instruction of children. These additional acquirements need entail no loss of sweetness nor of any of those other qualities which make up the charms of women. A course of study like this would be the means of creating permanent ambition for all high and useful knowledge, and thus the problem of how half the human race shall be emancipated would solve itself. Woman is not undeveloped man. Could we make her like man sweet love were slain. Still, in years to come the man must grow more like woman and woman more like man; man must grow sweeter and not less strong, and woman stronger and not less sweet." [Loud applause.]

Dr. Adler will lecture next week on "Our Consolations," in reply to those who ask: "What have they who reject the established forms of belief?"

The Oldest Newspaper in the World.

London *Times*: The Chinese newspapers now extant, which may be counted on the ten fingers, include one which is not only the oldest news-journal in existence, but can lay claim to be the most ancient medium of current intelligence on record. This is the native publication known to foreigners and called the Pekin *Gazette* in its English translation, which is occasionally quoted by the British press as an authority on official news from China. The data on which this statement is founded are given by Mr. W. F. Meyers, Chinese secretary to the British legation at Pekin, in a contribution on the subject to the *China Review*, and reprinted in the translation for 1874. "The ordinary Chinese designation for the paper," he says, "is 'Metropolitan Announcements,' but the publication is also styled 'Copies from the Capital, and Court Announcements.' It is under the last named title that it was originally established in olden times, something after the manner of her majesty's *Court Circular*. The earliest notice of it is in the annals of the Emperor Kalyuan, who reigned from 713 to 741 of the christian era; and, furthermore, in the "Notes of the Poetry of the Tang Dynasty," the following passage occurs: "Hao Yith being in retirement at home, a man one day knocked at his door and offered congratulations, saying, 'There is a decree in the *Court Announcements* to the effect that one of the officials of the court has brought your name forward, and you have been appointed to a secretaryship.' This appears in a note to the following passage in the history of the Sung dynasty: "Subsequently to the period Cheng-ho (1111-1117), the emperor, Hwei Tsung frequently went about *incognito*. At first this was scarcely known to the public, until, in an address of thanks from Dai-King, where he says: 'Your majesty's light equipage has seven times honored my abode.' Upon this the matter became known on every side by means of the *Court Announcements*. These evidences of the antiquity of the Chinese government *Gazette* are taken by Mr. Mayers from a collection of miscellaneous notes, published about a century ago, under the title, "Explanation of Common Things." Although he cautiously refrains from giving any decided opinion with regard to the period to which the first issue can be traced, yet we may infer that it was in circulation during the second decade of the twelfth century. Presuming that it was a written circular at that time, there is no evidence to show when it was first printed, further than the general claim the Chinese make in their national annals to the invention of printing from blocks of wood more than a century before movable types were used in Europe. Moreover, they have a method of printing from sheets of wax, which resembles lithography, that dates from an earlier period, and both are used at the present day in the issue of this venerable newspaper, which appears in much the same form as it did centuries ago.

POOL SELLING

Prohibited in New York will Lead to Perhaps More Offensive Style of Betting.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A sporting paper says: "We are told that the suppression of pool-selling will lead to a more dangerous and offensive style of betting, and then many will flaunt their greenbacks in the faces of those who occupy the grand stand at Jerome park and shout their propositions in the coarsest kind of language. They will do nothing of the kind. A corner of the park will in all probability be set apart for the use of speculators. Here they can imitate the manners of the stock exchange, if such is their pleasure; but as for making a parade of themselves in front of the grand stand, that will not, or, at least, should not be permitted. Already much interest is taken in the coming race between Tenbroeck and Aristides, and doubtless a strong eastern delegation will attend the May meeting of the Louisville jockey club."

HIGGINSON

Of the Old Abolition Gang Approves the Policy of Hayes in Removing the Troops.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Colonel T. W. Higginson, one of the old guard of abolitionism, writes a letter to the *Tribune* from Newport, Rock Island, and says: "I wish to be counted as one who approves heartily, cordially and unreservedly, the action of the President in withdrawing the garrisons from the Statehouses of South Carolina and Louisiana. For military of course to keep troops in any Statehouse, in order to determine a disputed claim to governorship, is a stretch of power so great that no State in the Union ought to tolerate it; so great that it ought to be resisted by every peaceful means of all the people in the republic. The colored men can least afford to be benefited by any arbitrary stretch of power which may in other hands be used to crush them."

EMMA MINE.

The Famous Suit Against Trenor W. Park and Others Decided in Favor of Defendants—Scene in Court.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The suit of the English owners of the famous Emma mine against Trenor W. Park and others, who sold it, to recover the five million dollars paid for it, alleging there was fraud, deceit and misrepresentation on part of the mine, resulted to-day, after a four months trial, in a verdict for defendants. The verdict was received with demonstrations of delight, which, however, was speedily checked by Mr. Cox, tenden, counsel for the defense. Mr. Park, the principal defendant, sat in a chair almost powerless with emotion, and tears burst from his eyes. Having recovered himself, he shook hands with the jurors, and received the congratulations of his friends, with whom the courtroom was crowded, owing to the rainstorm to-day.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Parliament Prorogued by the Governor-General—His Speech—Needed and Beneficial Legislation Accomplished.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The Dominion parliament was prorogued to-day. Lord Dufferin, in his speech, said: "The law relating to insurance companies will add to the existing security of Canadian insurers. The alteration of the duties on petroleum will confer a great boon on the masses of the population. The vast shipping interests of the great dominion will be benefited by the extension of trade on those waters. The right and remedies, the utility of which have been recognized by long experience, of the law providing for the extradition of fugitive criminals will enable Canada to discharge efficiently her part of such engagement, and Lord Dufferin hopes that he may be enabled to announce, when parliament next meets, the conclusion of a more favorable extradition treaty between her majesty and the United States government."

APART.

Dear heart, I love thee so,
I turn my face
Again, again, much day
Toward thy far-off place;
I even note the way
Of clouds, if thitherward they go.
I love thee so.

The time, not by my sun
I count, but thine;
I keep the reckoning
By many a precious sign;
I know so well each thing
Thou dost, my thought can swift forerun
Thy later sun.

Oh, why are we apart?
No atom can
From atom in the evrth
Remove but jars the plan
God fashioned in its birth;
How dare we break true love's true heart,
Going apart?

A Salamander Lizard.

Maysville (Cal.) *Appeal*: We have always considered the popular mythical legend or delusion in regard to the salamander's being able to go through fire unscathed as one of the most preposterous of mythical delusions. A gentleman of this city, however, recently related to us a story in regard to the lizards of Nevada which seems to confirm the possibility of their enduring intense heat for a short time, at least. The black lizards of that sagebrush State are vegetable domesticated, harmless, sociable, and intelligent. This gentleman has several pet lizards, one of which lived near a furnace where he burned retorts or molds for silver bullion. This work required a very hot fire, which had made quite a crack at each end. The lizard would sit on the tree near by, watching him, and his dog would frequently chase it if it ventured to the ground and compel it to take to the tree again. Frequently, however, the lizard, apparently for the sport of the thing alone, would dash down from the tree and induce the dog to give it a sharp race, when it would run right through the furnace, coming out of the other end like a flash, unscathed, while the dog in his eagerness, would be burnt at the fire before he could stop. This would be a daily occurrence, and the lizard actually seemed to enjoy the joke on the dog. The time that the lizard or salamander was in the fire was very short, and it doubtless could not have remained there very long.

A Parallel.

Eureka *Sentinel*: Nineteen hundred years ago there was a great disturbance in Jerusalem about the water-supply, which was not sufficient, and the Roman governor, who was anxious to get a proper supply to the city, proposed to bring it from a distance of fifty miles. The Jews refused the money for the purpose, whereupon the governor—Pontius Pilate—seized upon the sacred treasury, and made an aqueduct through the solid rock, thus carrying water to Jerusalem. Now, what we want to suggest is, that San Francisco's mayor, in humble imitation of Governor Pilate, go promptly and do likewise, or drown himself in the bay, or make connection with the main of an infernal machine that will blow him to kingdom come, or run for congress, or do something to escape the prying eye of the news fiend at the other end of the Western Union wire. An astonished world would perhaps as soon have a Chinaman floating in the bay or the arrival of a schooner laden with peanuts and cocoanuts. Smith & Jones, as to be deprived of the momentary movements of this distinguished functionary in connection with the Spring Valley water war. Give Bryant and Pelic a rest, good news gatherers, please, and your petitioner will ever pray, and so forth, and so forth.

NOT a mother in the land but knows how much ingenuity it requires to dress children prettily and tastefully. *Andrews's Bazar* devotes a page specially to children's costumes, and always has something desirable in its carefully-drawn designs. Send ten cents for sample copy to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

Galveston, April 28: The spring meeting of the Galveston jockey-club opened to-day. The track was in fine condition, but the attendance was moderate. First race—Mile and a quarter dash; dead heat between George Quinene and Ellen Rowell; purse divided. Second race—Three-year-olds, sails heats, five starters; first heat, General Phillips 1, Metcalfe 2, Bumbug 3, time 1:48; second heat, General Phillips 1, Conerad 2, M'Coy 3, time 1:45½.

FROM THE FIELD OF WAR.

There can No Longer be Any Doubt that the First Engagement Ended Disastrously for Russia—Her Troops, Contending with Great Bravery, were Twice Defeated.

Remarkable Forced Marches of the Russian Infantry—Servia Will Not be Occupied by the Turks, and Montenegro is Prepared to Defend her Soil—Egypt will be Neutral.

Turkey Notified by the Powers that the Spirit of the Paris Treaty of 1856 has been Complied With—She has now no Hope but in her Own Strong Arm and the Patriotism of the People.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A dispatch from London says advices from Turkish sources report that a battle at Baturin raged throughout yesterday, and the Russians, commanded by Grand Duke Michael, were repulsed with heavy loss. The Turks, under Hassein Pasha, suffered but slight losses. The Russians resumed the attack last night, and were again defeated and driven across the Centeo. Other dispatches say that the Turks crossed the Danube to-day, near Silistria, and a severe engagement is expected.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH CAMP.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—It is stated that the Russians captured a Turkish camp at Melkadia, on Wednesday, and afterward advanced to Kisetlach.

INQUIRING ABOUT THE TREATY OF PARIS.

PESTH, April 28.—In the lower house of the Hungarian diet, to-day, the members of the independent liberal party announced the interpellation whether the government considered the treaty of Paris binding for Austro-Hungary, and whether they would prevent Russia from obtaining an augmentation of territory at the cost of the Turks, and from bringing the principalities and countries of the Balkan peninsula under her sway.

RUMORED CONFLICT OF OPINION.

MANCHESTER, April 28.—The *Guardian* says it is rumored that there is a conflict of opinion between Lord Beaconsfield and some of his colleagues as to the part England shall take in the eastern question. This, however, is certain: An army corps of thirty or forty thousand men is being rapidly prepared for dispatch to any point where the English interests may require its services. It is highly probable that this corps will rendezvous at Malta or Gilbralter. The command is to be offered to Lord Napier, of Magdalia.

THE DANUBE CLOSED TO NAVIGATION—OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 28.—A special from Athens reports that the Greek government, while actively arming, intends for the present to maintain an attitude of reserved neutrality.

The czar has sent Prince Nicholas military orders at St. George.

Gen. Vukovitz, a Montenegrin leader, has been ordered to Rahova, where a strong advance guard of Montenegrins is stationed. Another leader has been sent to Trebinje with sixteen hundred men to assume the offensive in the direction of Berane, and a third yesterday occupied Sistane Albania.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Danube has been declared closed to navigation by the Russian commander. Lloyds says neutral vessels must leave as soon as loaded. No inward bound vessels will be allowed to pass after Sunday."

THE ENGLISH TROOPS.

MONTREAL, April 28.—No orders have been received, so far, relative to the movement of troops, in consequence of the eastern war. It is probable that the officers on staff, whose regiments are stationed in England, will have to rejoin their corps.

THE POWERS REPLY TO THE PORTE.

ROME, April 28.—In reply to the Porte's claim for the mediation of the powers, in virtue of article 8th of the treaty of Paris, the powers have informed the Turkish government that the negotiations so long carried on fulfilled this article, and that the Porte's claim is unfounded.

SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times's* Vienna dispatch says: "It remains to be seen whether the powers will answer the Porte's note. The discussions between the cabinets seem to point to their intention to reply. If these do not lead to an understanding, the treaty of Paris must naturally be considered as canceled, not only as between Russia and Turkey, but also as between Russia and the other signers. It is probable that France will send the Count de Chambord as special ambassador to Constantinople."

THE KHEDIVE WARNED.

The announcement that the khedive's son, Hassan, goes to the assistance of the Porte is contradicted. His mission is to explain the khedive's inability to comply with the sultan's request for troops.

A Paris dispatch says that not only has Russia warned the khedive against sending troops to aid the sultan, but has warned him against diverting the sums he has set apart for his creditors for such a purpose.

RUSSIAN FINANCES AND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The statement that the banker Bleichroder has concluded a loan of one hundred million roubles in Russia is unfounded. The rate of exchange on Russia is now nearly as low as the lowest point touched during the Crimean war.

Large bodies of Russian troops, with artillery, are leaving Poland for Caucasses.

A dispatch from Kischnew has the following: "As the Russian army advance proclamations will be issued both to the christian and Mussulman populations of Turkey, ordering them to remain quiet and attempt nothing against each other, as all who remain quietly in their homes will not be molested. Volunteers will be taken without payment. Russia does not wish

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION TO RISE,

as this would only result in disorder and useless bloodshed; but those christians who wish to take part in the war can come to the Russian lines, where they will be given arms and uniforms, and will be regularly enrolled in a special division, commanded by Russian officers, and under the strictest discipline. No irregular bands of guerillas will be allowed. No inquiries will be made respecting the atrocities of last year except such cases as those of Shefket Pasha and others mentioned in the reports of Messrs. Barings and Schuyler. If these are caught, they will be

TRIED AND SUMMARILY PUNISHED.

It more massacres occur, the punishment will be swift and certain. General Tchernayeff arrived on Thursday. He will receive some command."

THE RUSSIAN MARCH TO GALATZ

was really a wonderful performance. The whole distance was traversed on foot in fifteen hours, without a halt. Wagons were only provided to carry knapsacks and arms. The artillery, cavalry and baggage trains all arrived together. It was expected that detachments would commence an action immediately upon arriving, as the Turks had only to cross the river to seize the railway and destroy the bridge. The railway is now secure, and the Russian army is moving forward, mostly afoot, as the railway is only used for heavy artillery and baggage.

A Giurgevo dispatch says that the Sultan has not accepted the resignation of Abdul Kerim.

THE STOCK MARKET TODAY

though not much animated, was decidedly better in tone, especially for foreign. Russians were better and Turkish no worse; the final fall for the week is, on the average: Russians and Hungarian 3¼ to 4, Turkish to 1½. Some of the latter changed hands at the lowest price ever reached. It is stated that nearly every member of the London stock exchange participated the fall, and that Paris speculators are those chiefly caught in the fall.

REPORTS AND SURMISES IN GENERAL.

The italian government has issued a declaration of neutrality.

Germany is stated to be making efforts to induce the Porte not to carry out its intention of expelling the Russian subjects.

Her majesty's steamer Thunderer has been ordered fitted out for particular service on Tuesday next. Her complement of officers and men will be three hundred and forty-five.

REMONSTRANCE FROM AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 28.—A St. Petersburg telegram states that Austria has remonstrated with the Porte against its alleged intention of invading Servian territory.

TERRITORY OCCUPIED.

Prince Chakowski, commanding the eleventh corps, occupied Galatz and Braila on Friday. The thirty-sixth division has occupied Ismail and Kilia.

ENDOWED WITH DISCRETIONARY POWERS.

BUKAREST, April 28.—The Roumanian ministry intends introducing a bill in the chamber of deputies suspending the constitution, endowing Prince Charles with discretionary powers, and authorizing military preparations on a larger scale. Depression prevails because Turkish invasion is apprehended.

TURKEY WILL NOT OCCUPY SERVIA.

VIENNA, April 28.—The *Political Correspondence* says that an official telegram from Belgrade says that Servia has received no intimation of Turkey's intention to occupy Servian territory, nor have any Turkish movements indicating the occupation been noticed by the Servian commanders.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AND OTHER MATTERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—An official dispatch from Batoum says that the Russians, having renewed their attack, were again repulsed with a heavy loss.

The occupation of Giurgevo by the Russians is denied.

The sultan proceeds next week to Schumla. His brother Eshad goes to Kars.

The Turkish fleet having been ordered to blockade Russian ports, Hobart Pasha sails shortly for Crete.

Ottoman troops occupy the whole of the Mridete district.

The Turkish budget shows a deficit of twelve million pounds sterling.

SNOW

All the Way Along the Pacific Road to Omaha—There Several Inches have Fallen.

OMAHA, NEB., April 28.—The passengers who arrived from the east this morning report several inches of snow at Avoca and Creston, Iowa. It snowed here hard all the afternoon, but now it has cleared up. The storm was general throughout this section. Reports from the various sections show the crops to be in a most excellent condition. The river has risen four inches to-day.

VICTORIA.

Miners on a Strike and Threatening Riot—Military Ordered to the Scene of Difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A Victoria press dispatch states that for some weeks a strike of miners in the Nannaimo collieries has been in operation. The strikers refused to vacate houses belonging to the company, and resisted the efforts of the sheriff to eject them. The government has now ordered out the militia to put down the disturbance. Three companies of the regiment of the eighth battery, a strong body of police and deputy-sheriffs, will leave at once on a government steamer, accompanied by the gunboat Rocket, with orders to arrest the rioters at all hazards and bring them to Victoria for trial. No bloodshed expected.

QUEBEC.

A Riot Growing Out of Municipal Extravagance—A New Way to Pay off Political Scores—The Military and Fire Department Called Out.

QUEBEC, April 28.—At a meeting of the city council, last night, the resolutions which were adopted at a public meeting held on the previous evening were presented, condemning the different commissioners of the corporation for their extravagance, and also for a determination to reduce the police force. The passages of the city hall and galleries were packed with people, who began a disturbance, and the police becoming powerless the military were called out. The mob forced its way into the council chamber, compelling the mayor to adjourn the meeting hastily. The rioters then took complete possession, upsetting the stoves and chairs, and doing all the mischief in their power. A double alarm of fire was sounded, and a fire apparatus was run out to divert the attention of the mob, but without effect. Stone throwing was then commenced, and the windows demolished, after which the mob dispersed.

HANGED.

And a Good Thing that he is, for he Murdered at Ten Dollars a Head, or for Love, as the Case Might Be.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—William Pentz, who killed Catharine Burr, a child about nine years old, in Bollinger county, Missouri, on November 15, 1875, was hanged at Marble Hill yesterday before a great crowd of people, who came for many miles to witness the execution. Pentz made a brief speech on the scaffold, in which he said it was women, whisky and bad men that had brought him into trouble. Previous to the execution he made a confession, saying that he murdered Catherine Burr at the request of her mother, as she (the child) knew of the illicit intercourse between herself and Pentz, and she was afraid the child would tell her father of it. He also confessed to having killed a man named William Gray, in New Madrid count, five years ago, being hired to do so by Joseph Taylor, and for which he received ten dollars. He had also assisted in several robberies, and belonged to the Kuklux. He was generally conceded to be a half-witted fellow, and gained a precarious kind of livelihood by working around among the farmers. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died easily.

New York Post's Opinion of Ben Wade.

The work of disintegration has set in no less surely because it is the interest of somebody to conjure with old names or to galvanize the limbs which have exhausted their functions. A rather striking and amusing one is furnished by the recent reappearance of old Mr. Wade. Fifteen years ago his words about "emancipation" and the "slave-cursed region," and so forth, would have had a very stirring effect. Millions of people would have responded to them with quick sympathy, and Mr. Wade easily could have carried the northern States with him at the polls. Now, however, it must be admitted that his words fall very flat indeed. Mr. Wade would not gather about him a corporal's guard without recruiting from the thin ranks of Wendell Phillips's followers; and we may be sure that the Boston lecturer would guard jealously against such a robbery.

The Benders.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The *Times*, of to-morrow, will publish an interview with an old citizen of Kansas, named Dubois, who claimed to have been one of a party who, when the Bender family emigrated so suddenly from the scene of their manifold murders in that State, followed their trail, and having connected them had a short sharp fight, which ended in the summary burial of the whole family. Dubois gives a graphic and detailed account of the encounter.

A Just Sentence.

NEW YORK, April 28.—For ten days the trial of Richard Van Lew, Charles Hobb, Alfred Gray, John Corbett and William Dougherty, charged with having assaulted Miss Ida Shepherd, has been in progress in Somerset county, New Jersey. One night last winter they sought her house in the Nesbanic mountains, and having broken in the doors, hauled her to the snow-covered yard and applied a coat of tar and feathers. She was found lying senseless on the snow. Eight men were arrested. They have been convicted of crime, and sentenced from nine months to one year and a half in the penitentiary.

Commerce with Russia and Turkey.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Hitherto our commerce with the Russian dominions has been small and chiefly in exports, but the effect of war will be felt in all departments of trade in all countries. The total of imports and exports with Russia and Turkey combined amounts to only $17,500,000, of which two-thirds is with Russia. The exact figures for the fiscal year 1875 are:

	Imports.	Exports.
With Russia	$1,306,759	$11,481,166
With Turkey	579,947	4,244,884

The Desert Land Swindle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—It is ascertained that under the provisions of the desert land law, passed at the last session of congress, a few capitalists and political managers of this State have got possession of thousand acres in the southern portion of Kernan county, much of it lying along the river bottoms, and on the line of the projected irrigation canal of the Kern River land and canal company. It is alleged that the greater portion of the land is not desert land within the intention of the bill, but that the act was loosely framed in the interest of the parties who projected this raid.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ellenton and Hamburg Riots and Rioters—The Policy of Conciliation—Wholesale Repudiation.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *Times's* Columbia special says: "The strongest efforts are being made to secure the aid of the President to stop the prosecutions of those engaged in the Ellenton and Hamburg riots. Resolutions are now before the Senate charging that the prosecution is a political one, and requesting the President to stop them in furtherance of his policy of conciliation. Hampton's message is regarded as the first step toward the wholesale repudiation of all the bonded and floating debt of the State.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.—The house of representatives to-day, by a vote of seventy-six to thirteen, passed a resolution introduced by Charles Minott, colored, that a committee be appointed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the proper discharge of duties and official conduct of J. J. Wright, associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and report by resolution or otherwise.

The introduction of the resolution created considerable surprise, and wide discussion followed, confined entirely to colored Republicans, most of whom favored it.

A BAD BREAK

In Wall Street Creates a Feeling of Uneasiness—Not so Bad as it Seems or so Bad as it Might have Been.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *Post* says: "This morning the sales and purchases of stocks at the exchange under the rule on account of Robinson & Co., who suspended yesterday, amounted to fourteen thousand two hundred shares. These transactions had the effect of strengthening the market. Brokers who have examined the affairs of the firm say they will be able to pay all obligations in full and have a surplus left. There is a great feeling of relief in Wall street that matters have resulted so favorably. Mr. Robinson was not down town this morning. He is a son of the late Nelson Robinson, and a nephew of the late Alanson Robinson, both of whom were well-known in Wall street, and has inherited within the last four years upward of one million five hundred thousand dollars. He has lately been interested in from sixty to seventy-five thousand shares of various stocks, part short and part long. Most of his transactions were conducted privately. The principal losses were incurred when he was on the 'bull' side by reason of the late fall in stocks; he then became a 'bear,' and the recent advance in the market so reduced his available resources as to induce his belief that they were hopelessly crippled. The suspension was precipitated by the utter confusion into which his accounts had fallen."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Rome, April 28: The patriarch of Venice, a cardinal, is dead.

Cincinnati, April 28: Base-ball—Stars, of Syracuse, eight; Cincinnatis, one.

New York, April 28: General Hancock will make an official visit Monday.

Silesia, April 28: The river Dnieper overflowed at Kremenchug. Twenty thousand inhabitants are homeless.

New York, April 28: The game of base-ball between the Bostons and Hartfords has been indefinitely postponed.

London, April 28: The *Times* publishes an article which favors a movement for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Omaha, April 28: The storm has subsided. Reports from the northern part of the State show heavy sleet and hail storm and hard frost.

London, April 28: The grand international steeple-chase handicap at Sandown park was won by Congress; Citizen second, and Sultana third.

St. Albans, Vt., April 28: Edward Latro has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Alice M. Butler, at Highgate, on the second of June last.

London, April 28: Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, two hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds.

Philadelphia, April 28: Richard Phillips, a railroad baggage-master, has been held in five thousand dollars bail on the charge of robbing the mails.

Berlin, April 28: It is reported that Kamphausen, the Prussian minister of finance, will not resign, despite his defeat of the bill on manufactured iron.

Washington, April 28: Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, pronounces the charges made against him groundless, and demands the fullest investigation.

San Francisco, April 28: C. T. Christensen, of B. J. Arnold & Co., of New York, was to-day elected cashier of the Nevada bank, *vice* N. K. Masten resigned.

New York, April 28: The minister of Spain at Washington and his chief of staff visited the Spanish war steamer Gerona to-day, and the customary salute was fired.

San Francisco, April 28: Arrived: British bark Brier, Sunderland; ship Oracle, Baltimore; Pacific Mail steamer Colima, Panama. Cleared: British bark, Loch Cree, Cork.

Philadelphia, April 28: The strike of the Reading railroad locomotive engineers against the new time table. The new men are doing as well as those whose places they have taken.

Omaha, April 27: A heavy storm of rain set in about eleven o'clock last night, which soon turned into snow, at daylight still snowing, the ground covered to the depth of half an inch.

Baltimore, April 28: The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad in this city have appointed a committee to confer with other stockholders for the purpose of protecting their interests.