# The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 30, 1877.


War has been declared by Russia, and her troops have crossed the Turkish frontier. The views expressed by the FARMER last week as to the attitude of the Porte, appears to have been pretty nearly correct. Lord Derby stated in Parliament that the Turkish Minister represented this nation as satisfied of what the inevitable result of Russia's policy would be, that a conflict would come sooner or later, and probably Turkey would at no time be better prepared than at present. The Russian manifesto lays the whole blame for the outbreak upon the Porte, declaring that the only object of Russia is to secure the carrying out of certain reforms in the government of the Christian Provinces of Turkey, and that she does not seek territorial aggrandizement. Of course religion, or what goes by that name, is the avowed cause of Russia's action. From time immemorial aggressive nations have always made what they were pleased to term religion the cause of attacks upon weaker nations, and unfortunately christianity has nearly if not quite as black a record in this respect as others, and less worthy systems of belief. Countless thousands have fallen in their so called religious wars. Indeed we doubt if we should find on a careful reading of the European history, if there has been a single war in fifteen hundred years which has not had a priest of some sect or church at the bottom of it. The Emperor of Russia is presuming on the credulity of Europe when he sets up the religious plea. The attitude of the other powers does not indicate that they have much faith in the sincerity of his professions It is idle to speculate on the results of the war, or as to what nations will be involved. We will endeavor to keep readers of the FARMER informed on all important points of the conflict, and they can watch the complications for themselves.

The attack upon Turkey is being made in two quarters. A Russian force is crossing the Pruth into Roumania, and is meeting with little or no opposition there. Another army is penetrating towards the Asiatic possessions of Turkey, coming from Circassia and the adjacent Provinces. The Roumanian army is concentrating, and as yet it is unknown what part, if any, it will take in the war. This principality, of which so much will be said in the next few weeks, is one of the three protectorates of Turkey. It comprises the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, has an area of a little over 40,000 square miles and a population of about four and a half millions. It extends from the Northern bank of the Danube to the Carpathian Mountains on the one side and the river Pruth on the other. Its present ruler is Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sinaringen, who ascended the throne in 1866. Roumania pays an annual tribute to the Porte of about $100,000, and its Prince receives his investiture from the Sultan, but in other respects the principality is independent. The form of Government is Constitutional, and since 1861 one elective Assembly has made laws for both Provinces. A Municipal system of Government prevails in a number of localities. The established Religion is that of the Greek Church, but all Religions are tolerated and their professors have equal political rights. The surface of Roumania is very flat except where a few spurs project from the Carpathian range; towards the Danube are large marshes and farther north are great treeless heaths where vast herds of horses, cattle and sheep find excellent pasturage. The climate is warm in summer, but cold in winter with considerable snow. The inhabitants are descended from the old Dacians who intermarried with Roman Soldiers. In the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries after Christ the Provinces were the scenes of frequent struggles between the migrating tribes of the North, whose occupation of the lands left its impress upon the character of the people. In the 11th century Roumania fell into the hands of the Turks; in the 13th century the Niargols overran it. In the 13th and 14th centuries the original inhabitants re-asserted their rights and that successfully, and in the beginning of the fifteenth century placed themselves under the protection of the Porte. In 1802 Russia contented with Turkey for the protectorate and for a time obtained it, but it has since passed out of her hands.

Dr. Tupper, by motion, brought the Pacific Railway Question before Parliament, and the result was a very full discussion of the prospects of the scheme. The Premier gave a detailed statement of the position and progress of the work; but in any report of the speech which we have seen some facts are wanting which possibly were and certainly ought to have been touched upon. We learn, however, that between Red River and Lake Superior 228¾ miles are under contract at a cost of $5,603,093 or $24,621 per mile, and that this price is expected to secure as good work as was done on the Intercolonial for $48,000 per mile. The bridging on the Pacific will not be nearly so heavy or expensive as that on the other road. From Thunder Bay to Fort Garry by the Dawson Road is 530 miles. The railway line will probably be shorter. Mr. Mackenzie says that all the work between Kewatin and Red River is under contract. He also states that the country through which the road passes abounds in red and white pine, but is a poor agricultural district. As to the probable terminus on the Western ocean the Premier is non-committal and proposes to remain so till the close of the incoming season, by which time he expects to have details sufficiently full to enable the Government to arrive at a final conclusion in the matter.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

On the 8th inst. your correspondent had the pleasure of attending the half-yearly examination of the School in Williamsburg, Parish of Stanley, taught by Miss S sam Sansom. The examination began about 10½ o'clock a. m. There were about twenty-five pupils present; and taking into consideration the state of the roads there was a large number of parents and visitors present, plainly showing the interest manifested by the people of the district in the cause of education. The several classes were examined in Reading, Spelling, Composition, English Grammar, Geography, Slate and Mental Arithmetic, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well, reflecting great credit on themselves, as well as on the Teacher. At noon the parents of the pupils spread a bountiful table which seemed to be relished by all. The Dialogues and Recitations at the close of the examination, were very well given, calling forth at times bursts of laughter from the audience. After the examination was over, Dr. Moore and others addressed the pupils, speaking highly of the efficiency of the school. The examination closed by all present singing "God Save the Queen," when a day spent profitably was closed by all returning quietly to their several homes.

C.

The English chancellor of the exchequer in presenting the financial budget to Parliament, announced that there was a surplus last year of £443,000.

For the Colonial Farmer.

## MR. GUNTER FREES HIS MIND.

MR. EDITOR,—I should like to be informed by what authority Professor Pratt, the Horse Trainer, is allowed to place a building upon one of the public streets of the City. Where is the Road Surveyor, whose duty is to see that no obstructions are placed upon the public streets? I am informed that His Worship the Mayor and several Aldermen signed a round robin giving Mr. Pratt the privilege of one of the public streets, which they have not the power to do. It is coming to a pretty pass when the Mayor and some Aldermen arrogate to themselves the power to interfere with private rights of citizens.

J. B. GUNTER.

BLOODLESS DUEL.—During the voyage of the steamer Colon from New York two of her passengers had a discussion at table which led to high words, and at last to a challenge. The surgeon of the steamer was selected as referee, and on arrival at Aspinwall on the 25th, although it was Sabbath day, the parties adjourned to the suburb Boca Grande to fight it out. The combatants were placed at twenty paces, the word was given and both fired. As neither was injured it was decided that they should try it again. On the second fire one threw up his arms, put his hands to his forehead, and in an instant, before he reeled and fell, the crimson gushed forth and streamed down over his pale and excited features, and his antagonist rushed forward in an agony of fear, least he had murdered a fellow-being for the palty excuse of a few hated words! The referee and others gathered around in breathless anxiety, and it seemed as though the tragedy had ended fatally for one of the actors! As soon as possible an examination was made, and it was discovered that the fallen man held in the convulsive grasp of his right hand a sponge saturated with carmine ink, it was then found that the bullets had been extracted from the cartridges of the pistols by those who had them in charge, but one of the parties was not in the secret, and for the moment supposed he had "killed his man".

CITY COUNCIL,—A meeting of the city council was held on Wednesday evening last. The most important matter considered was the fixing of the salaries of officers for the ensuing year. The following is the list as agreed upon;—

The Mayor $200; Auditor $156; Police Magistrate, $400; Keeper of Alms House, $300: Chief Engineer $100; Assistant Engineer, $10; Engineers of steam fire Engines, $100 each; Assistant Engineers of steamers $50 each; City Marshall, Janitor, collector of taxes and miscellaneous licenses, $250; Alms House Commissioner $100; Road Surveyor, $100; City Clerk $450; City Treasures $500; Policemen $1.00 per day each; Fire Inspector $50.

Wholesale and Retail Tavern licenses were fixed at $50 each.

PERSONAL.—On the occasion of Dr. W. F. Coleman, late Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, removing from Toronto to St. John, New Brunswick, he was entertained by his medical friends in the city and presented with an an address expressive of the high position he held in their estimation, and wishing him all success in the new field of his labours. Dr. Coleman has been for some time in practice with Dr. Rosebrugh and has lately returned from Vienna, where he spent several months studying Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, to the practice of which he intends devoting himself exclusively. We cordially join in the address presented to him, and hope that the success which will meet him in St. John will equal his merits.—*The Canadian Journal of Medical Science.*

Between the 6th October last and the present date there have been sent from Fredericton to the United States 18,000 barrels of potatoes, which at an average price of $1.50 per barrel cost in this market $27,000. The expense of handling and freight was $17,100. The principal shippers were—

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|---|---|
| A. G. Edgecombe, | 4273 Barrels. |
| Boucher & Taylor, | 2523 " |
| G. Hatt & Sons, | 2758 " |
| C. L. Worlston, | 1585 " |
| Dayton & Gilman, | 1514 " |
| S. Dayton, | 1959 " |
| Mr. Arnold, | 1600 " |
| H. G. Winter, | 784 " |
| Geo. Gilman, | 439 " |

The chief points to which shipments were made were New York and Boston.

THE PRINCE ARTHUR is the name of Messrs. Lant & Sons new Steamer. The vessel is finely adapted for the river business. She is roomy and speedy, and though not equal to the Rothesay, is not far behind. Her saloon deck is a magnificent promenade. There are a few very comfortable State Rooms, and a Kitchen where the well known Martin Sampier prepares those capital dinners which all travellers by the river Steamers know so well. The Ladies Cabin is neat and commodious. The Prince Arthur is built upon the hull of the Olive, but has been considerably lengthened. She bids fair to be a good sailer and a great favorite with travellers. Capt. Sam. Weston is in charge, and is as obliging and thoughtful as ever.

The Act to secure the Independence of Parliament provides a penalty of $2,000 per day upon every member who sits in Parliament contrary to its provisions. An Act has been passed to indemnify members against the consequence of infringing the law and declaring that so far as relates to all violations heretofore committed, unless wilful, no penalty shall be recoverable. Such a precedent is not desirable. It is of a kind that may be abused; yet we incline to the idea that if the seats of the members implicated are declared vacant sufficient will have been accomplished without the mulcting of the imprudent gentlemen who have got themselves in so awkward a position.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is a bright, beautiful number, and is of itself the best evidence of the manner in which this publication has managed for so many years to take so high a stand among the periodicals of the day. It is a capital "Lady's Book;" M. S. Hall has it on sale.

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. CHALLENGER.—Belford Bros., Toronto, H. A. Cropley, Fredericton. This is a graphic sketch, well illustrated of the remarkable and important cruise of the Challenger. The vessel was 719 days at sea and sailed 68,870 miles, visiting every quarter of the globe. There is a vast amount of valuable information in this book, and it is most beautifully got up.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—The May number is at hand. Both the typographical and literary character are high. The table of contents exhibits a rich yet varied selection, and he is too hard to suit for this world who cannot find something to his taste, provided he is satisfied with what is chaste, pure and elegant. No publication deserves a more hearty recommendation than Appleton's Journal.

The ceiling of the Drug Store of Davis & Dibble has been re-painted. It presents a beautiful appearance, and reflects the highest credit upon the painter. Mr. Roscoe, a German, who has been but a short time in this country, did the work. He has done some other painting in the city that is spoken very highly of.

## NEWS ITEMS.

☞ A large number of subscriptions are ☞ now falling due. Our friends will ☞ greatly oblige us by renewing without ☞ any unnecessary delay.

The Premier intends visiting the Maritime Provinces during the summer.

Parliament was prorogued to-day (Saturday.)

The U. S. Congress is summond to meet the 4th of June.

The Grand Lake is clear of ice and navigation has commenced.

The Czar and Empress of Russia will reside at Moscow during the war.

Bennett's yatch Dauntless, has been sold for $10,000 to go to California.

John Woodson, farmer, living in Methuen, Mass., hung himself Tuesday.

About a million pounds of beef were shipped from New York to Europe, Saturday.

Ex-President Grant is going to raise oranges down in Florida. He has lately purchased a hundred acres there for that purpose.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of May.

It has been decided by a San Francisco divorce Court that snoring is "incompatibility."

☞ Subscribers will please observe the ☞ date on the address label. They can ☞ tell at a glance whether their subscrip- ☞ tions are due or not. Renew promptly.

A building owned by Mr. Harris, near Grey, Stewart & Co's. mill was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The building was insured.

A St. John girl, named Mary M. McDonald, was arrested in Portland, Me., for the murder of her illegitimate child.

Mr. Burnham, of the Queen Hotel, raised a litter of Chester White pigs, one of which when 20 days old weighed 21½ lbs.

The political difficulty in Louisiana has been settled. Packard and his adherents left the State House on Wednesday.

A hundred and seventy-six persons died from the plague between the 16th and 23rd in Bagdad.

New York is making blankets for the Russians already 30,000 have been made and negotiations for 200,000 more are in progress.

The Charlottetown *Argus* says that Mr. John McLean, of Souris, committed suicide by hanging on Friday night last.

☞ We contemplate making important ☞ changes in the FARMER during the ☞ coming summer. All we need is that ☞ *all* our subscribers renew their subscrip- ☞ tions as soon as due. Please consider ☞ this a *personal* request.

Rev. James Read, of Yarmouth, N. S., will preach in the Methodist Church in this city, on Sabbath evening, at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

It appears that the grasshopper crop has been damaged in Nebraska by cold weather, and no plague is apprehended.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp in Naugatuck, Ct., caused the death, Tuesday, of Mrs. John Fruen, aged 40 years.

The Globe Hotel near the Centennial grounds, was sold in Philadelphia, Thursday, for $3475. It cost over $200,000.

The Spanish Cortes was opened on Thrusday. King Alfonso in his speech declares that the relations between Spain and foreign nations were never more cordial than they are now.

A four months old child, belonging to Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Portland, St. John, was accidentally suffocated to death on Tuesday night.

☞ We will endeavour to keep our readers ☞ informed of the European war news, up ☞ to the latest possible date. For this ☞ purpose we are about completing arrange- ☞ ments for obtaining special despatches ☞ up to the hour of our going to press.

Farming operations in Prince Edward Island have been in progress for over a week. The season is fully a month in advance of the average of former years.

Augusta Johnson, (white) of Georgia, has been sentenced to be hanged Friday, June 15, for the murder of Daniel Alford, colored.

Gen. John L. Swift, deputy collector in the Boston custom house, and a well-known stump speaker, is among Mr. Moody's latest converts.

The preliminary examination of Jas. W. Jolly, charged with forgery, was held in St. John on Wednesday. He was committed for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court.

The new arrangement on the Fredericton Railway, as will be seen on reference to the Time Table published in another column of to-day's FARMER, goes into effect on the first day of May.

Arrangements are about being completed to make connections between the Fredericton Railway and the New Brunswick road. Such arrangement to go into effect on the 7th of May.

The Secretary of the United States Navy is going to ask congress for $500,000 to fit out vessels to be in readiness in case of an emergency arising out of the Eastern question.

☞ The war between Russia and Turkey ☞ will probably be one of the greatest the ☞ world has ever witnessed. Our readers ☞ will find full and complete accounts of it ☞ in the FARMER. Renew your subscriptions ☞ promptly.

We do not think that the taxpayers would growl much were the City Council to purchase a water cart for use on the streets. Surely a City of such importance as Fredericton, could afford to purchase such a useful article.

Cyrus G. Clarke, convicted of the forgery of twenty-nine bonds of the Central Pacific railway, has been sentenced to five years in the New York state prison.

Sumner Bemis, while shovelling sawdust in a mill at Troy, N. H., Friday, was caught by the set screw. His arm was torn off and he was otherwise mangled. He lived about two hours.

It is reported that another large steamship will load a cargo of arms and ammunition at New Haven for Constantinople. It is reported that one of the Russian fleet is to watch the movements of these steamers.

Mr. Bebbington, at his Green House in Charlotte Street, has a fine supply of window and bedding plants. He not only sells you plants; but his thorough knowledge of his business makes him an excellent person to deal with.

A letter from Rome says that Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, while passing through the Puerto del Popalo on the 14th inst., was attacked by three men armed with stilettos and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage created a sensation. About 100 persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Hitherto the importations of American beef have been confined to the Mersey. In future there will be continued supplies imported into the Avon. On April 2nd Messrs. Whitwell & Co., owners of the Great Western Steamship Line, received their first consignment by the arrival of the Cornwall at Bristol. She brought six hundred quarters of beef in excellent condition. The other steamers of the line will bring further and regular supplies.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, a native of this Province and a Graduate of our University, and now a Presbyterian Minister in Australia, will be glad to learn he will occupy the Pulpit in St. Paul's Church in this City to-morrow (Sabbath) both morning and evening.

The Aroostook *Times* read our little paragraph about Dr. Pomeroy slightly wrong. If the people of the *Times* will only look at it again they will find that it was in Godrich, Ontario, that the Doctor had to pay over the cash, and not in Fredericton. We manage things better here.

The Concert given by the children of the Methodist Sabbath School on Wednesday evening last was of a very pleasing character. The solos and recitations were very creditably rendered, and the chourses equal to any ever given by them. We are pleased to learn that the concert was a success in every particular.

As will be seen by advertisement, the renowned Temperance orator, JOHN B. GOUGH, is to pay us a visit, and lecture in our City Hall, on or about May 21st. It were an idle task to say much in reference to his capability as a popular lecturer. His reputation as the foremost Temperance advocate of the world has been established for more than twenty years.

The examination of the public schools of the city took place, as announced, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. An unusually large number of visitors was present, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made by the different pupils. It is highly gratifying that our public schools are in such a satisfactory condition as they are at present.

The following are the "probabilities" for the month of May given in Mr. Vennor's Almanac for 1877:—

"A warm summer-like rather than spring-like month, with early dust in the roads. There are indications of a good deal of rain for the approaching summer; but this will in all probability set in later in the season. The month will be on the whole a warm one, and the advance of vegetation will be rapid, the winter frosts not having entered the ground to any depth."

We are pleased to see that the Hon. Mr. Crawford has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be out.

PROF. PRATT is to open his Academy in Fredericton on Monday. The professor has just closed a very successful engagement in St. John, where he had a class of 384 members. From the flattering testimonials presented to him wherever he has visited, and from the universal recommendation of the Press, we should judge that his system of training the horse is one that will commend itself to everyone. His Academy is located on Carleton Street extension near the Police Office.

While a little girl, aged 13 years, daughter of Mr. Edward Beals, of Bear River, was boiling sap in a sugaring camp, on Monday last, 16th inst., her dress unfortunately caught fire. As the flames gathered around her and scorched her body, in her terror the little girl had presence of mind sufficient to run to the brook, a short distance off, and roll herself in it. But by this time her clothes were nearly burned off, and her body, limbs and arms were badly burned. On Wednesday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the poor child succumbed to the effects of her injuries, after much suffering.—*Digby Courier.*

A certain physician on the public square in Cleveland has a large card hung up in his office with these words printed thereon "Book agents and pedlers charged $5 an hour for conversation." The other day a book agent came, and was just beginning a rigmarole about "the latest and best work on——" when the physician pointed to the card. He read the words over but once, when he handed the physician a $5 bill, and was about to commence operations again, when the man of medicine said: "Take a chair, please, and keep your money. Hand me your subscription book." He has now bought a brace of Derringers.

## WAR NEWS.

MONDAY.

A despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Peru on Sunday says: The Sultan while hoping for peace definitely decided today to go to the Danube and take command of the troops in case of war.

The London *Post* understands that the English Mediterranean fleet will shortly be reinforced by the channel squadron.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* states that the manifesto by Roumania to be published immediately after Russia's is to effect that Roumania acts in alliance with Russia.

According to advices from the Russian frontier, the Czar's troops are moving very slowly, on account of bad roads and weather.

The *Standard's* despatch from Vienna reports that the Roumanian troops occupy Ottenitza, opposite Tutrakan; Gurgoe, opposite Rustchuk; and Karaos, opposite Silistria, under Russian commanders, in order to permit the Russian forces to concentrate between Braila and Ismaila. At Kroija 20,000 Roumanians are forming reserve corps. A portion of the Turkish flotillo is taking position ot Hirzouna, near Galatz, where the Turks expect the Russians will try to cross the Danube. The Servian Government sent troops to Gladova to disarm the Servian volunteers who refuse to disband. The Servian corps of observation is forming on the Timok.

The conviction has gradually dawned that a far larger force is required for the task Russia has before her than was at first prepared. If the news from St. Petersburg is to be trusted, the order for the mobilization of the whole army was decided on before the Czar left St. Petersburg. Since the troops in Bessarabia began to move toward the frontier a general movement of Russian forces has begun southward and westward.

The Russian *Charge d' Affaires* and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and Consulate leave Constantinople this evening for Odessa.

Italy has called out two reserve contingents.

Turkey demands Servia to take part in the war.

The occupation of Jassy by Russian troops is confirmed, and every arrangement made for their passage through Roumanian territory.

The Porte has called on Servia for leave to occupy the frontier at Gladova to prevent the passage of the Russians.

A Vienna despatch says that at a military conference Saturday it was suggested that Austria should not occupy Bosnia if the tranquility of Servia is certain. If Servia shows the slightest tendency to insurrection it is probable that an Austrian army will at once cross the frontier.

Fighting in the Miriadite country is suspended. The Turks are unable to advance because of the badness of the roads and the want of supplies. There are 2,000 sick in the hospitals at Scutari.

TUESDAY.

The first Russian detachment crossed the Roumanian frontier yesterday at Bestinak. Roumania having received no preliminary notice yields to superior force, and her troops will fall back to avoid a conflict.

The Czar's manifesto in substance says his aim has been to give Russia peace and protect the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, but the Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal to give any guarantee for the protection of its Christian subjects, and, by its haughty indifference to all efforts through the medium of the protocol, compels Russia to proceed to more decisive acts. In closing he says: "In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier. (Signed)

ALEXANDER."

A correspondent at Kichereff says the advance corps for the passage of the Preth will be 25,000 strong, including cavalry.

A Tischenew despatch says the roads are fast drying up, and in a week will be in good condition for the movement of troops.

Prince Gortschakoff circular, after reviewing the progress of the negotiations ending in Turkey's refusal to accept the protocol, has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey. You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia whose peaceable development is impeded, by the constant trouble in the East, His Majesty is convinced that he at the same time represents the views of Europe. (Signed)

GORTSCHAKOFF."

Gortschakoff, in a note to-day to Turkish Charge d'Affairs, assures him that the Ottoman subjects residing in Russia, who desir to remain, may be assured of the full protection of the laws.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Derby said: "I believe that in endeavoring to maintain peace, under the conditions that actually existed, we were engaged in an impossible problem."

After the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, Abdul Kerim will send a large force of Circassians to destroy the railway.

Abdul Kerim has been recalled to Constantinople, on the petition of several officers.

The impressiion is daily gaining ground that Turkey will have to apply coercion to Roumania. To accomplished the wreck of this Principality, Turkey has collected twenty thousand Circassians, who will be converted into Bashi Bzouks and turned loose upon the defenceless peope of that Province. The horrors of Batak will be more than equalled. If this occurs Germany will become an active ally of Russia, for the pride of the German Empire is centered upon keeping Hozenzollern, Prince Charles, upon the Roumanian Throne. Turkey's fate will than be sealed for all time.

The London *Standard's* correspondent aboard a Danube steamer reports the Turks have made a great movement from Widdin towards Rustchuk in boats towed by steamers. It is reported, however, they were brought back by night. The Turkish preparations for the defence of the Danube by means of gun-boats, iron-clads, etc., are most formidable.

The Turkish troops are well armed and are in good spirits and condition, although dysentary has appeared among them.

A Vienna telegram says the immediate object of Russia's advance into Roumania is to protect the railway bridge at Boluschani, where the first collision is expected. If the Turks succeed in destroying that bridge, the Russians would have difficulty in procuring supplies.

The Turks are leaving Widdin in great haste in the direction of Dobrudscha, where they appear to expect the principal Russian attack.

A Moscow despatch says that after the promulgation of the Czar's manifesto, the municipality voted funds to provide a thousand beds for the wounded, and an additional million roubles for hospital appliances.

WEDNESDAY.

A Russian imperial order was promulgated to-day declaring Bessarabia, the district of Kherson, and the provinces of Taurida and the Crimea in a state of siege.

Safvet Pasha, replying to the Czar's manifesto, has sent a circular despatch to the great Powers, protesting against the declaration of war, and pointing out the efforts of Turkey to improve the position of the Christians and satisfy the demands of the Powers. In the absence of any provocation on the part of Turkey, Safvet Pasha declares the Porte at last understands Russia's attack, and consequently appeals to the Treaty of Paris and the mediation guarantees of the powers.

Ships arriving at Odessa will be boarded at the Middle Fountain, the master and crew will be obliged to go below, and a Russian crew will navigate the ship to or from Odessa.

Russian troops have crossed the frontier of Asiatic Turkey at Alexandropole on the road to Kars.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, several Christian members protested against Russia's assertion that she declared war for the protection of Christians in Turkey, whom they declared do not desire the protection of Russia, and were ready to take part in the defence of the country.

Yesterday 15,000 Russians occupied the railway bridge at Barboschi. Up to yesterday evening 50,000 Russians had entered Roumania. The Turks up to that time remained perfectly passive on the banks of the Danube. The Roumanian army has retired from the Danube into the interior, where it is divided into two bodies, one at Bucharest and the other at Karejova.

The inhabitants on the banks of the Danube are fleeing into the interior of Roumania.

Two British gunboats have entered the Danube, and one is anchored off Galatz.

A Bucharest correspondent says a telegram from the Austrian Consul announces that 12,000 Russians have occupied Galatz and Braila, securing an important railway bridge

The Turks are throwing up vast earth works at Rustchuck, where there are two lines of defence.

A Vienna correspondent says a fight is imminent near Barboschso for the railroad bridge over the River Sereth. The Turks unaccountably missed the opportunity of forestalling the Russians in seizing the bridge, and the Russians are now prepared to defend it. The Turkish gunboats have entered the river to destroy the bridge.

The Russians will continue crossing the Pruth, by four pontoon bridges, for the next five days.

It is announced from Tiflis that the Russian Circassian army commenced operations, today, by marching in two columns toward Erzeroum and Botourn.

It is reported that the Roumanians are every where retreating from their positions along the Danube, while the Russians are hastening to replace them. Kalafat particularly is mentioned as one of the places which has been evacuated by all Roumanian troops to go to Bucharest. Even if not much credit can be attached to the report that a misunderstanding has already arisen between the Russian commanders and the Roumanian authorities, this backward movement would indicate that there is no intention of cooperating with the Russians, but that all Roumanian forces are being collected to act according to circumstances.

The Porte asked Servia to permit Turkish troops to traverse Servian territory in order to cross the Danube between Gladona and Radojevatz. The Government replied that a strict neutrality would be observed, unless the Turks violated or crossed the Servian frontier.

THURSDAY.

The Porte's request for the mediation of the Great Powers has been completely unsuccessful.

A battle has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins. The latter were defeated and the former advanced on Nicsics. The Miridites were utterly routed. The Turks are preparing to march in the direction of Debrudshe to receive the Russian attack. The Russians have taken Galetz and occupy Belgrade.

The Turkish authorities recommend to newspapers to observe moderation in their comments on passing events.

In the Mosques the Musselmans are advised to keep cool and on good terms with their Christian fellow citizens.

Two British gunboats entered the Danube, and one is anchored off Galutz. So far no shot has been fired.

The Turks have not yet made any movement to occupy Kalafat, Gimgero, Alberitza, or Marguetta, on the left bank of the Danube.

The Russians continue to enter Roumania via Belgrade, Leora and Jassey. The Russian headquarters will be transferred to Jassey in a few days.

The *Standard's* special despatch says the Turks crossed the Danube on Wednesday at several points and sent out flying corps to destroy the railways before the advance of the Russians.

Kalafat has been evacuated. All Roumanian troops go to Bucharest.

The Turkish troops, it is reported, have occupied Kalafat.

Not a shot had been fired up to five o'clock yesterday. The greater part of the Russian troops are moving in the direction of Botgrad, to apparently secure the passage through Dobnudscha, which, it is stated, is expected to be the object of the principal attack, though it is doubtful if the Turks can prevent the passage of the Russian army.

The telegraph between Roumania and Turkey is interrupted.

The Powers will probably make no attempt at mediation until one or two serious engagements are fought on the Danube. It is certain Germany will take a more active part than heretofore in any new negotiation. The Danube Commission will meet at Galatzi on May 7th and endeavor to induce both combatants to keep the river open to neutral navigation.

Turkey's reply to the Russian manifesto, after quoting the eighth article of the treaty of Paris, says: "Although it is not the Ottoman government which threatens, in order to avoid all misunderstanding it applies to the signatory powers to use their good offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed, by applying the article before mentioned and thus putting an end to the dangerous tension affecting the relations of two states." The Porte expresses the conviction that the friendly powers, true to the feeling of benevolent interest which they have never ceased to manifest to the Ottoman Empire, will seize the opportunity to arrest the outbreak of a great war.

Safaet Pasha has addressed the following despatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London. The first engagement has just been fought at Mchurnkson, near Batowm. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout with the loss of 800.

A despatch from Ragusa states that the Prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the powers accusing the Turks of having broken off negotiations because Montenegro required that refugees from Herzegovina should be restored to their homes and the Kutchi prisoners liberated The Prince declares that alone without allies, but relying on the abnegation of his subjects, he will defend his territory. If defeated he trusts Christian Europe to save the women and children.

The papers here report an engagement on the Asiatic frontier, near Ardahan, and the Russians compelled to fall back.

Fresh skirmishing has occurred at Gumro, but no important engagement has been fought.

It is expected that a stage of siege will soon be proclaimed in Constantinople.

The number of Russians who entered Roumania is estimated at 80,000. They are concentrating at Barboshi.

No Russians have crossed the Sereth or the Danube. This confirms the report that the Russians are apparently advancing upon Dubrodscha.

The Turkish Charge d'Affaires and the staff of the Embassy left St. Petersburg this morning.

The municipality of St. Petersburg have decided to open subscriptions for the Russian wounded.

A Bucharest correspondent says there are says there are 70 Turkish battalions of all arms in the Wsddin district, which average eight hundred men each. All foreign officers and soldiers are not paid at all.

The *Journal Yachta*, the Russian Admiralty organ, admits the impossibility of the Russian Black Ses fleet opposing the Turkish iron clads, but says: "The Turks will be unable to effect a landing, as all accessible points are being protected by fortifications and torpedoes. The Turks will be in the same position as the French were in the Baltic in 1870. As the Turks will constantly have to detach part of their fleet to fetch supplies from the Bosphorus, opportunities may arise for the Russian torpedo boats to do effective service.

It is rumored that the Khedive will send the Sultan 18,000 men.

The Russian telegraphic agency announces that the Roumanian Parliament will declare war against Turkey.

All Turkish vessels will be embargoed by Russia on the 1st of May.

The British fleet at Malta is to proceed eastward.

It is stated that the Turkish commanders in Scutari and Herzegovinia have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro.

Hassan Pasha telegraphs from Batowm that the second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who inflicted considerable loss on the Russians, the latter being unable to advance.

FRIDAY.

First battle may be expected at Tultscha in Dobmudscha, where an attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube may be looked for shortly.

A Perth special says it is feared that a Russian column has passed over the Danube near Gladowa.

Turkey has protested against Russia's entering Roumania before her declaration of war could reach Turkey as contrary to rules universally observed by civilized states.

War with Persia is expected in Turkey.

Turkish forces are very weak at the camp of Dubrawa. Four hundred men died within two months. At Trebinji there is a garrison of 2000 healthy men and 800 sick. About half the troops are Asiatics, who fell very rapidly.

Germany intends to put into commission several additional men-of-war.

The *Advertiser* understands that declaration of neutrality will immediately be promulgated, forbidding British subjects aiding either belligerent.

The Turkish fleet is bombarding Chefketie.

A late despatch reiterates the report that the Turks have occupied Kalafat. Osmian Pasha addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Kalafat, assuring them that they need not fear,—the Turks will occupy the town as friends.

The Grand Vizier notified Servia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladowa on account of the approach of the Russians, Servia replied that she well resist by force of arms any attempt at the occupation of Gladowa.

Spain will send an iron-clad squadron to Levant.

There is a report that Italy intends to occupy Albania as soon as Austria enters Bosnia. The Austrians part of the plain is believed in quite beyond question, and will be undertaken purely on humanitarian motives.

A telegram from Erzeroum says that the Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batowm and Bagazid. The Turks are advancing toward Alexandripol in three columns, and a battle is expected.

It is reported that the battle at Tchurakson, in which the Russians lost eight hundred men, was resumed to-day.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued an order to his troops, saying, "We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake." He says that all the peaceable inhabitants of every sect and nationality shall be sacred, that nothing shall be taken by the army without payment, and that severe discipline shall be maintained.

The Russians continue to concentrate at Barboschi. The railways are interrupted by floods.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill authorizing requisitions for the army.

The *Political Correspondence* despacth from Bucharest states thrt the Czar's Adjutant General has arrived there with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles, explaining and apologizing for the entry of the Russians into Roumania before the meeting of the Deputies.

The Russians have occupied Glurgevo on the Danube.

Renewed fighting near Batowm, according to accounts received here, has resulted unfavorably for the Russians.

The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurrections, and the Servian and Montenegro declarations of war, were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence.


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