

The Vicksburg Herald

Thursday Morning, April 25.

The little towns are falling into the wake of the larger cities. Clarksville has a church scandal.

Cookling beat himself out very thin in that "interview"—in fact so thin that the people begin to see through him.

The needs and wants of the South seem to be entirely lost sight of by Democratic Congressmen of the North in their anxiety to re-elect themselves.

The trade in American beef is assuming immense proportions. All the spare space in steamers sailing from Canadian ports has been engaged for the shipment of cattle from this time until August.

The shrinkage of values to a gold basis, short credits, heavy rents, high living, palace stores, bad debts, unsalable stocks, are telling on commercial houses all over the country, hence, the innumerable failures of the last few weeks. These are a sign, however, that the country is straightening up, crippled firms being weeded out, and business preparing for a new, fresh, clean start, next Fall in the legitimate branches of trade.

When the "Delta" paper sees the Cotton Exchange "Jetties" looming up, and all along the river from Terrapin Neck down to Tuckahoe, he will look dazed and amazed. In fact, he will think the Cotton Exchange composed of long staple hydrographical scientific edifices. And it is!—[Port Gibson Reveille.

Our funny friend of the Reveille has exhausted the supply of small ammunition prepared for and used upon our sister city of Natchez with such terrible effect, in the past year or so, and yet he is not happy. He has, it seems, refilled his cartridge-box, reloaded his fowling-piece, and now essays to bring down more game. Vicksburg and her Cotton Exchange, etc., have again aroused his sporting propensities, and they must prepare, perforce, to come down. The serious consequences, to Natchez and her narrow-gauge railroad, of a similar attack from the Reveille, makes us tremble for Vicksburg. Port Gibson has too much editor for a small town.

After repeated attacks upon the President by their most prominent leaders, and in the face of the Cookling interview, the Republicans of Congress, in caucus assembled, have decided not to break with Hayes, and the latter is, therefore, master of the situation. This attitude of affairs is easily accounted for. The Republicans recognize the fact that their party is doomed to irretrievable destruction if they do not obtain control of the next House of Representatives. Alluding to this, the Cincinnati Times says: "That is our only safeguard; and that we can easily do if the President will give us a living chance. Here in Ohio alone, we should change the present political complexion of at least three, if not four Districts, and it will not be a difficult task, provided only our own party managers start us in the right way. But we must have no such blunders as that committed at Cleveland last year. We must make the fight not either for or against the President, but for the Republican party." There will be a desperate effort to capture the next House, and in those States where Democracy is too strong to be fought openly, all sorts of tickets will be put in the field, such as "Citizens," "Nationals," "Prohibition," etc., against which the reins of discipline must be drawn sharply and tightly.

STILL another scandal at the Yale College Junior Exhibition. The oration which took the second prize last week, and came near taking the first, was cribbed almost bodily from two of the prize orations of 1869. They happened to be on file in the library, and the authors happened to be in the audience; so that orator will never pass a Professor's cow sky-blue again, in New Haven at least. Some years ago, another Junior came to grief through injudiciously shooting off his eloquent mouth charged with thunder stolen from the late lamented Hon. Henry L. Deming, who was in the audience. Nor is it long since, at another Eastern College, a young student passed off on the Judge a chapter of Bunke on "Civilization" as his own work, and took a prize. In his case, however, the Judge might be said to be *particeps criminis*, inasmuch as they failed to recognize the matter, with which they should have been familiar, or to suspect that anything was wrong when such matter was spouted off by an unlicked cub in his teens. It is probable that all of these young men would have considered it "inconceivable with a sense of honor" to give away a comrade suspected of being concerned in a basing outrage.

ENGLISH agents are buying for the British army about 200 horses per week in Clinton, Essex and St. Lawrence counties of this State and in Vermont. —[New York Star.

There will be time enough after the passage of the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill to discuss the question of its Eastern terminus, and we have deprecated the agitation of the subject, believing that the Press should bend its whole energies to the securing of favorable legislation. But we may mention, as a matter of news, that the leading papers of Northern Texas favor Vicksburg as the terminus. The Fort Worth Democrat considers that the interests of Texas lie with Vicksburg, for the reason that this would make a direct line from the Mississippi river to and through Texas, and also make a competing line through the Southern States to the North and East, while there is already an outlet by way of the Iron Mountain and Memphis and Little Rock roads to Memphis and the East by either Louisville or Chattanooga. By that route the road would only pass through two Southern States on this side of the Mississippi, while by Vicksburg it would form a great competing line through six States to reach the seaboard at Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia, or Charleston, and through seven to reach Norfolk, Baltimore, or New York. Surely, that line which passes through the most Southern territory will be of most benefit to the South, and looking at it from this point of view, the consideration of Vicksburg as the terminus ceases to be a mere local matter.

SENATOR HAYES made another one of that kind of Monday, on his resolution introduced on the 21st of March relative to the resumption of the Resumption Act. Taking his figures from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Senator made his point well, and stated it in his characteristic terse and forcible style. It is not oratory, but it is business, and between the two there can be little question which to prefer in such a place as the Senate and upon such a subject as finance. He proved that the paralysis of business throughout the country is the natural result of the contraction which is necessary to get ready for the exigencies of January 1, 1879. Already the National Banks have in their vaults as a reserve fund the enormous sum of \$220,000,000, a fund drawn from the circulation of the country by this necessity of resumption, and which, with other enormous sums withdrawn, leaves in circulation only \$350,000,000 of greenback and national bank paper. The operation of this necessity of resumption accumulates its disastrous effects each day as we approach the next year, and if it is allowed to continue the wheels of commerce must stop for want of the motive power of money. The Senator speaks always from the people's standpoint and like a tribune. —[Washington Capital.

The Honest-Money League.

Chicago Tribune.] The association of business men recently organized in this city under the name "Honest-Money League of the North-west," is doing an important work in promoting the organization of local leagues for the same purposes in any places that have become seriously affected with the fallacious teachings of the "Nationals" and other currency fanatics. The object of the League is mainly educational, and in the carrying out of this object one of the first things to be done was the preparation of such literature on the subject of money and currency as seemed to be required. The first step in this direction has been the preparation of a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, by the Secretary of the Association. It is a brief and comprehensive contribution to the discussion of the fundamental principles of the subject. It refers to the demands and threats of the inflationists, and then proceeds to show their folly, first by a consideration of the real nature and functions of money, and the superiority of the precious metals, and paper based on and redeemable in them, for use as currency; second, a historical review of the financial policy of our own Government from its foundation down to the present time. We can do no better than simply indicate the subjects treated, as the nature of the argument does not admit of condensation: Paper Money in the Federal Convention; Paper Money Under the Federal Government from its Organization till 1862; History of Our War Currency; Were Greenbacks Issued as Money or as a Form of Loan? Were Greenbacks Intended to Pay 5-20 Bonds? The Question of Resumption; Greenbacks and Import Duties; National Banks—Objections to and Advantages of Them; Contraction of Currency; Real Cause of the Panic; the "Money Power"; debt is not Wealth; Why United States Bonds Are not Taxed; Bondholders Are not Public Enemies; Is Gold a Coward or Relic of Barbarism? These points are discussed with a mass of historical testimony from the speeches and writings of our most eminent statesmen, extracts from Congressional debates, official reports, court decisions, etc. The pamphlet throughout deals with practical and historical facts, and says but little of abstractions or theories; and is, on the whole, one of the best arguments against the "absolute-money" demagogues that has yet appeared. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and can be obtained by simply addressing the "Honest Money League," Chicago.

LIVING at European hotels is dear; but dying is dearer, as witness the bill of \$1,400 for "injury to room" brought in by the thrifty proprietor of the Hotel de l'Univers, of Aix-les-Bains, against the executors of a man who died there of a non-contagious disease.

Hanging of Polish Physicians.

DUCKPORT, La., April 14, 1878.

Ma. Editor—The following I translate from the Vienna Tagesblatt:

"MURDER OF PHYSICIANS BY THE RUSSIANS.—The town of Sophia being occupied by Russian soldiery, the Turks left a number of their sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the surgeons in full confidence remained with their patients—Russia having solemnly accepted the laws laid down at Geneva a few years ago recognizing the inviolable character of physicians during war time. In the Sophia hospital there were five physicians. Four of them being Austrian subjects and simply serving as physicians in the Turkish army with full permission from their own Government, considered, of course, that they had no cause to fear. Nevertheless, three of them whose distinctive Polish names attracted attention, were arrested at their posts in spite of the Austrian passports and diplomas, and the fourth, Dr. Gihardt, whose name, from his German sound, at first saved him, was afterwards, on his Polish nationality being discovered, arrested and thrown into prison with them."

"The fifth Surgeon, Dr. Czerwinski, was also a Pole, but before entering the Turkish army he had secured himself under the protection of the British Embassy, and on the seizure of his colleagues he succeeded in obtaining protection for himself from the British Consul at Sophia. The Russians revenged themselves on his companions. Dr. Gihardt, in vain declared himself an Austrian subject, and as proof, referred to his brother, who is Secretary of the Imperial Supreme Court at Vienna, and proved that he never could have borne arms against Russia in the insurrection of 1863, as he was only thirteen years old then. He and his three colleagues were sentenced to be hanged by the Russian officers. Their execution was witnessed by Dr. Czerwinski, who immediately proceeded to Vienna to communicate to Sigismund Gihardt, the official already referred to, his brother's "last farewell." The Tagesblatt continues, "We have before us in a recent letter from a high official at Constantinople, a long list of murders committed by Russians on unarmed Poles, Hungarians, and Polish Jews."

Among other names that appear in the long line of murdered Poles, are the landed proprietor, Taczanowski, who was arrested in his laboratory while engaged in chemical experiments, and the young Koszowski, born in Turkey, son of the Director of Artillery in the Turkish service, and three brothers, Wallgorzki, of Cracow—in Austrian Poland—as well as the Hungarians, Toth, from Pesth, and Schunacher from Kaschan; Dr. Zogorski, in K-zanlik; Drs. Mizrynski and Bizozowski, in Sophia. Besides these there are about one hundred and fifty names of murdered men already reported. The matter has been presented for consideration to the Hungarian Diet by Baron Simony, in the German Reichstag by Dr. Komierowski, and in the British House of Commons by Mr. Owen Lewis, of Carlisle, and we hope that some gentleman will do humanity the justice and Poland the honor to present the question before the American Congress. Impelled by a just sympathy for my wretched and helpless countrymen, by a brotherly feeling for physicians such as is universal among medical men the world over, and by the instincts of one who has been a soldier to respect the life of an unarmed and defenseless man, I bring my humble view before the public, feeling that if my MS will have no other effect than to show to my fellow-Polanders that I have put my indignant protest on record against such terrible barbarism as this, under the garb and sanction of a war instituted for the relief of suffering Christianity, it will be a fact that will acquit me at the bar of conscience.

But I think that there are some men in America, and especially in the South, who can sympathize with men who are thus persecuted without a cause. The Poles are a few; their nation is small and trampled down by one of the most despotic and merciless monarchies on the earth, yet in the face of all this, no Nation that has ever struggled for freedom can look over Poland's history and say that there were no Polanders among her defenders in the days of danger.

They have always been ready to stake their lives on the chance of victory whenever the cause of justice and mankind seemed to need a friend or a champion. There are some names in American history, which like those at Sophia, bear the evidences of Polish origin—every school-boy has heard of Pulaski and Kosciusko.

It may be rather unjustifiable in the eyes of some for me to hope that Mississippi's honored son, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, will present this matter before the American Senate, and convince the world that Americans do not indorse such conduct on the part of the Russians; or any other men.

ST. ROZOWSKI, M.D.

ONE of those cheerful suits which make District Attorneys so anxious for re-election—pigeon-hole indictments found against the murderers of insurance canvassers—is raging in Brooklyn. A woman bought a house on mortgage, insured it in the mortgagee's interest, and conveyed it to her child. The house burned down; the woman undertook to prove loss for the mortgage; the company wouldn't accept her proposition. The mortgagee proffered proof; declined. The child's guardian has brought suit, and the company opposes that. The next thing will be for the company to assert that there was no house at all.

BECKER says that Mrs. Tilton's confession reminds him of the negro's saying to the guest at the hotel who asked him if that was the second bell, "No, sah; dat am de second ringin' of de first bell."

Hayes in the South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.

To the Editor of St. Louis Republician:

Having had occasion to visit quite a large number of the cities, towns and hamlets of the South, particularly in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and portions of Kentucky and Georgia, during the past two months, and during these peregrinations having assiduously sought from all classes information as to the feeling of the people toward the present administration, I must bear testimony that I have not heard any material complaints, but on the contrary, President Hayes is very generally lauded as a decidedly the best President since the surrender. Although he vetoed the silver bill, which the South stood almost a unit for, they cheerfully forgive that small peccadillo, and attribute it as an error of the head, rather than of the heart. For his sense of justice and resolution in putting into practice in the South, particularly, his order withdrawing the military and re-issuing the intelligence of the South to direct legislation and administer the laws, President Hayes has well secured the approbation and esteem of a generous and honorable people. The people of the South want tranquility; they don't want to be held on the gridiron of political torture, and that too by force of the bayonet. They want an opportunity to push forward and develop the material resources of the country, by fostering and encouraging all branches of industry and pursuits. The people care but little for either political party, only as a means for bettering their condition, by encouraging commerce and developing new industries; and in my opinion, judging from what I have heard and seen in the South, which ever political party gives the best evidence, in good faith, of administering the government honestly in the interest of all the people, irrespective of class, that party will receive the support of the thinking and intelligent voters of the South. The day has past to cry out Ku-Klux, and that the people of the South want to pay the "rebels" debt. All this is sheer nonsense. Since the withdrawal of the military from the South, far less disorder prevail than in any section of the North, and, judging from my own experience, a man is more secure in person and property in the South now than in the North. And all this is attributable to Hayes' Southern policy.

H. H. Mc'ASS.

A Reminiscence of General Breckinridge.

State Senator Johnston, of Kentucky.] The most prominent events of his life have passed into history. I will mention one, however, which was clouded by the smoke of battle that it probably escaped the historian's eye. That is, an early day in the history of the Civil War, he was assigned to duty in the Valley of Virginia with a command, including that of General Breckinridge, of less than fifty thousand men, for the purpose of entertaining Sheridan's forces, numbering over forty thousand, and keeping them away from Richmond. We had many desperate encounters in which I had opportunity to admire the skill, courage, coolness and daring of General Breckinridge. At the last battle of Winchester, after fighting all day, the two armies seemed by mutual consent to rest a moment for the final struggle. The smoke of battle drifted in our immediate front, at close range, an army large enough to annihilate the handful of men opposite to them. The prospect was demoralizing—disorder and destruction. It was a supreme moment. General Breckinridge seized it and rode boldly out in front, and along the lines between the armies within point-blank range of ten thousand hostile muskets. He did not grasp a standard and wave it aloft, or draw and flourish his sword. He simply moved along with the companies and majesty of a god, while two armies looked on with breathless homage. When he returned to our lines and quietly ordered the retreat, it was executed with precision and deliberation, our little army presenting an impassable wall of fire which the assaults of the enemy were powerless to break.

Ho! pretty page with the dimpled chin, that never hath known the barber's shear, go on with your mooning by night and your dreaming by day, for the ideal one is sure to turn up in the fullness of time. The last case of manifest destiny is reported from the city of Evansville, Ind. A physician soon after leading his bride to the altar, wrote a letter to a college friend in northern Georgia, informing him of what had happened, and advising him, after the manner of a bridegroom, to go and do likewise.

The rising young lawyer replied from Newman, Ga., that he would be very happy to marry if he could only meet his ideal; and then followed a pen picture of the woman for whom his soul languished, all the mental and physical charms which found a place in his appreciation being duly mentioned in the description. While passing along Main street one day months afterwards, the physician happened to see a young lady of exquisite beauty and rare intelligence, and like a flash he recognized her as the embodiment of the lawyer's dream. He made inquiries at once and learned that she lived in Kentucky, and was visiting some friends in Evansville; and subsequently he procured, without her knowledge, one of her photographs and sent it to the promising young lawyer.

This gentleman was pleased with the counterfeit presentment, and acknowledged by the next mail, that it was indeed the face of his ideal. Subsequently, he paid a visit to her father's house in Owensboro, and presented letters of introduction from Messrs. Stephens and Hill; and after a short courtship, destiny had her way, the marriage ceremony being performed in the Baptist Church of the town late last week.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THERE is not likely to be much enthusiasm over the Shah's second visit to Europe. He cannot be called handsome, his manners are not engaging, when he quits a lodging the proprietor sells the furniture at a low valuation, and, worst of all, there is an awful suspicion that his diamonds are not all genuine. It remains to be seen whether he will cheerfully observe to the Emperor William, "Why don't you strangle that old she-camel and take ten or fifteen of those young girls!" The "old she-camel" thus alluded to was the Empress Augusta.

A Life-Insurance Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—In the case of Mary Stockton vs. Continental Insurance Company, a verdict was rendered for defendants. The plaintiff's husband had visited Liberia, contrary to stipulations of policy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on Senate bill to encourage and protect the shipping interest, and to revive American commerce. He stated the bill should have originated in the House of Representatives, and therefore moved that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

The two bills reported by Mr. Matthews from the Committee on Railroads, on the 19th of March, the first to authorize the Southern Pacific Company to extend its railroad and telegraph line easterly from its present eastern terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, and to aid in the building of the same, which was reported without recommendation, and the second amendatory and supplementary to the Act of March 31, 1871, to incorporate the Texas Pacific railroad, and to aid in its construction, which was reported favorably, were both laid over upon objection to their present consideration made by Edmunds.

ANNULING A TERRITORIAL LAW.

The Senate bill to disapprove and annul an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, passed on the 18th of January, 1875, by a two-thirds vote of both houses over the veto of the Governor of said Territory, the Act being to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Garland from the Committee on Territories said the Committee unanimously agreed to the report in favor of annulling the Act as it violated section 1889 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which prohibited Territorial Legislatures from granting private charters for special privileges. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE.

Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide for ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Rea, of Missouri, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the North Louisiana Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Ouachita river at Monroe, and across the Red river at Shreveport. Passed. After a short discussion, the House passed (yeas 243, nays 2, Butler of Massachusetts, and Lynd of Wisconsin.) the Thurman funding bill. Recess till 7:30.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Nominations—Geo. L. Smith, Collector of Customs at New Orleans. Confirmations—Consuls—Ford, at La Union, Salvador; Esten, Amsterdam; Shaw, Manchester; Wasson, at Quebec; Howell, Toronto. Collector of Customs, House, St. Augustine. Postmasters: Burton, Bainbridge, Georgia; Billingsley, Marion, Ala.

Investigating the Louisiana Log Seizures.

LAKE CHARLES, April 23.—Commissioners Adams and Hall opened the log seizure investigation at the Court-house this morning. Carter was present and represented by A. C. Lewis, Esq. Commissioner Adams announced that Gen. Sewell, as accuser, would be allowed to examine and cross-examine witnesses and have every facility to sustain his charges. Sewell presented additional charges against Carter; also against Gainey, another Government official in Calcasieu. Carter's counsel protested and contended that the investigation should be restricted to the charges made by Sewell, at Washington. Commissioner Adams decided to receive and investigate all charges against all Government officials here, provided they were presented now, saying the Commissioners were instructed to make a full and impartial investigation of all alleged misconduct of Government officials in connection with the Calcasieu log seizures, and they would make it. Sewell says he is fully satisfied with the action taken by Commissioners, the latter evidently intend to do justice by all parties interested.

Expressmen's Aid Society—Third Day's Session.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were discussed, and the majority report was adopted.

A tribute to the memory of the late Alvan Adams, founder of Adams Express Company, was offered by Mr. Osborne, of Mobile, and adopted unanimously. It expresses excited esteem and appreciation for his high character, personal virtues, and profound feeling of sorrow at the loss occasioned by Mr. Adams' death.

The President stated that in consequence of the death of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, between which service and the Express Company had always existed pleasant intimacy, he would call for the reading of the resolutions already prepared expressive of the high esteem in which Mr. Orton was held by the Association. Mr. H. B. Plant, President of the Southern Express Company, rose and paid high tribute to the memory of the deceased President. A motion to adopt the resolutions was then unanimously carried, with an additional motion that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Storm in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va. April 24.—There was a heavy wind, rain and hail-storm in this section today. One end of Bellaire Goblet works was blown down. A number of persons were slightly, and several seriously injured; two reported killed.

FOREIGN.

Current Notes.

LONDON, April 24.—A letter from Bucharest reports that the Russians have unsuccessfully attempted to destroy the powder factory at Bucharest, and that twelve persons were killed. The report is not credited.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The Agency Reuse confirms the report of the return of Grand Duke Nicholas.

LONDON, April 24.—The Standard announces that twelve Russian engineer officers, who were recently at Rome, have started for the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

It is announced that the German Ambassador will visit the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent hears that Russia, fearing the Turks will permit the English to occupy the forts on the Bosphorus in the event of war, has asked Germany to guarantee a line of demarcation during negotiations. Prince Bismarck is considering the request.

LONDON, April 24.—A Reuter from Constantinople says 20,000 irregulars in the District of Batoum refuse to lay down their arms.

ROME, April 24.—The Fanfulla states that Italy has notified England of her disposition to support the latter's demand concerning the laying of the treaty before the Congress, provided England states her views regarding the system to be introduced in Bulgaria. Germany and Italy have both taken steps to induce England to make a statement of her views before continuing military measures.

Opinion at St. Petersburg—Little Hope for Peace.

LONDON, April 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following: "The report that Prince Bismarck intends to abandon all further attempts at conciliation is believed. In well-informed circles but little confidence is placed in ultimate success of negotiations. The Journal Des St. Petersburg is also dependent about the result of negotiations."

Russians Going to Church at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas has informed the Porte and Greek patriarchs that a number of Russian officers and men will attend divine service at Constantinople on Sunday. The Grand Duke requests that a number of Greek Churches in the Capital may be available, so that soldiers can be distributed among them.

The Russians Willing for an Agreement, but England's Exactions may Lead to War.

LONDON, April 24.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the News says the suggestion for a preliminary conference has been adopted in principle, and an agreement seems assured in regard to the time required for the withdrawal of the Russian army and British fleet to Adrianople and Bessika Bay, respectively. The English Cabinet, however, is raising other difficulties in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles and submission of the entire treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. The conviction gains ground that she is determined on war.

Sad Condition of Bulgaria—A "Disinterested" Suggestion.

LONDON, April 24.—The Times in a leading editorial says: "While Europe is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom to Eastern lands, the Christians and Mussulmans in Bulgaria are flying at each other's throats. The whole country south of the Balkans, notwithstanding the presence of the Russian army, is in the condition which shocked Europe and convulsed England two years ago. Russia, for the moment, seems as powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no single power can do alone."

Negotiation Difficulties.

LONDON, April 24.—Though the principle of the withdrawal of Russians and English from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted, the knotty point as to the distances to be discussed, and the difficulties in the way of such solution are so great many critics believe that an arrangement is hopeful, while the Pall Mall Gazette and other English journals characterize the proposal as a Bismarckian joke. The Times, however, believes the principle being accepted, adjustment of details ought not to be impossible. The Times also says it is informed that Prince Bismarck is still making efforts independently of those relating to the retirement of Russian troops and British ships from near Constantinople, to find a basis for a meeting of the Congress.

Mutinous Colored Sailors.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Last night the American bark Bengal, Captain Loring, arrived at this port with four colored sailors in irons for mutiny. It is said they commenced soon after leaving Liverpool, and incited the whole crew, which was colored, till they were ironed. They were brought before Commissioner Adams Wednesday morning, when the prosecution made a clear case against them. They asked till to-morrow to show their innocence, and were sent to the parish prison for the night. These colored sailors have heretofore been employed on British ships, where, Capt. Loring says, they became demoralized by the influence of Pillsbury's ideas.

Illness of Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

BREITENBURG, April 24.—Bismarck was taken ill to-day at Friedersruh, with erysipelas in the loins. His usual physician has been summoned from Wiesbaden.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Prince Gortschakoff is quite ill and very feverish. His physicians will not be able to pronounce the nature and extent of his illness until evening.