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## THE GREAT ORIENTAL WAR.

THE TURKS MOVING TOWARD TIRNOVA.  
RUSSIA PREPARING TO REINFORCE HER ARMY ON A LARGE SCALE.

The disaster at Plevna continues to weigh on the Russians, and to paralyze their operations. The Turkish forces are advanced eastward as far as Solvi, which is twenty-five miles from the Russian position at Tirnova. The Turks claim to have inflicted considerable loss on the Russians at Jend Saghar, compelling them to flee in disorder to the Kainoboglar Pass. The defeat, if confirmed, may imperil the safety of all the Russian forces south of the Balkans. In Armenia the Russians have advanced to Pennek, preparatory to operations against Kars. The Russian Imperial Guard is to be mobilized. The major part of it will be sent to Bulgaria.

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN.  
OPERATIONS RESUMED—THE RUSSIANS AGAIN ADVANCING TOWARD ERZERUM—KARS THE MAIN POINT OF ATTACK.

LONDON, Sunday Aug. 5, 1877.  
In Asia the intention of the Russians to advance from Ardahan, as reported last week, is confirmed by the news that their outposts have already pushed on as far as Pines, forty-five miles southward. At the same time another division is marching to Ardahan, which commands the road from Batum to Odi. A third column of apparently fresh forces is occupying the line of the Adjara River, south of Batum. This points to an evident intention to advance, possibly on Erzurum, or to carry out a wide sweeping flank and rear movement on Mukhtar Pasha's army before Kars, which will be covered by attacks in front conducted by Gen. Melikoff's forces at Kurnakere, supported by Gen. Terkassoff, who is believed to be somewhere on the River Araxes south of Kars. The latter plan is more probable than advance on Erzurum, if indeed the whole movement on Odi is not a feint to distract Mukhtar's attention from what is going on in front, but as the feint might be converted into a real attack, Mukhtar cannot afford to ignore it. He will, therefore, be forced to detach a considerable number of men from the main army to guard the base of the triangle formed by Ardahan, Kars, and Odi, while the Russians are able to direct their operations from the apex. Ardahan, against any portion of the base, and assisted by Gen. Terkassoff, cut Mukhtar's communication with Erzurum, and force him to fall back upon into Kars. Telegrams from Constantinople report that a portion of the Turkish Batum army is embarking for Varna, to reinforce Mehmet Ali, so that the Porte must feel confident confidence in the strength of Mukhtar Pasha's central column, and positions to throw upon it the entire burden of resisting Gen. Melikoff's second invasion.

FIGHTING ON THE CAUCASIAN COAST.  
LONDON, Aug. 5, 1877.  
A despatch from Sukum Kaleh, dated Thursday last, says: "The Turkish frigate Mamoudieh bombarded the Russian batteries at Telahutcha on the 30th ult., silencing every Russian gun. The Mamoudieh was considerably damaged, and several of the crew were killed and wounded. Near Telahutcha were 6,000 Turks in a critical position, owing to the advance of the Russian army. Hobart Pasha embarked the entire force safely on the 1st inst., under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to the Caucasus. Hobart Pasha has command of the entire Black Sea forces, consisting of twenty men of war and transports."

THE SITUATION AFTER PLEVNA.  
THE RUSSIAN PLAN SERIOUSLY THWARTED—THE TURKS STRIVING TO CONCENTRATE FURTHER—THE DOBRUDJA TO BE EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 1877.  
The first movement of the Russians toward carrying out that plan of the campaign heretofore shadowed as the one likely to be selected has resulted in the disaster of Plevna. The purpose of the Russian Generals obviously was to wheel around their right and left wings to a line parallel with the Balkans, taking Tirnova as a pivot, and thus force Osman Pasha and Mehmet Ali back across the mountains on their respective lines of retreat. This accomplished, and Osman Pasha and Mehmet Ali prevented from effecting a junction by the forces under Gen. Gourko, which were meanwhile to establish themselves south of the Balkans, the Russian campaign would have been beyond danger of failure or serious interruption. The promenade across the Danube and to and over the Balkans while the Turks remained idle in their camps and fortresses was perhaps sufficient to justify the idea of the Russians that they had only to advance to insure that the Turks should retreat. It was this feeling which led the Russians into the fatal ambush of Plevna a fortnight ago, and which on Tuesday sent an inferior force to avenge that disaster on a victorious army in fortified positions.

The result is that all is chaos again as far as the public knowledge of the situation is concerned, and that news dispatches from the front are full of exaggerated rumors dictated by the hopes or fears of either side, but the salient fact is unquestioned that the Russians have been checked, and that their campaign cannot make any progress until they have slaken off Mehmet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks; and meanwhile Gourko's task south of the Balkans is rendered more and more serious daily by the concentration and organization of Suliman Pasha's forces.

The Roumanian Railway is monopolized by the dispatch of reinforcements from the camp of reserves at Kischeneff. It is alleged that the Dobrudja will be almost wholly evacuated, and Zimmermann's corps will return by way of Sistova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home, all of which means that the military promenade has been turned into an affair of life and death for the Russians, and that the Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them.

The Turkish plan is believed to be for Omar Pasha to fight his way eastward, and Mehmet Ali to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Suliman Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kasanlik; but in doing this Osman Pasha must expose his left flank to the risk of being turned from the direction of Nikopolis, thus facilitating the Russian plan of pivoting on Tirnova, and forcing him to retire before the Balkans. Mehmet Ali would incur the same danger from the Russians between Rusehuk and Rasgrad, while Suliman Pasha must attack the Russians in positions of their own choice. The supposed Turkish plan does not look very promising unless the Russians aid it by mistakes like those at Plevna, but it may, with skillful handling, serve to keep the Russians in check until the campaigning season is over, which would be for the Turks the next thing to absolute victory. Both Russia and Turkey are submitting to a terrible strain on their resources to win a decisive advantage in this campaign. Meantime it would seem from apparently well-authenticated reports of outrage, murder and rapine by the Bashi-Bazouks, Bulgarians and Cossacks, that the war is fast assuming a character of savage cruelty, which threatens to make it a war of extermination for all the inhabitants of the Territory involved, whether Christian or Mohammedan.

Reinforcements are daily arriving at Constantinople and are immediately dispatched to Adrianople.

THE RUSSIAN PROSPECTS BETTER.  
The Times's Bucharest correspondent reviewing the situation says he thinks the panic in Roumanian provinces. The Plevna defeat will certainly be relieved. Discussing the Russian chance of holding

the positions in the Balkans if obliged to retire to them. The Times's correspondent, who recently passed through the Shipka Pass, telegraphs that it is thoroughly occupied and fortified. There are already within many trains of provisions and forage. Prince Mirsky and Gen. Gourko might hold it for a fortnight on full rations, or longer on short rations.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD GOING TO THE FRONT.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5, 1877.—A rumor has been issued ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder of the newly mobilized troops go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus. Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Bichla July 22, orders a levy of 188,000 of the Landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm.

THE RUSSIANS IN GREATER DANGER.  
LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.  
A Vienna telegram says: "Strategically, the most important news from the seat of war is the occupation of Solvi. This exposes Tirnova and the Passes. Gen. Gourko's corps is said to be short of provisions and ammunition. Rusehuk is no longer invested from the land side and communication with Shumla opened yesterday. Gen. Gourko has sent word to Tirnova that his forces are too scattered to protect the Christians in various places against the certainty of massacre. Mehmet Ali has appointed Raschid Pasha Chief of Artillery and Blum Pasha commander of Varna. Both are Prussians."

Another telegram announces that Suliman Pasha occupied Kasanlik on Sunday, and thereby he has access to the Shipka and Tirnova Passes.

THE TURKISH FORCES IN SELVIE.  
LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.  
The Times's Bucharest correspondent repeats the report of the occupation of Selvie by the Turks, and adds that the Russian forces are between Selvie and Tirnova, holding strong defensive positions. Gen. Gourko is charged with the duty of protecting the Southern outlets of the Balkan Passes. [Selvie is twenty-five miles Southwest of Tirnova.]

The Standard's Bucharest dispatch reports that a Turkish Division from Lovatza has occupied Selvie unopposed. The Turks at Plevna have received a reinforcement of 4,000 Albanian cavalry.

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, 1877.  
The Porte has made public the following intelligence: "The Russians have been completely defeated at Jend Saghar with considerable loss, including two guns, a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kainoboglar Pass, which is occupied by Suliman Pasha, who pursued them thither."

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, 1877.  
The Greek Minister here has declared that Greece intends to observe the stipulations of existing treaties. Nevertheless the diplomatic body here is greatly concerned about Greek armaments, and considers the Minister's declaration as insufficient in the face of such preparations.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN CONFLICT.  
RAGUSA, Aug. 5, 1877.  
The insurgents hold the road between Trebinje and Ragusa.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, 1877.  
An Imperial decree has been issued reducing the salaries of all Government officials fifty per cent until the end of the war.

The newspapers announce that the Russian man-of-war Constantine appeared on Friday night off Kila, some two hours' sail from the harbor, and departed again after firing three shots.

Teddi Pasha has been sent to Princes Island, in the Sea of Marmora.

A Woolwich telegram says an order was received at the Royal Arsenal on Saturday for 500 tons of shell to be sent to Malta by private ships. The whole will be embarked during Monday and Tuesday.

The Channel squadron has been ordered south to Vigo, but whether it will proceed further to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, or return home after in case, will depend upon the instructions which are to await its arrival in Spain.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN CRUELITIES.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Turkish Minister has received a circular from the Porte, complaining of cruelties perpetrated by the Russians. It says: "The following are some of the recent acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge: The inhabitants of Terns, near Tirnova, having, on the approach of the enemy taken refuge in the mosque, were burned alive in the inclosure. The enemy having met 300 carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon-shots, then completed their work of extermination in massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of the Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrage still more atrocious and more horrible than those perpetrated by the invaders. It is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors, to express its indignation and to brand them."

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.  
THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVIES.  
The Russian militia, which has been called out by an Imperial decree, was organized late in 1876. Every man between the ages of twenty and forty belongs to the militia; and soldiers of the regular army, after completing their period of service with the colors and in the reserve, are also included in it. The whole force is divided into two bands. The troops of the first of these divisions may either be formed into militia corps, or, in case of need, may be employed as reinforcements for the regular army, should the regular reserves of this latter become exhausted or prove insufficient. This first band consists of men of the four youngest classes, and of the first four classes of men who have passed into the militia on the expiry of their term of service. The second band comprises all of the force and is used to form militia corps only. The present levy is set at 188,000 men.

The Imperial Guard which is to be mobilized, comprises the First, Second and Third divisions of infantry and the First and Second divisions of cavalry. In time of war a third division of cavalry is generally attached to the Guard.

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.  
Before the British garrison at Malta was reinforced it consisted of seven batteries of artillery, numbering 1,022 of all ranks; two companies of engineers, comprising 198 men; five battalions of infantry, 3,400 in all; the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, 371 men, and detachments of the Army Hospital Corps and Army Service Corps, making a grand total of 5,698 men. As the two battalions which have gone out within a fortnight are each 902 strong, the effective strength of the garrison will be raised to 6,900 men. The garrison of Gibraltar is to be reinforced by the Second Battalion, Eighth Foot, and the First Battalion, Nineteenth Foot, two battalions of the first of these divisions. This will raise the number of troops at that post to about 6,700 men, comprising seven batteries of artillery, four companies of engineers, and seven battalions of infantry, with strong detachments from the Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps. Although the British Government has now in the Mediterranean a stronger force than has occupied the posts for many years, the detachments which have been sent out are from infantry regiments, and the force of engineers has not been increased. The London Echo lays stress upon the fact that if the Government intend to occupy Gallipoli, it would have sent out a strong force of engineers.

TURKS AT A CHRISTIAN FUNERAL.  
A correspondent of The London Globe relates an incident which shows that the Turks are sometimes tolerant. A Roman Catholic funeral procession, followed by an immense crowd, was winding its way through the crowded streets of Pera to the Church of St. Antoine. In front were the priests and chorists, with banners, crosses and candles. On turning a corner into the Grande Rue, the private suddenly came face to face with a body of recruits who had just arrived from Bulgaria, and were on the march to join the camp in the suburbs. Not a few among the followers dreaded that some insult would be offered to the cross, the hated emblem of an alien faith, which was borne in front of the pro-

cession. No idea, however, of disrespect apparently dwelt in the minds of the Mussulman recruits. With common accord they one and all recently drew aside to let the funeral procession pass, and the coffin, borne by them, then rushed and unimpeded sons of Islam raised their hands in military salute.

CIRCASSIANS ON THE MARCH.  
A band of Circassians, 1,200 strong, arrived in Erzurum late in June. The Chief asked the Turkish Governor to supply his men with revolvers, although the Government had only given to the other Circassians Winchester rifles. The total quantity of revolvers in deposit was about 400, not enough to go around. After many discussions the Government explained to the Chief of the Circassians that these arms were reserved for the officers of the infantry, and that they could not be disposed of otherwise. Then the Chief began to raise new difficulties by asking for large sums of money for his men, on the threat that he would return to his country if these sums were not allowed. These discussions went on for about four or five days, and in the interval the Circassians were settling every day nearer towards the mountains, especially towards the Christians, and they began to molest the villagers by setting ransoms upon them. They broke into the house of a rich Christian, and after having insulted and beaten him and his family, they compelled him, by using threats of murder, to give up to them all he possessed in money. The proprietor and head of the family, an Armenian, was taking refuge in the house of a rich Christian, and they threatened to kill him. The women in the house, threatened to interfere with them in favor of their chief. One of the members of the family tried to get out from the street door, and a shot was fired at him. He fell, and they then cut the throat of a small boy, which contained the whole fortune of the Armenians. This happened at the Circassians' camp, the only one arm and 1,000 revolvers, the contents of the box. This account is from the pen of one of the correspondents of The London Times.

THE NEW TONGUE RIVER FORTS.  
GEN. SHERMAN THINKS THEY ARE WELL-PLACED—THE INDIANS ALREADY FRIGHTENED.

WASHINGTON, July 25, Gen. Sherman says he met Gen. Sheridan at a conference and had a conference about the new forts on the Tongue River. He writes: "We had a long conference, and we agree that this new post (Fort Stambaugh) is well-located, and that it can be supplied with reasonable ease in the future. The new post will be garrisoned by six companies of the 11th Infantry, and four companies of the 2d Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bach, 11th Infantry, an officer of great energy and by profession an engineer. He served under me, in the war as a Colonel, and has been on the ground less than a month, but has a steam sawmill at work and a large number of carpenters and mechanics, and he has saved up into lumber for the new post. He has about two hundred feet of machinery at work, and six buildings under process, besides the family one arm and 1,000 revolvers, the contents of the box. This account is from the pen of one of the correspondents of The London Times."

With this post and that at the mouth of Tongue River secured by strong, enterprising garrisons, the Sioux Indians can never again be a menace to the whites, and will remain in their Agencies or take refuge in the British possessions. At this moment there are no Indians at all here or on the Tongue River, and the only ones seen, Gen. Sheridan says, were some tracks of an elk, so that the principal aim and end of the construction of these posts has already been reached, and we should persevere in their completion.

The Tongue River can be supplied by steamboats, the outlet of the mouth of the Elk River. It is not so deep as the Tongue, but the current is too strong to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. Gen. Ferry says that the Tongue River is too shallow to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. Gen. Ferry says that the Tongue River is too shallow to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. Gen. Ferry says that the Tongue River is too shallow to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo.

TEMPERANCE AT FAIRPOINT.  
THE REFORM COUNCIL ADDRESSED BY MR. MURPHY, ANTHONY CUMSTOCK AND OTHERS—LARGE FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Reform Council connected with the fourth annual Chautauque National Assembly opened its first session at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Rev. J. R. Vincent, D. D., presiding, with an unusually large attendance from all parts of the country. Anthony Cumstock of New-York addressed the audience in relation to the National Society for the suppression of Vice, giving its history and describing its operations, and made a few remarks.

In the afternoon the Council had a conference on the temperance work and its progress at Elmira by Eccles of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Mr. Mead of Haverhill, made a report of the work in that city. Many thousands had signed the pledge, and the number of the saloons had been reduced to one-third of the usual number. Mr. Mead urged that the work ought not to be confined to the Southern New-York country, but should extend over the State and the country.

Mr. Murphy of Elmira, delivered an address late in the afternoon, on "Gospel Temperance; a Leaf from Real Life." Mr. Murphy said the greatest experience this side of heaven was enjoyed when a soul was cleansed by the blood of Christ. He gave an account of his young friend Eccles of Elmira, who had spent a fortune of \$70,000 in dissipation, but who was now thoroughly reformed, with a happy wife. Mr. Murphy closed his address with a powerful appeal in behalf of the Christian temperance work. He spoke nearly two hours.

At half-past 5 o'clock Frank Beard of New-York, gave a "chautauque" after reform, and at 7 o'clock Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller of Chicago, gave to Mothers in the Household the first of a series of lectures on the subject of domestic violence. Other persons attended the meeting during the evening.

The receipts at Fairpoint yesterday—the opening day—were \$1,000. The receipts of the day before, except one day, and six times the receipts of the opening day last year. A false rumor that a steamer had sunk today with great loss of life, and that the ship was on fire, was spread by the Lake. No accident of any kind has occurred.

This evening the Rev. Dr. Ramsey of Covington, Ky., spoke of temperance and the Church. Mr. Gough and Francis Murphy will remain here for two weeks. Rev. Joseph Cook will lecture next Wednesday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.  
FRESHING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Lillian Price, five years old, was drowned in Babylon last evening by falling in a well.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.—Koller, the wife murderer, awaiting extradition to New-Jersey, hanged himself today in prison.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—In a drunken brawl at Meriden this morning, David Barrett was stabbed by Edward Wilson, and died.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—R. M. Mann, an insurance agent, is charged with embezzling \$3,000 of the funds of his company. His whereabouts are unknown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Aug. 5.—Charles E. Clark, charged in connection with the murder of Frank W., with complicity in the Chester fire, after an examination on Friday was discharged from custody.

KNOX, Iowa, Aug. 5.—The coroner's inquest in the murder of Sumner and his four children in Clark County, Mo., leads to the suspicion of Spencer's brother-in-law named Lewis, and a man named Bailey. They have been arrested.

DOVER, N. S., Aug. 5.—Charles Bailey and Charles R. Ross were arrested today for passing counterfeit \$2 and \$5 bank notes. On searching their bodies a quantity of nine and other metal, with dies, notes, cards, etc., were secured.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 5.—John Conkling, an old gambler who resided at Fairfield, was shot and killed by a man named Allen. The shooting resulted from a quarrel between the parties. Allen has been lodged in jail at Southport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—John A. Champagne, a clerk in the custom house, was arrested this morning, charged with defrauding the Revenue, and being placed in a cell at the police station, he shot himself through the head, and died.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—While the militia were passing the Coliseum Hotel today, Maria Crump, eleven years old, a daughter of a German, fell from the top of the window she had just balanced, fell to the pavement, and died.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Burglars entered the store of C. A. Newberry and J. B. Gappett at Cape Vincent this morning, and carried off a large quantity of valuable goods. They then took E. B. Burnham's horse and buggy and escaped. Officers who went in pursuit found the horse and buggy and some of the papers in the woods near Clayton.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At about 5 o'clock last evening, six men in a flat-bottomed boat, from the city, were seen to be passing a boat from the city. Five of the men were seen to be passing a boat from the city. Five of the men were seen to be passing a boat from the city.

## ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.  
THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO MALTA—DISASTROUS OF HOSTILE INTENT BY THE MINISTERS—POINTS OF PRO-TURK NEWSPAPERS TO EXCITE HOSTILITY AGAINST RUSSIA—THE LIBERAL PARTY OPPOSED TO WAR.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, July 25.—Since the beginning of the war there has been no such excitement in England as that of Monday. It became known to everybody at breakfast that morning that troops had been ordered to the Mediterranean. How many had been ordered, where they were going, why they were going, what they would do—all these were questions which everybody put, and nobody could answer positively. Some of the papers, among them the least sensational of all papers, boldly announced an Expedition to the East. There was for a time a feverish anxiety; a real apprehension lest the war party had at last got the upper hand in the Cabinet, and some decisive step been taken. You may measure the gravity of the crisis by the single fact that the questions put to the Government respecting the dispatch of troops were put in the Lords by Earl Granville, and in the Commons by Lord Hartington; that is, by the two leaders of the Opposition. The answers of Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote varied a little in terms, but amounted to the same thing in substance; that the Mediterranean garrisons, Malta, and perhaps Gibraltar, were to be strengthened. If any stress is to be laid on variation in the phraseology of the two answers, Lord Derby's is the more authoritative of the two. I don't think the ingenuity which has been expended in perverting the natural and plain meaning of the two declarations very well applied. But I will quote both, and you may judge for yourself. Lord Derby said:

"My Lords, I have no difficulty in answering the question of the noble earl, which, under the circumstances, is natural and opportune. What has happened is this—the Mediterranean garrisons are at present, I understand, below their full complement, and in the inevitable and disturbed condition of Europe, it has been thought desirable that they should be strengthened to the extent of about 3,000 troops. That is the sole foundation for the statements in the newspapers."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "Sir, the rumors to which the noble lord refers as having been current during the last few days are founded on this—that the Government thought it right, in the present unsettled state of the Mediterranean region, to raise the garrison of Malta to its full complement, and that number of troops is about to be despatched to that destination. That is the sole answer I can give to the noble lord. (Heard.)"

Now I think I may say confidently that the country accepts these two Ministerial statements as meaning what they say and no more than they say. But if you consult the London papers, you will find that the words which seem plain to plain people signify several different things. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that they are believed a fraud to cover up more than they reveal. After them, as before, a certain degree of mystery hangs over the purposes of the Government. The most explicit declarations do not quite convince the Anglo-Turks—any more than they convinced the Turks themselves—that the Government may not really mean to strike in at the proper moment and save their former allies from the discomfiture they deserve. There is a similar conflict of testimony as to the real feeling of the English people.

For example, people who put their faith in The Daily Telegraph must believe that Lord Derby and his colleagues spoke with studied sincerity. Everybody knows, says this paper, that Malta and Gibraltar are in no need of additional defenders; that Gallipoli is the spot where English troops can act most usefully, and that "to Gallipoli our troops must and will go, if, on arriving at Malta, events still wear their present complexion." Moreover, the 3,000 troops of which Lord Derby spoke are, according to this paper, to be followed by exactly 5,578 more; a fact which both ministers carefully abstained from mentioning. This, you will say, is the language of an enemy; and you have heard so much about the decorum of the English press, that you will be surprised to find a journal of great circulation accusing English Ministers of hypocrisy and deception. For that is what the language of this paper really amounts to; yet it is a supporter and not an opponent of the Ministry. If, however, we turn to The Pall Mall Gazette, which shares with The Daily Telegraph the honor of deriving its political inspirations from Constantinople, we find this view expressly repudiated. The Pall Mall Gazette is reluctantly compelled to admit that the Ministers mean what they said, and no more than they said. This admission is made with every mark of regret, and in the language of bitterness, and even despair. But that makes it all the more significant; makes it, I may say, conclusive. It may, perhaps, be said, as was said about the dispatch of the English fleet to Besika Bay, that reasons of convenience have determined the movement. A contingency may occur in which a decision to send troops to Gallipoli might be taken; in such case it would be easier and quicker to send them from Malta than from Portsmouth. But it may be deemed certain that no such decision has yet been taken; probable that none such will be taken. For before it could be taken the Government would have to make sure that the country would support the Government in such an enterprise, which means alliance with Turkey and war with Russia. And that brings us to the second question: What is the feeling of the country respecting such a policy?

Again I must say that if you trust to the London papers you will get confused on rather conflicting measures. The Daily Telegraph tells us, in the course of two columns of that gushing rhetoric of which it has a mastery—and I am glad to say, pretty much a monopoly—that the pro-Russian party has lost whatever influence it possessed, and that an "immense majority" applauds the evident purpose of the Cabinet. If it is not a majority, it must be made a majority. "This is no hour in which discord or faction can be longer tolerated. What was academical discussion or admissible sentimentalism yesterday would be impertinence and even treason to-day." But Lord Salisbury himself is warned that he must make up his mind to adopt the policy of the journal with an average daily circulation of almost a quarter of a million, and that an "immense majority" applauds the evident purpose of the Cabinet. I need hardly explain that I quote this journal out of its quarter of a million buyers, and solely because of its quarter of a million buyers, and not because of the intrinsic value of its speculations. Nor do I believe that all or any great part of its readers pay much attention to what it says about war or politics. The paper is bought for its advertisements and for its miscellaneous leading articles; these latter are read with interest by a very large but mostly lower middle-class constituency of the small shop-keeping kind, mainly, Mr. Goschen, whom some people talk of as the future leader of the Liberal Party, and who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Government, replying last night to a toast to the Navy, went so far as to say that he "could not make a speech of blood and thunder, steeped in imagery and redolent of gunpowder, because he could assure them he was not a contributor to The Daily Telegraph." That is strong language for a public man to use respecting a newspaper with a daily average circulation of a quarter of a million.

But a really serious though violent paper like The Standard, a party organ, asserts that "the great majority of the nation are prepared cordially to support the Government in any steps they may take for the maintenance of the British honor and interest." If, however, you turn to The Daily News, you will find it emphatically laid down that "as an ally of the Turk the people of the country will never allow their forces to go to Constantinople." The Times uses almost identical language, remarking that "neutrality is the declared policy of the Government, and it agrees sufficiently with the feeling of the country, which has a settled antipathy to a

## TURKISH ALLIANCE, AND INDEED WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO IT ON ANY CONSIDERATION WHATSOEVER."

That such is the opinion of the titular chiefs of the Opposition is sufficiently shown by the remark of Mr. Goschen quoted above, and by what was said yesterday by men so powerful in position and so diverse in character as Mr. Forster, Earl Granville, Mr. Bright, and Lord Hartington. Mr. Forster was at Bradford with Mr. Bright, celebrating the memory of Mr. Cobden. Regretting that he had to go back to London for Parliamentary duties, Mr. Forster observed that he hoped Mr. Bright would say something to convince the Government that the English people did not mean to be dragged by a very noisy minority "into a war with which they had really nothing to do." Mr. Bright, having in the morning delivered his oration on the unveiling of Mr. Borth's statue of Cobden, spoke in the evening to a crowded assembly in St. George's Hall, devoting himself entirely to the question of war. It is needless to say on which side of such a question Mr. Bright is to be found. Lord Granville's few sentences to the Fishmongers were of a humorous tone, but their humor was all at the expense of the war party. Lord Hartington was more grave, and his words leave no doubt as to his own conviction as to what he believes to be the convictions of the country. His efforts, he said, had been directed to impress on Her Majesty's Government the expediency of maintaining a strict neutrality, and to strengthen their hands in that neutrality, and not only a strict but a calm neutrality, believing that by such a course the best interests of the country would be served, and the wishes of the vast majority of the people be consulted.

Here there are five Liberal leaders as well entitled as anybody—indeed, better than anybody—to speak officially for the Liberal party; for that section of the Liberal party, certainly, which sits above the gangway. What the other section thinks is matter of notoriety. If it departed from neutrality, it would not fight for the Turk, but against him. It may be taken, therefore, that the Liberal party is a unit against interference in the sense desired by those who would send an expedition to Gallipoli. It is equally certain that a powerful section of the Tory party, headed by Lord Salisbury, and strong enough to have paralyzed hitherto the war party in the Cabinet, is for neutrality. So that, on the whole, the impartial observer, if such a person exist, weighing the evidence for and against, must come to this conclusion: that the attempt to persuade people that an "immense majority" of the people of England are at present in favor of war, or of measures directly leading to war, is simply impudent fraud. I say nothing of the future. I speak of things as they are to-day, and of such evidence as is accessible to everybody. If you go further, and try to gauge the feelings of the masses who neither make speeches nor read them, but would have to do a good part of the fighting, if fighting there should be, I believe the majority against war would prove greater the wider your inquiries among such people extended. Nothing has occurred, no voice has been raised, to break the force of Mr. Arch's memorable declaration last Summer that if the Government wanted soldiers to fight for the perpetration of Ottoman tyranny, it must go elsewhere for them, for they could not be had from among the laborers of England.

G. W. S.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### CANADIAN CALAMITY.

A POOR-HOUSE BURNED—SEVENTEEN PERSONS DESTROYED IN THE FLAMES.  
SIMCOE, Ont., Aug. 5.—The Poor-house on the Industrial Farm of the County of Norfolk, a mile from this place, was discovered to be on fire at 11 o'clock last night, and the building being of wood it was quickly reduced to ashes. Notwithstanding the exertions of the few people who reached the burning building, seventeen human beings were burned to death.

The following are the names of the dead: Jane McBride, S. R. Gagne, Sarah Sinclair, Wm. Honck, James Corbett, Charles Corner, John Brand, J. P. Nault, George Hunt, Clancy Pettit, Hugh Baley, Marion Bousley, Benjamin Southwick, and Ellen Chatterington, all from neighboring townships. The cause of the fire is unknown. An inquest was held to-day, and adjourned until Wednesday. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the ruins to-day.

### FRENCH HONORS TO A NEW-YORK JUDGE.

PARIS, Aug. 5, 1877.  
Chief Justice George Shea of the New-York Marine Court, while passing through Touraine, was entertained at dinner by Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord. The invitations to the dinner were given by the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, and the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, and the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord.

### THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.—The Hon. W. V. Whitman, Solicitor-General of Newfoundland, arrived here to-day to look after the interests of the country in the Fishery Commission. The Commission did not sit to-day, in accordance with the heretofore expressed intention of not holding Saturday meetings.

### THE BONAPARTIST DISPUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 1877.  
A Paris telegram says: An amicable arrangement, at least outwardly, has been effected between the heretofore opposed sections of the Imperialist party, the adversaries of M. Rouher having submitted to his control and direction of affairs or the present.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.  
In the House of Commons this afternoon, the South Africa bill was read a third time. Obstruction seems to be stamped out.

### THE CUBAN SITUATION.

KEY WEST, Aug. 5.—The last Spanish mail brought an order to Havana for the release of certain persons imprisoned for frauds committed during the Valmaseda and Concha administrations. This was a relief to Captain-General Jovellar, and rumors are current that he will resign and be succeeded by Gen. Dumas. Gen. Dumas is the situation of the campaign, and stating that the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for obtaining when pursued by the Government, that it takes 500 soldiers to look after 10 insurgents. Gen. Campos therefore requires 50,000 more troops to crush the insurrection. Gen. Campos further says that the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence, and recommends the Spanish Government to adopt one proposition or the other. A great many sick soldiers have arrived at Havana from the interior.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Mapleson contradicts the report that the National Opera House will soon be finished. He says that \$20,000 has been expended on it, but \$40,000 more are needed for the roof. He offers to pay \$12,000 or \$14,000 yearly rent to any one who will purchase the building and complete it. In the House of Commons to-day Edward Jenkins gave notice of a question for next session whether the Government would take the building for a National School of Music and Drama. He said he hoped