

Mr. Editor—Our community is just now considerably excited about the mad-dogs, as we can hear of them in all directions, biting horses, cattle and dogs. An estimable lady, the wife of Mr. Rufus Evans, was bitten last Wednesday evening by what is generally supposed to have been a mad-dog. There is no positive evidence that the dog was mad, as he was killed in a few minutes, and before he had time to develop rabies if such was the case.

Mrs. Evans was passing from the Kitchen to her dwelling when the dog—a strange one—was discovered within four or five feet of her. It came up smartly and bit her before she suspected any danger. She then started to run, when the dog became furious and made repeated efforts to bite her again. Fearing he would do so, and probably bite some of her children who were in the yard, with a courage and heroism unequalled she caught the dog by the neck and carried him by main force to a chicken coop which stood conveniently near and, with the assistance of an Aunt, put him where he could not harm any one else. Unfortunately in helping to get him under the Coop the Aunt had her thumb grazed by the dog.

Where it came from no one knows. We heard, however, that a dog of like description passed through the yard of Gaines Ray in Laurens, biting every dog on the place, a colt for Jas. Duckett, a dog for G. Thomas and came very near biting him, and, although he had an axe with him and hunting for the dog, he let it pass on to the river, which was crossed without any difficulty it seems, as he went right by Jos. Hugleys and bit two of his dogs with impunity—travelled on, bringing up in Mac English's plantation; passing right by John Smith's, Jr. he bit his dog and was still spared to inflict his rabid spite on an estimable wife and mother.

I have been thus particular, Mr. Editor, for two reasons. Isn't it strange that a rabid animal should be allowed to roam over the country, and no efforts whatever made to stop its mad career. Is it cowardice or indifference to the welfare of their neighbors which will permit such things? L. F. H.

SPLENDID PORTRAITS OF GORDON AND VANCE.

—We are in receipt of two magnificent Line Engravings of the statesmen whose names head this article. They form part of a series, embracing the portraits of the distinguished Living Southern Statesmen, which is being published by that leading Southern House, our friends Walker, Evans & Cogswell. They are truthful likenesses—speaking images of the great originals, and executed in the highest style of engraving.—They are both splendid works of art, and destined to take their places in the homes of our people, beside Stuart's Washington and other masterpieces.

The manly, noble, generous features of South Carolina's friend, Gordon, stand out as if endued with life. The fire of the undaunted grey eye, the intellect of the massive brow, the battle-scarred cheek, all show the gallant man who has led his people in war and in peace—the prominent statesman who espoused the cause of Carolina, and in the hour of our trouble came nobly to our assistance.

The Vance portrait is a remarkable likeness, an artistic portrait, and portrays to perfection the cordial, friendly, but decisive features of this great man of the people, who, possessing the tenderest sympathies, is the friend of every man, and a giant intellect, is the leader and controller of a great commonwealth. His assistance in the Hampton Campaign can never be forgotten by the people of Carolina. These two pictures should be placed side by side with that of Hampton.

Our enterprising friends, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, are publishing a series of splendid Engravings, embracing the distinguished Living Southern Statesmen, and have now on their list Hampton, Gordon, Vance, and B. H. Hill.—Canvassing Agents are wanted in every town in South Carolina, to introduce these works of art. Some of the many patriots who are anxious to serve their country, and cannot because too many are likewise disposed, will find a remunerative employment in introducing these portraits. Apply to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. Price, each Engraving, \$2.00.

Hon. S. S. Cox, has recently been on an extended tour of observation through the Southern States, and gives a pretty truthful statement of the feelings of the Democratic people here. He says:

"The idea, however, which was being so widely spread by Republicans, that members of the Democratic party in the South were going over to the Republicans, because one man in the party had at this late hour made a showing of justice towards them, was utter nonsense. The South, he said, will stand by the Democratic party, and members will go into the Democratic caucus without hesitation, and in full force.—The idea that Hayes' policy would draw from the Democratic ranks, was a false one, but would rather strengthen the party, by causing a split in the Republican faction."

In speaking of the Presidential question Mr. Cox hints broadly at an early re-opening of the subject after the organization of Congress, and says the matter would never be definitely settled until the facts are ended.

THE CHIEF ELECTORS.—At the election for Senator from this County, to fill the unexpired term of Dublin J. Walker, Gen. W. A. Walker was elected over the Republican candidate, William Chisolm, by a majority of 1,298 votes.—This is certainly a brilliant Democratic victory. The box at this place, which at the last general election gave the Radicals a majority of 14, was carried on yesterday by the Democracy by a majority of 675 votes. Carmel Hill, which has since the days of reconstruction been overwhelmingly Republican, rolled up a Democratic majority of 141. Rich Hill, Blackstocks and Landsford also rallied to the cause of Democracy with large majorities. The fate of Radicals, it is hoped, is forever sealed in this county.

WRIGHT DIRECTED.—The impeachment resolutions directed against Associate Justice Wright were to-day continued until the next session, which will give the old sinner a respite. It is not probable that they will have passed even if taken up this session, and it is not improbable that the Lithian Justice will not take too much tharsyphoria and conduct himself respectably for the future, and not let "the boys" get him drunk and snuggle him off to Washington again, he will be allowed to serve out his term, unless a severe stroke of conscience in the eternal brightness of things should cause him to resign, in which event he will in some measure regain the respect of respectable people.

We have information of the fact that orders have been received for the dismounting of Fort Marion. All the troops will be removed, and the garrison left in charge of an ordnance sergeant. The same order has been received for Fort Mifflin, and has also been ordered, so that North Carolina will be left without troops.—Raleigh N. C. News.

Can We Reduce the Interest on Money? We are told if we pass a Usury Law we shall drive money out of the State. We are also told that there is plenty of money in the State.—Well, where is it? The people have not got it, that's certain. If there is plenty of money in the State, what good is it doing the State? We don't see the benefit of having money in the State if it does no good—if it is not in circulation among the people. Oh! but the people can get it. All they've got to do is to pay from 10 to 18 per cent. for it and give the best kind of collaterals. Well, the price of the money is more than it is worth to any man in business, because it is more than he can make out of it, consequently it is kept locked up. That's just what's the matter.

But capitalists are too smart to let their money lie idle, and there are plenty of men and ways to put it to work, injure who it may.—They, therefore, go at it in a very seductive way, keeping their eye steadily upon the Planter's cotton. They work their little game up through the lien law, and in that way not only make the planter pay the high price for money, but control his cotton crop, too. They offer to the city Factor the use of their money at, say 8 or 10 per cent. The Factor greedily accepts it and turns it over to the merchant, at 12 per cent., with the understanding that the merchant will refund it in cotton when that crop comes in.—And just here is where the lien law comes in to raise the interest on money. The merchant doing an ordinary business could not pay 12 per cent. upon his capital, and give eight or nine cash prices, but the lien law enables him to secure the payment of all advances under it, and demand cotton in payment. In his calculation, he takes in, first the interest he pays to the Factor for the money he uses, and to secure himself against losses, he adds large profits on the goods he sells on liens. The farmer pays it all, and the price of money is created and established under the lien law.

Repeat the lien law and the merchant would not pay the Factor 12 per cent., the Factor would not pay the capitalist 10 per cent., for neither could dare to risk such prices for money without the lien law, and that backed by no restriction on interest on money.

The fact of the business is the money has got into the wrong channel, and it got there through the enticement of large profits under the lien law. Those who at last pay for the high price of money, seldom see a dollar of it. If it is ever taken out of that channel and made an effective means of general prosperity it must be made more accessible to the people at large, it must be cheaper and more generally diffused, and these benefits can be secured in a great measure by a repeal of the Lien Law which is the foundation of high prices of all kinds in this State.

Repeat the lien law and the underpinning of Usury will be knocked out; the channel in which the money is now running will be changed to another nearer to the people, and the necessity for passing a Usury Law obviated. Capitalists would loan their money directly to the Farmers, upon Mortgages, who would go to market with the cash in their hands, which would create competition among the merchants for their trade, and prices of merchandise would fall.

We are told that the repeal of the lien law would sell out many farmers and cause distress, well, it would only bring on such a result a little earlier, for it must come, sooner or later, under the lien law. There are many now, if sold out would have something left, but in a few years all they now have will be swallowed up by liens. Break up this monopoly of money and it will be diffused among the people. Farmers would not only be free to diversify their productions but compelled to do so to raise provisions, and the money for their cotton would go directly into the farmers' pockets. They could pay 10 or even 12 per cent. for money, because the cash in hand would reduce the prices of what they buy from 2 to 5 per cent. below even what cash prices are now.

It would be far better for farmers to mortgage their lands for cash at 12 per cent. than to give liens on their crops for goods at from 25 to 75 per cent.

We are told that a lien and a mortgage amount to about the same thing. That is a great mistake. They are very different in their action and results, not only to the farmer but to the country at large. The one places money in the farmers' hands and leaves him free to buy where he can buy cheapest, and puts money in circulation to support schools, mechanics, &c.; the other places the farmer directly in the hands of a single merchant, without a dollar in his pocket, puts no money in circulation and even takes from the farmer the power to farm as he thinks most profitable for himself. We think, if any farmer will set down and count the difference between the cash and lien prices for corn and bacon, he will find that upon those two articles alone the interest on \$500 would be saved by a cash outlay of \$170.

We shall continue to place this matter before our readers, in the hope that we may be able to show to the farmers of this County that the present lien law is mainly the cause of the high price of money and provisions, and is doing more injury to themselves and all other classes than any other law on the Statute books.

Hon. Henry Melver, a lawyer of prominence and ability at Darlington was last Friday unanimously elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench, in place of Willard, elevated to the Chief Judgeship.

We understand that it is the first time in the history of South Carolina that any man received the unanimous vote of the Legislature for an important office. Well, the compliment was well deserved, for we know no better man in the State and none more capable of filling the responsible position with honor and credit to the bench.

The Coroner's inquest over the murdered body of Mr. J. Evans Edings, near Charleston resulted in the following verdict:—"That on the 11th day of May 1877, near Tee's Ferry, S. C., Andrew's Parish, the said J. Evans Edings, Jr., came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by the hands of George Stevens and David Pearce, and that the said Samuel Lockwood was an accessory before the fact. And so the said jurors affirmed, upon their oaths aforesaid, that the aforesaid George Stevens and David Pearce feloniously did kill and slay the said J. Evans Edings, Jr., against the peace and dignity of the State aforesaid, and that the said Samuel Lockwood was an accessory before the fact as aforesaid."

The Street Railway is opening up new prospects to our people. There is no telling what can be accomplished by an enterprising man.—Today we have the two ends of the city, more than a mile and a half apart, so completely one locality that a man may have his boarding house at one end and his business house at the other without inconvenience.—Greenville News.

Glenn Springs as a Summer Resort. Last Summer all the world was travelling toward the Centennial exhibition and the people forgot all their ailments in the rush, bustle, inconvenience and grand display of that universal centre of attraction, consequently no thought was given to personal health and comfort during the sultry season, and the Summer resorts, particularly at the South, were given the go-by completely. Millions of dollars were taken out of the South to gratify the appetite for sight-seeing. Perhaps there was not so much wrong in it, considering the nature of the exhibition, for it is not likely that any one could have seen so much of the progress of all the industries, arts, sciences, &c., of the whole world, by years of travel or at twenty times the expense as was compressed into that great show. And we are confident but few regret their visit.

But this year there is no such enticement to neglect our home Summer resorts, and we hope what little money there is to be spent by Southern people in search of pleasure and health during the sultry season will be expended in supporting and building up the many delightful, invigorating and health-restoring Summer retreats to be found in our own sunny South.

Among the most attractive and beneficial of these is Glenn Springs, in the adjoining County of Spartanburg. The present owners and managers, the venerable and pure Dr. J. W. Simpson and his son, J. Wistar Simpson, are energetic and estimable men, well known throughout the upper part of this State, have greatly improved the accommodations of the Hotel and beautified the grounds around it, in every other way made the Springs more attractive than they ever were before. It is now a resort worthy the patronage and encouragement of the whole State, and we hope to see it crowded this Summer.

We know the Messrs. Simpsons intimately, and feel confident that they will leave nothing untried to make Glenn Springs one of the most pleasant and delightful Summer retreats in the whole country.

The Biggest Fish of All. This County is getting to be noted for "big fish." Last week it was the biggest Catfish, but this week we can tell a more marvellous fish story than that.

On the 16th as Mr. James Wood, Jos. Carter and John McCullum, white, with Jeff Gregory and Emory Wood, colored, were out seining in Broad River at Neal's Shoals near Jeter's Mill, they discovered an enormous Sturgeon on a Red Horse fish bed, and drew their Sein around him. The fish made a lunge and broke through the Sein, which was quite new, but instead of getting into deep water it rushed into shallow, and before he could get back the men would the Sein about him and commenced to kill him by beating him on the head and cutting him with a knife. One of the men undertook to hold him down, but the monster shook him off as easy as we would a child—in the language of the man "he flirred me higher than a kite." Supposing the fish was dead they procured a batteau and after considerable hard pulling and hauling they got him into it and brought him to shore. The batteau was hauled as far as possible on land and the unloading commenced, but just then his fishship "came too," and gave another desperate struggle for freedom, and it took about seven stout men to land him safe. He was taken to a pair of Fairbanks' Platform Scales and he "pulled the beam down" at 204 pounds. His length was 9 feet 4 inches. It was decidedly the largest ever seen in that part of Broad River, and we doubt if a larger one has ever been caught in the State. Beat it who can.

Clover and Grass in Union. We have lying upon our table specimens of Clover, Lucerne and Orchard Grass, which we do not think can be excelled in any State in the Union. The Clover measures 46 inches and the Orchard Grass 54, while the Lucerne is as fine as we ever saw. They were produced on the farm of our energetic and progressive Farmer, D. P. Duncan, and is an additional proof that we can raise Clovers and other Grasses as well in this County as anywhere else.

As to Lucerne, we have had some experience, and can show any one who will call at our residence that it grows here to perfection. We have sowed it on the borders of our beds in the garden, cut it twice this year, are commencing to cut it the third time, and it is now from eight inches to a foot high. Once set it will last twenty-five years. We think it the most valuable for soiling cattle of anything we have ever heard. The borders of a small garden sowed with Lucerne will give a full feed for a Cow twice a day, and increase the quantity and quality of her milk as much as Clover.

It is being fast demonstrated that this beautiful and healthy Piedmont belt is as good a grass section as anywhere.

We thank our kind neighbor, Mrs. H. L. Goss, for a large bowl full of remarkably fine and most delicious Strawberries. They were truly a treat and enjoyed longely by us and family. May her Strawberry patch be always prolific.

Speaking of Strawberries, reminds us of a remedy to prevent the birds from troubling them: Some years ago an old man living in the Sand Hills near Columbia, upon hearing us complain of the birds eating our Cherries, told us that he had stopped that by shooting a hawk, stuffing it and tying it to the top of a Cherry tree and occasionally moving from tree to tree. As long as the stuffed hawk was to be seen the birds did not trouble his Cherries. We believe the same plan would save the Strawberries. Who will bring us a dead hawk to try the experiment?

We regret that the extreme heat last Friday prevented our attending the Picnic given by the pupils of Mrs. Lester's School. Those who were present inform us that it was a very delightful affair and well attended by persons of all ages. The tables groaned with Roast Pig, Chickens and other meats, cooked in a variety of styles, Bread, Cakes, Pies, with Lemonade and pure cold Spring Water to wash it all down. The girls looked pretty and behaved like Ladies, and the boys played gallantly to perfection.—From what we can hear some of the old folks eat altogether too much, and found it irksome to walk home. All passed off in the best of humor and style.

Mrs. Lester's school is quite large and the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies.

The Street Railway is opening up new prospects to our people. There is no telling what can be accomplished by an enterprising man.—Today we have the two ends of the city, more than a mile and a half apart, so completely one locality that a man may have his boarding house at one end and his business house at the other without inconvenience.—Greenville News.

From what we hear we should judge that crime—particularly that of stealing—is greatly on the increase in this County. Our Trial Justices have been kept busy the past two weeks. Three plain cases of hog stealing has been tried by one Trial Justice this week, and in each case the crime was proven, while a number of cases of Grand and Petit larceny have been placed upon the Docket for the Circuit Court or disposed of by trial.

The frequency of trials has caused some grumbling among the people, and charges are made that the Trial Justices are encouraged by unnecessary litigation by which a large number of nulla bona costs are charged to the County.

Now, if any Trial Justice is guilty of such misconduct he is not fit for the office and should be removed, but before the charge is made against either of them a proper examination of the books should be made to ascertain the truth. We hold that the most potent mode of preventing unnecessary litigation is to make the parties concerned pay the costs. This can be done in most cases by demanding a good bond for the costs from the Plaintiff—which, we think the law allows.

When it is understood that the costs of petty lawsuits must be paid by one or the other of the parties involved, such suits will not be so frequent. The Trial Justice who secures the payment of the costs from the litigants does as much to punish offenders and prevent trifling lawsuits as if he refused to issue warrants for them—while he saves the County unharmed.

Jack Fisher and Peter Camp were tried and convicted at a recent term of United States Court at Asheville, N. C., for attempting to release a brother of Fisher from jail. \$500 and eleven months imprisonment, was the sentence.

A fishing party left here last Wednesday. They heard about that big Catfish and the 204 pounds Sturgeon and they are after some of the same sort. Good luck and a jolly time to them all.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Gov. Hampton, yesterday was observed generally in this town, as a day of Thanksgiving. All the stores were closed and work of all kinds was suspended.

Jack Bargoyn, colored, who inhumanly murdered Mr. Alexander J. Gregg, in Marion County, last November, was hung at Marion C. H. on the 6th inst. He made no confession of the crime, but stated that the verdict of the jury was just.

It is reported in Charleston that Worthington has resigned the office of Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, and that Dunn, ex-Comptroller-General, or Reuben Tomlinson will be his successor. Not much improvement, but anybody to beat Worthington.

Col. Thomas of the Carolina Military Institute, of Charlotte, has asked President Hayes, through Senator Gordon, for the loan of a small battery from the United States, for the purpose of instructing the Cadets in that Institution in the Artillery Drill.

As many inquiries are made of us as to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the first and second equal instalments—the first between June 1 and July 1, the second between October 1 and October 31.

Detective Kirkland, of the Revenue Department, hauled up two or three of our citizens this week for obtaining some of the "rot-be-joyful" by the crooked line. They were taken to Spartanburg for examination, but we see them at home again in their usual health and spirits.

This is a great County. We have the biggest fish, the tallest grass, the best laying and hatching hens, the prettiest girls and the most boy children of any County in the State. In cases of emergency Union can beat the world in producing fish, grass, good wives, fried chickens and voters.

The thermometer is getting to be a very unreliable concern, and it is impossible for Editors to keep up with its changes. Wednesday noon—it stood at 91°, but the next morning it fell below 70. How, in the name of goodness, can a man or woman know how to dress to suit such changeable weather?

The following excellent Board of Trustees of the State University was chosen by the Legislature last Friday:

Rev. E. J. Meynardie, R. W. Boyd, Esq., Hon. B. F. Perry, Col. E. W. McMaster, Hon. C. H. Simonton, Col. J. D. Blanding and Col. J. H. Rion.

Our champion hen is whipped. A hen in this town last week brought forth eleven chickens from ten Eggs. That lays in the shade the theory that an egg with a double yolk won't hatch. We can't see why there should not be twin chickens as well as twins of any other animal.

The proceedings of the Legislature are not worth reading. Nearly all the past week has been spent in discussing the Appropriation and Tax Bills, but up to Monday no decision had been reached. When those bills are passed we shall publish them so that all may see to whom and for what the Taxes are to be paid. It is expected that the session will end the latter part of next week.

A Military Company has been organized at Spartanburg, with about 100 Members, under the name of the Spartan Rifles, and the following officers elected:

Captain—R. O. Sams.
1st Lieutenant—H. E. Farley.
2d Lieutenant—E. H. Babo.
3d Lieutenant—J. B. Cleveland.
Chaplain—Rev. T. H. Law.
Surgeon—Dr. Jesse F. Cleveland.

We are informed that a few nights ago some malicious persons went into the Female School House and varnished the black boards, wrote indecent sentences upon the walls and in the books and did other acts very indecent and unbecoming gentlemen. Such indecency should be severely punished, and we hope the perpetrators will be discovered and dealt with according to law.

The Weekly Union Times. R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY MAY 25 1877. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$3.00 per year in advance. 1 Copy one year, 12 numbers, 11.00. 2 Copies one year, " " " " 20.00. 10 " " " " " " 100.00. ADVERTISING. One square or one inch first insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, " " " " .75. Liberal discount made to merchants and others advertising for six months or by the year. Obituary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted free. Over ten lines, charged as Advertisement.

The Union Times For Sale. BEING anxious to retire from the Newspaper business, I offer the TIMES for Sale. Two industrious Printers, or a man competent to edit the Paper and attend to the business of the office, with an industrious Printer, could make a handsome living out of it. It will be sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms. R. M. STOKES, Editor and Proprietor.

They were two girls, and our friend I. I. Bobo thought it a good beginning, even if they never could vote.

The Legislature has come down to real hard work. Night sessions are held and an early adjournment is certain.

The weather the past week has been unaccountably warm. The thermometer has been up to 95°. It will do for cotton but it will be death to gardens if it lasts much longer.

The Wheat and Fall sowed oats are looking fine in this County. We have not heard of rust in either, as yet, and the yield promises to be excellent.

Jack Fisher and Peter Camp were tried and convicted at a recent term of United States Court at Asheville, N. C., for attempting to release a brother of Fisher from jail. \$500 and eleven months imprisonment, was the sentence.

A fishing party left here last Wednesday. They heard about that big Catfish and the 204 pounds Sturgeon and they are after some of the same sort. Good luck and a jolly time to them all.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Gov. Hampton, yesterday was observed generally in this town, as a day of Thanksgiving. All the stores were closed and work of all kinds was suspended.

Jack Bargoyn, colored, who inhumanly murdered Mr. Alexander J. Gregg, in Marion County, last November, was hung at Marion C. H. on the 6th inst. He made no confession of the crime, but stated that the verdict of the jury was just.

It is reported in Charleston that Worthington has resigned the office of Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, and that Dunn, ex-Comptroller-General, or Reuben Tomlinson will be his successor. Not much improvement, but anybody to beat Worthington.

Col. Thomas of the Carolina Military Institute, of Charlotte, has asked President Hayes, through Senator Gordon, for the loan of a small battery from the United States, for the purpose of instructing the Cadets in that Institution in the Artillery Drill.

As many inquiries are made of us as to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the first and second equal instalments—the first between June 1 and July 1, the second between October 1 and October 31.

Detective Kirkland, of the Revenue Department, hauled up two or three of our citizens this week for obtaining some of the "rot-be-joyful" by the crooked line. They were taken to Spartanburg for examination, but we see them at home again in their usual health and spirits.

This is a great County. We have the biggest fish, the tallest grass, the best laying and hatching hens, the prettiest girls and the most boy children of any County in the State. In cases of emergency Union can beat the world in producing fish, grass, good wives, fried chickens and voters.

The thermometer is getting to be a very unreliable concern, and it is impossible for Editors to keep up with its changes. Wednesday noon—it stood at 91°, but the next morning it fell below 70. How, in the name of goodness, can a man or woman know how to dress to suit such changeable weather?

The following excellent Board of Trustees of the State University was chosen by the Legislature last Friday:

Rev. E. J. Meynardie, R. W. Boyd, Esq., Hon. B. F. Perry, Col. E. W. McMaster, Hon. C. H. Simonton, Col. J. D. Blanding and Col. J. H. Rion.

The Russo-Russian War. HEAVY AND SECRET MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS. LONDON, May 19.—A great movement has commenced among the Russian troops on the opposite bank at Giurgievo. Eight batteries of Russian infantry, seven batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry passed through Giurgievo following the road to Zimnita, which is up the river and southwest of Giurgievo. They have a considerable force at Komona. Desultory firing is going on. The Russians are apparently attempting to force the Danube or, by a manoeuvre, to draw away Turks from other points. Up to last night, however, they were not successful.

The Hungarians have begun forming at Poma. Nisies has been re-occupied. There is great excitement at Jeddah from an apprehension of the appearance of the Russian fleet in the Red Sea. The German and Austrian representatives at Constantinople have been instructed to protest against the formation of Polish legions in the Turkish service.

The reception of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Bucharest was cold; not a single cheer. A Russian war vessel escaped from Sebastopol and reached Batoum on Sunday night.—When seven miles from the shore she sent four boats with torpedoes to attack the Turkish frigate in the neighborhood. The boats were driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Turks have dispatched 16,000 men from the garrison at Widin to the Dobruza, in all haste. The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.

The Roumanians officially report 4,000 wounded in Kalafat during the bombardment. The Roumanian party which demands active co-operation in the conduct of the war, is driven off, two reached Pota and the fate of the others is unknown. The steamer also disappeared. The Russians attach great importance to the escape of this steamer as showing the inefficiency of the Sebastopol blockade.