

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

BORN & PRINTED, Etc. and Proprietors.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Iowa and Nebraska.

A soap factory is soon to be started at Tecumseh.

Francis D. Moulton, says Iowa is destined to be the greatest dairy State in the Union.

Leroy Rathburn, aged 19, accidentally and fatally shot himself in Hancock county, Iowa, March 31st.

Des Moines, Iowa, is to have a grand blue ribbon procession in June. It is expected that 20,000 persons will be in the procession.

Seventeen Irish families from Scranton Pa., settled in Holt county a few days ago, and 100 more families are expected soon on the same place.

On the 2d of April, Cornelius Donohue, while intoxicated, fell through a bridge at Sioux City, injuring himself so severely that he cannot recover.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell has resigned the Membership of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and Major H. L. Merrill has been appointed to his position.

It is said that Niobrara, Nebraska, is full of new faces looking for locations. The prospects of that young city are brighter than ever before in its history.

The town council of Maquoketa, Iowa, ordered all saloons closed and hereafter no liquor will be permitted to be sold either within the town, or within two miles of it.

For the past few weeks the Burlington & Missouri Railroad has brought a daily average of 600 immigrants into Nebraska; and for four months past the land sales of the company have averaged about 20,000 acres per month.

A few night ago a couple of masked robbers attempted to murder Father Henry Congrove, at his home in Davenport. The mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the villains, and Father Congrove's congregation offer \$2,000 more.

Joseph Hathaway, was arrested in Des Moines, April 4th, on a charge of complicity with Reuben Proctor, in the murder of Magie Cading, in Warren county, some time since and for which, it will be remembered, Proctor was hanged by a mob.

Frank Henry, sixteen years old, claiming to be a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, has been sentenced, at Washington, to two years in the penitentiary at Ft. Madison, for assault with intent to commit manslaughter. Whiskey was the cause.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 head of cattle in Nebraska, west of the 100th meridian, representing over \$3,000,000 in capital-giving employment to 600 men, whose wages, not including board, amount to \$27,000 monthly, or \$316,000 per annum.

The Railroad Commission of Iowa met in Des Moines, April 4th, and elected John L. Cameron, of Burlington, Secretary. Mr. Cameron is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and is a civil engineer. Ex-Gov. C. C. Carpenter is President of the Commission.

On the 2d of March Geo. Oestreher, who has been a patient at the Mount Pleasant Insane Hospital, committed suicide at Oxford, Johnson county, by shooting the top of his head off. He put the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toe.

John C. Blahop, the man who killed Col. Baker in Colorado in 1875, was arrested a few days ago in Appanoose county, where he was working on a construction train. Warren Haines, of Mt. Sterling, will probably receive the reward of \$5,000, offered for the arrest of the murderer.

Joe Lamear, of Woodbury county, recently quarreled and fought with an old man named Janque, inflicting such severe injuries upon him as to cause his death in a few days. Lamear fled to Nebraska, but has been arrested and taken to Sioux City to answer to the charge of murder.

The city election of Dubuque, resulted in the Democratic ticket, the Mayor, Treasurer, Attorney, Marshal, Assessor and three of the five Aldermen. The Republicans elected the Recorder, Auditor and two Aldermen. W. J. Knight was elected Mayor, polling a majority of 1,023 votes over M. H. Moore, Greenback candidate.

On the evening of April 5th, Walter Grinnell, 13 years of age, son of L. F. Grinnell, one mile north of the city of Lincoln, Iowa, was found dead in his father's barn suspended by a rope around his neck. His death is only explained on the theory of playfully teasing a younger brother, who would look for him and affect a surprise. A noose was placed about the neck, and in adjusting it there must have been a slip from the snigger and strangulation ensued. The father of the boy is a cousin of Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

The following among other companies have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, at Des Moines: The co-operative store at Letterville, Louisa county—capital stock, \$10,000; the Excelsior Coal Company, Oklahoma—limit of capital stock, \$30,000; Marshalltown & Sioux City R. M. Company—capital stock, \$1,000,000; Republican Printing Company, Cedar Rapids—capital stock, \$10,000; Bagley Manufacturing Co., of Cedar county—capital stock, \$5,000.

The Supreme Court of Iowa, recently rendered a very important decision in regard to the liability of railroads for fire caused by sparks from engines. In the case in question the fire was communicated to a building from another building situated seventy feet distant, which was set on fire by a passing engine. The court below gave the plaintiff a verdict, and the Railroad Company appealed. The Supreme Court held that the court below was right in its decision.

A decision has been reached in the celebrated Graham grain case, at Davenport. Searles & Abbott, George W. Baker, Chandler, Brown & Co., and the Davenport National Bank, each separately claimed all the grain that was in Graham's warehouse, when he, Graham, went on a visit in the fall of 1875, for money advanced to Graham on warehouse receipts upon grain in the warehouse as security for the money advanced. The court decided that the title to the grain was in Graham, as against all the claimants, and that a warehouse receipt issued for grain in a warehouse, as security for money advanced to buy the grain with, was void.

Appropriations.

Table listing various appropriations for Iowa, including items like 'The following are the appropriations made by the last General Assembly of Iowa', 'Chap. 30—For the payment of expenses of committees appointed to visit State institutions', 'Chap. 45—To establish a central office for the weather service', etc.

School Fund Apportionment.

Table showing school fund apportionment by county, including columns for 'COUNTIES', 'Total', 'Per cent of total', and 'Per cent of population'. Lists counties like Adams, Appanoose, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Cass, Cedar, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Kearney, Keosauqua, Keosauqua, Lehigh, Lincoln, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, O'Brien, Osage, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has been sold at auction for \$2,750,000.

Rev. Dr. Geo. F. Seymour, has declined the Springfield, Ill., Bishopric.

A fire in Memphis, Tenn., April 6th, destroyed a wagon factory. Loss, \$30,000.

Holt & Bugbee, lumber dealers, Boston, have suspended. Liabilities, \$150,000.

Moss & Martin, cotton buyers, Vicksburg, have failed. Liabilities, \$100,000; no assets.

At Chester, Pa., April 5th, Clemens Lloyd, aged forty, killed his wife and then hung himself.

At Westfield, Mass., April 3d, James Kearney fatally shot John Wilson. Cause, whisky and jealousy.

Rev. A. P. Adams has been suspended for one year by the Methodist Episcopal Conference on charges of heresy.

At Wilmington, Del., on the night of April 5th, Mr. Thomas, a blacksmith, killed his wife and himself. Whisky was the cause.

The New England Methodist Conference recently held at Westfield, Mass., voted not to admit ministers, in future, who use tobacco.

A candy factory explosion in Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago, caused the death of several persons and destroyed \$30,000 worth of property.

The Greenback State Convention, held at Portland, Oregon, April 5th, placed a State ticket in the field. M. Wilkins was nominated for Governor.

The home of J. J. Winegardner, a farmer, of Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and \$8,000 in currency stolen.

Two men, Patrick and John Rielly, brothers, went over Niagara Falls in a boat April 1st. Cause, a broken car.

On the night of April 3d a fire in Mobile, destroyed several buildings with their stocks. Loss, \$85,000; insurance, \$5,000.

In the northern portions of Ohio, the severe frosts on the nights of the 24th and 25th of March, seriously damaged the fruit crops.

Henry Crouch, his wife and two children, of Detroit, Mich., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, near Augusta, Mich., on April 3d.

Ex-County Judge C. H. Sedgwick was arrested in Omaha, Neb., a few days ago, on a charge of embezzlement. His accounts are \$3,000 short.

The loss of property by the oil explosion at Stratford, April 5th, amounts to \$70,000. Seven more of the injured persons have died, and others are still in a critical condition.

On the evening of April 6th, a fifty horse-power boiler in a stamping factory, in Cambridge, Mass., exploded, killing three men, fatally wounding another, and wounding six more badly.

The legislature of California has adjourned. One of its last acts was to pass a bill authorizing the increase of the police force of San Francisco, by the addition of 350 men—making a total of 400.

William C. Poor, a tobaccoist, in Chicago, shot himself on the night of April 3d. He was formerly in business in Cincinnati and St. Louis, but retired with a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

The directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad elected—President, Robert Harris; Vice-President and General Manager, C. E. Perkins; Treasurers, Amos T. Hall; Assistant Treasurer, J. N. Dennison; Auditor, Geo. Tyson.

The Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, was robbed, April 2d, of \$7,500. A man engaged the attention of the cashier while a confederate entered the rear door, stepped into the vault and secured the money.

Ex-Congressman D. H. Duell, of Auburn, N. Y., arrested on a charge of defrauding a widow out of \$600 pension money, has been released on bail. Duell claims he can produce the receipt for the money.

The Well known Madame Rostell, an abortionist, committed suicide in New York, April 1st. She cut her throat in the bath tub with a long carving knife. Her case was to have been called in court that day.

A detective of Pinkerton's Agency in New York, March 30d, arrested three men and a woman charged with robbing, on January 3d, the office of James H. Young of \$300,000 in cash, certificates, bonds and stocks.

The coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, during the month of March was \$20,220 gold pieces, 1,133,700 silver pieces, including 1,001,800 new silver dollars and 600 base coin, the total representing a valuation of \$1,730,328.

The through express train on the Texas Pacific railroad, was stopped and robbed at Eaglefoot station, Texas, a few nights ago. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not made known.

Ex-Auditor James Graham, late Register of the Louisiana State Land Office, died at New Orleans, April 3d, aged sixty-seven years. He was Surveyor-General of the port of New Orleans under President Polk, and United States Marshal for Louisiana under President Lincoln.

The latest news regarding the strike on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is that several engines have been ditched at Emporia, and that attempts were made to fire the railroad buildings at Topeka. The strikers do not interfere with passenger trains. The company will make no concessions.

The Mississippi steamer, Donn, from Shreveport, burned thirty two miles above New Orleans, April 4th—boat and cargo a total loss. Passengers lost everything except what they had on. The cargo consisted of 500 bales of cotton, 100 head of sheep, forty hogs, etc., the boat was valued at \$30,000.

The engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, struck all along the entire line from Atchison and Kansas City to Pueblo, April 5th. The officers of the company say they will find men who will not strike, and will not again employ the strikers. The strikers allege insufficient wages and ill treatment.

Dispatches report the following murders, April 1st: At Boston, Hugh Reed was

fatally stabbed by Wm. Burns. The quarrel rose about the ownership of a dollar bill. At Louisville the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, an aged couple, were found burned fatally in their own house. They were to have given important testimony in a criminal case.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has made arrangements for observing the transit of Mercury, the 6th of May, and the Western Union Telegraph Company will transmit to Washington time signals throughout the country from the 1st to the 10th of May, for astronomers and others observing the transit.

Geo. T. Preston and E. K. Rose, the former the cashier and the latter a director of a defunct bank at Patterson, N. J., have been sentenced each to pay a fine of \$500 and costs for conspiracy to defraud the bank. Preston was also sentenced to one year in the State prison and \$500 fine for larceny and embezzlement in the same matter.

Several suspensions in eastern cities were reported April 1st, and among them the following: Manning & Sears, cotton dealers, Boston—liabilities \$200,000; will pay 50 cents on the dollar, and resume business. Booth & Edgar, New York, sugar refiners—liabilities estimated at \$500,000 to \$750,000. Faulkson, shipping and commission merchants, New York—liabilities \$450,000.

A Chicago dispatch of April 1st, says: It is stated that two English gentlemen are in the city and have agents throughout the west for the purpose of buying twenty thousand horses, ostensibly for street cars in Scotland and England, but judging by the character of the animals they select, they are intended rather for active movement than for draft purposes. They have bought five hundred here and will begin to ship within two weeks.

The Democratic members of Congress, in caucus, on the evening of April 5th, nominated General Charles W. Field for door-keeper of the House of Representatives. General Field is a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in the year 1849. He served in the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, and soon after the close of the war he entered the army of the Khedive of Egypt, where he remained until 1877, when he returned to the United States. His political disabilities were removed about two months ago.

A variety company has been playing in the opera house at Pawtucket, R. I. One of the feats was shooting an apple from the head or hand of a performer. On the night of April 5th, M'lie Volante, trapeze performer, held the apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler was to shoot the apple. She stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discharged, and M'lie Volante fell dead on the stage, the shot passing through the forehead. The victim had been on the stage but five weeks. Mrs. Fowler (who is known on the stage as "Franklin") was taken into custody by the police.

On the 5th of April, an oil train ran into a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Stratford, Pa., exploding the engine of the oil train, and burning several oil cars and a small bridge on which the cars were standing. Soon after an oil tank exploded scattering the oil in all directions, burning three men fatally and ten severely. Wm. Shoemaker was instantly killed. A large number of persons, including women and children, were slightly burned, making the total casualties about forty. The disaster was caused by the negligence of the station master, in not having the signals fixed properly. The machine shops and foundry of Brown & Williams are a total loss—estimated at \$20,000.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons Gladstone asked, firstly, if it was the intention of the Government, in the recent communication regarding the Congress to reserve to itself liberty to withdraw from the Congress upon the proposal to discuss any matter the discussion of which it did not think admissible; and secondly, why England refused a preliminary conference. Northcote replied, firstly, that all that England wanted at the Congress was the discussion of every article of the treaty; and secondly, that Derby's dispatch gave the reason for declining a preliminary conference.

A London dispatch of April 6th, says: The Post publishes the following in semi-official form: "There is no doubt that our government, while determined to vindicate every line of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, is not unwilling to take into consideration the views suggested by Vienna's statesman. To-day the prospect is more pacific, but the government should guard against a surprise at Constantinople, and Layard ought to be empowered to assure the Porte of England's support against any sudden advance of the Russians."

The London dispatch of April 6th says: There seems to be some hope of a renewal of Congress negotiations, unless a collision is precipitated by the necessity for countervailing military measures. The position at Constantinople is regarded as so doubtful, even threatening, for England, that very slight modifications of the situation might be considered to warrant action which would amount to a breach of neutrality. As long as Vuk Pachia remains Turkish Premier, a Russian Turkish alliance is considered out of the question. The London stock market opens with indications of renewed confidence, and with active speculation in consols on Russian securities, at slightly higher prices.

London dispatches say: It is morally certain that war would be followed by Russian bankruptcy and an entire suspension of payment on the debt. The admiralty has made an urgent requisition on contractors manufacturing picks and shovels, and demanded to know when they will be ready. Recruiting efforts are experiencing an increase of business, and the men coming in are of a superior class. It was expected that with the close of the financial year, March 31, beyond which the six millions pounds credit does not run, an extensive dismissal of extra men from Woolwich would occur, but the war office has ordered the extra men retained, only suspending overtime. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that Lord Salisbury had been appointed Foreign Secretary. Northcote said a circular had been sent to the Powers by the British Government explaining the views of the Government regarding the present position of affairs.

London dispatches of April 3d, say: The news shows but little change in the position of the Eastern question. Simultaneous dispatches from Berlin and St. Petersburg state that there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the Congress negotiations on the basis of the proposals made by Bismarck, that the Powers be invited to meet to revise the treaties of 1857 and 1871. Such an overture from Germany would spare Russian susceptibilities. The Times editorially says: The main facts in the present posture of affairs is that Austria and England are one in their views of the treaty of San Stefano, and of the only means by which, without war, it can be brought into harmony with the just claims of other Powers. The public opinion of Europe is with them, and if they act together with firmness and loyalty, Russia may be induced to withdraw from her position, which would then be obviously untenable.

The following is the sentence, verbatim, in Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers in which he objects to the treaty of San Stefano as a whole: "The combined effects of the treaty, in addition to the results upon the Greek population, and upon the balance of maritime power, have been already pointed out as to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that government extends over geographical positions which must, under all circumstances, be of the greatest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or to open the straits, which was the former natural highway of the nations, the Aegean Sea and Euxine. Its domain is recognized at the head of the Persian gulf, on the shores of Levant and the immediate neighborhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by political outposts of greatly superior power that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. These results arise not so much from the language of any single article in the treaty as from the operation of the instrument. As a whole, a discussion limited to the articles selected by one Power in the Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests, and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which treaty proposes to establish."

The London Times, in a leading editorial, says: The Government's conviction that the terms extorted from Turkey are inconsistent, alike with the interests of England, and Europe will be sustained by the public opinion of the country.

CANADA.

A Montreal dispatch of April 2d, says the demand for horses for England is increasing, several car loads being taken over the Grand Trunk Railway, destined for Europe. They are intended for military service, and branded with the letter S. Large shipments of cattle, also, are being forwarded from the lower provinces, and the country east and west is being searched for suitable horses for war purposes.

THE ORIENT.

It is reported that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly. A rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable. The latter, in spite of their numerical inferiority, are determined to resist any attack, believing that the excitement in Hungary will compel Austria to interfere.

A Constantinople dispatch of April 6th says: The Russian authorities have renewed their demand for Baykeder to embark homeward troops at Baykeder, representing that their embarkation at San Stefano is impossible, and all ideas of dispatching them thence had been abandoned. The Turkish forces in the vicinity of Gallipoli and Constantinople number twenty-four battalions.

A portion of the Serbian army is advancing from Negotin to garrison Widlia, which the Russians are evacuating. The Serbians will also occupy Belgrade and probably the line from there to Plevna. A Constantinople dispatch says: The Russians have occupied the ports in Macedonia, included in New Bulgaria. The Russian military authorities and transport officials held a council upon the measures for the ultimate evacuation of Turkey. The English Consul at Salonica is engaging interpreters knowing the Greek, Turkish and English languages, at a salary of \$150 per month. An Athen's dispatch says: The Admiral commanding the United States squadron cruising in Greek waters has ordered a man-of-war from Smyrna, to proceed to Volo, near which place, according to latest accounts, massacres and pillaging by Turks still continue. The Turkish squadron has left Volo, destination unknown. Two Russian army corps stationed in Bulgaria have been ordered to return to Roumania and take up their positions between Gurguze and Bucharest. It is feared that the Russians may impose a state of siege throughout Roumania.

Dispatches from Constantinople fore-shadow the fall of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the reconstruction of the Ministry in a Pro-Russian sense. The Shah of Persia has left Teheran for Europe, by way of Tiflis.

A dispatch from Athens says the British Consul at Larissa arrived at Volo and demanded the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogilvie to justice. The London Times' correspondent, has been found near Portaur. There are 10,000 Turkish troops in and near Volo. The insubordination among them is increasing. It is feared that their desire for plunder, stimulated by unpunished outrages in the neighboring villages, may lead them to sack the towns where thousands of women and children are refugees, unless more foreign men of war are sent. The Turks attempted to dislodge the Cretans from their position near Cydonia, and after four days' fighting the insurgents were victorious.

At the last interview between the Sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas, the former reiterated his protest against an attempt to embark Russian troops at Bujukdere. The Turks at Malak and Bujukdere are constructing an entrenched camp. They have received artillery and a quantity of munitions. The Russians are constructing barracks and accumulating provisions at St. Stefano.

RUSSIA.

A special from Baden says Russia's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is preparing. Prince Gortschakoff is said to be anxious to issue it as soon as possible, to remove the unfavorable impression produced by the English circular. Russian newspapers complain of the increasing hostility of Roumanians. The latter

are said to be hindering the passage of the Russian provision columns through their territory, and to have threatened to forbid it altogether.

A dispatch from London, of April 2d, says a St. Petersburg correspondent reports that Austrian views are regarded as so important that the Russian Chancellor, to prevent an alliance between Austria and England, is to make another attempt to come to terms with England. At Vienna hopes are still entertained that the Congress may meet. A dispatch says Russia is irritated by the rebuff from France, the latter being approached for a separate recognition of the treaty of San Stefano, replying that she would not participate in the combination against England. A St. Petersburg dispatch and advice from Berlin and Vienna mention that there are some indications that Russia might desire to renounce negotiations for a Congress, taking the seat of Paris as a basis of discussion.

A Berlin dispatch says: Intelligence from St. Petersburg seems to indicate that the peace party is acquiring greater influence in the councils of the Czar. It is expected here that the Czar will solicit the good offices of the Emperor of Germany, as mediator between himself and England. The Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular will, it is said, lay particular stress on the absence of counter proposals, and will call upon England to make counter proposals. This will be the main point urged. The St. Petersburg Agency Russia says: The Moscow and St. Petersburg newspapers assail its moderate language and that of the Journal de St. Petersburg, declaring that the British government, by involving Russia's dynasty, has made it impossible for her to yield to England's demands.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Lord Derby's resignation of the foreign office was a complete surprise and caused an immense sensation in official circles. Lord Derby, says the dispatch, is reproached for having misled Russia and England by going as far as he did in the direction which he disappointed. The London Standard has a report that in consequence of Austria's refusal to come to an agreement with Russia, it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff has already informed Lord Loftus that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand in regard to the congress. Another dispatch says this report should be received with reserve. The Russian journals oppose concessions on the part of Russia. A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that war is regarded as almost inevitable. A few men in high position at St. Petersburg advocate a final attempt at conciliation by the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says an inspired article in the Journal de St. Petersburg contains this sentence: "The conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interest of Russia and Europe will find firm support in the public opinion of this empire. Notwithstanding, all hope of a peaceful solution is not yet abandoned."

The St. Petersburg Agency Russia says that if England should state what she proposed, her proposals and those of the Cabinet at Vienna might pave the way for a common understanding.

TURKEY.

The latest advices from Constantinople says that a strong conviction prevails at Russian headquarters that an Anglo-Russian war is inevitable. It is reported that Russia has offered to cancel the money indemnity and increase the Turkish powers over New Bulgaria, as a reward for an alliance, but these offers have not led to any result. The Danube has been officially declared open and free of danger between Ibrail and Salina.

ITALY.

Dispatches from Rome of April 1st say: Count Corti, Foreign Minister, has presented the Chamber of Deputies to explain the Government's Eastern policy on the 8th inst. It is expected that he will say in substance that neutrality is inexorably Italy's policy. Home complications and the necessity of keeping on good terms with Germany and Austria will keep her quiet.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna New Free Press says: The renewal of bloodshed will be Russia's fault; England is championing international right. Another Vienna paper says: If Russia mitigates the treaty stipulations in consideration of a Turkish alliance, she will thereby deprive the treaty of any binding force.

Vienna papers, commenting on Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers, say Austria and England are agreed regarding Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano, and steps necessary to protect the interests of both states, and express the conviction that only by a deference of Russia to Lord Salisbury's views can war between England and Russia be avoided.

The question concerning the position of Roumania is becoming more embarrassing. It is said that Austria has intimated her desire that the authority of Russia should be limited as much as possible during the passage of troops through the principality, and that everything should be avoided which might give the character of Russian occupation to the temporary presence of imperial troops.

A Vienna dispatch says: In consequence of Lord Derby's resignation and the calling out of the reserves, Austria has ceased her efforts to effect a compromise about the congress feeling sure that Russia will not yield to England's demands now; when doing so would seem somewhat like submitting before a threat. But what may not be possible now may become so later, as the interruption of the negotiations in regard to the congress, and the order for the mobilization of the reserves in England, need not be followed at once by an actual collision between the two Powers, and the conviction may be forced upon them that, after all, the congress offers the only possible chance of a peaceful settlement. It is stated that Count Andranoff told Gen. Ignatieff that Austrian neutrality if not co-operation might be secured by altering the southwestern boundary of Bulgaria so as to make the Ottoman territory continuous and by securing Austrian military and commercial supremacy in Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania.

GERMANY.

The Post publishes an article, which is believed to be inspired, adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the San Stefano treaty. It says England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russia, therefore, has no choice between war or parting with the treaty of San Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered the Congress.