PORT ARTHUR BOTTLED TOGO CORKED IT IN FOG.

Nine Merchantmen Sunk in the Entrance to the Harbor.

Russian General's Graphic Description of the Yalu Battle.

General Kuroki Planning to Inflict a Decisive Blow.

London cable— The correspondents at Tokio all transmit the report that the attempt to block Port Arthur was effectual, most of them remarking that it is unofficial. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, however, sends the following unqualified statement, dated May 4th:

"Yesterday afternoon, during a dense fog, the Japanese navy successfully blocked Port Arthur, sinking nine merchantmen at the entrance, which is now absolutely sealed. The blocking vessels steamed into the entrance at full speed. The naval officers who had made the two previous attempts begged permission to carry out the next attack by daylight, believing that it would be easier. Their request was granted. The naval chiefs were so determined to succeed this time they decided to lose half the men if necessary. The number of casualties has not been stated as yet."

According to some St. Petersburg correspondents, Admiral Alexieff's report of the night attack on Port Arthur has not satisfied the public. It has, indeed, created some pessimism, because it does not contain the usual explicit assurance that the entrance is not sealed up, substituting the vague statement that an investigation of the roadstead was prevented by the rough seas.

REJOICING AT VICTORY.

Sealing of Harbor Generally Accepted as Accomplished.

Tokio cable says—The reported complete sealing of Port Arthur, although stil not confirmed officially, is generally accepted, it having been accomplished, according to one version, during the daytime on Tuesday, while a dense fog was prevailing. This news, following that of the victory on the Yalu, has intensified popular enthusiasm, and triumphant demonstration is going on to-night. Thousands of persons carrying lanterns, are parading, headed by bands. The paraders focussed outside the Ministry of Marine, and Ministry of War, cheering lustily and waving lanterns. Two of the Imperial Princesses who visited the Ministry of Marine during the evening, were enthusiastically acclaimed. The crowd then demanded the appearance of Admiral Ito, the hero of the naval battle of the Yalu during the Chinese-Japanese war. He presently came forth and was saluted cordially.

Admiral Togo's report on his latest operations at Port Arthur has not been issued, and it has probably not been received.

GLOOM AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Losses at Yalu Now Regarded as Colossal.

London cable says—According to the Times' St. Petersburg correspondent, there is a belief that the attempt to seal the harbor coincided with the landing of Japanese troops. There is undoubtedly grave uneasiness in many quarters over the whole situation, which is not allayed by the continued efforts of the press to show that everything is going on as it ought, nor by such expressions as the Novoe Vremya indulges in. This paper declares that the fighting at Chiu-Tien-Cheng was a battle of giants against venomous dwarfs, behind whom were heavy guns, and who were continually reinforced.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph represents the public as being in a state of profound gloom and suppressed dissatisfaction. Voices are becoming more numerous and louder, which inquire whether Manchuria is worth the enormous sacrifices which are being made. The Bourse is depressed, Government bonds especially dropping.

The Odessa correspondent of the Standard states that the impression created there by the Russian defeat at Chiu-Tien-Cheng is extremely gloomy.

Nothing has been received from any source supporting the story that the Japanese have captured New-Chwang.

IS MANCHURIA WORTH IT?

Comments on the Yalu Fight Are Gloomy.

St. Petersburg cable. —The Russian losses at the battle of Chiu-Tien-Cheng were 2,000 men and 40 officers, far greater than previous reports indicated.

This is the official estimate of Major-Gen. Kashtalinsky, who directly commanded the division that suffered the brunt of the attack and whose report was received yesterday by the Emperor. Many are inclined to place the Russian losses even higher. Gen. Kashtalinsky mentions also that more than 700 wounded had arrived at Feng-Wang-Cheng, and these may not be included in his calculations. He made no attempt to estimate the Japanese losses, merely stating that they must have been colossal. The magnitude of the Russian losses had an almost stunning effect on the authorities, and aroused general grief, mitigated only by satisfaction at the bravery displayed by the Russian troops.

The idea has prevailed that the Russians would not make a stand at Feng-Wang-Cheng, but the fact that the Japanese occupation of that point would enable a movement to the southwest, thus cutting off the Liao-Tung Peninsula, which is taken into consideration by the authorities, leads to the expectation that Gen. Kouropatkin will despatch strong reinforcements there and make a determined stand.

GRIEVOUS YET GLORIOUS BATTLE.

Last Stand of the Russians Graphically Described.

St. Petersburg cable — The Emperor to-day received the following despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin:

"Major-Gen. Kashtalinsky reports as follows:

"'I consider it my duty to report the circumstances of the grievous, yet glorious, battle fought by the troops under my command with the superior forces of the Japanese.

"'Early in the morning of April 30 the Japanese began to oppress our left flank, having on the previous evening occupied the Khussan Heights, after an attack, in consequence of which I ordered the 22nd Regiment, which had occupied Khussan, to retire across the Ai River to our position at Potientinsky.

"'On the morning of the same day an extraordinarily prolonged and violent bombardment of our whole position at Chiu-Tien-Cheng commenced from Wiju. I foresaw that the Japanese after the bombardment, in which over 2,000 projectiles were discharged, would take the offensive.

Battle Accepted.

"'I received orders from Lieut.-Gen. Zassalitch to accept battle and to retain my position at the forts of Potientinsky.

"'My left flank was defended by two battalions of the 32nd Regiment, and the Third Battery if the 6th Brigade.

"'The Japanese took the offensive at 5 o'clock in the morning, despatching at least one division of infantry, which, advancing in column, sutained enormous losses, but crossed the ford and attacked our position, which was exposed to the fire of 36 field guns and siege batteries.

"'The Japaneses advanced and occupied the position.

"'Towards noon I ascertained that the Japanese had routed the battalian of the 22nd Regiment, posted at Chingow, and were turning my left flank.

"'At 1 o'clock in the afternoon my left flank was reinforced by two battalions of the 11th Regiment, and a battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moravsky, which were sent from the reserve by Lieut.-Gen Zassalitch, with orders to hold their ground until the departure of the 9th and 10th Regiments from Sakhedzo. I ordered the ing position in the rear, from which 11th Regiment to occupy a command- they could fire on the enemy from two sides.

"'I held Lieut.-Col. Moravsky's battery in reserve, and ordered the 12th Regiment, the Third Battery, and the quick-firing guns to retire.

Cut its Way Through.

"'My chief of staff led the rear guard to its position.

"'At 1 o'clock the Japanese approached so close to the position held by the 11th Regiment that the Third Battery could not pass along under the cross-firing, and took up a position a short distance from the Japanese for the remainder of the fight, losing its commander, Lieut.-Col, Moravsky.

"'A company with quick-firing guns was brought up from the rear guard and the officer commanding this, foreseeing the difficult situation of Moravsky's battery, took up the position on his own initiative. He lost half of his men and all his horses, and attempted to remove his guns by hand to the shelter of the hills under the Japanese cross-fire. The quick-firing pieces discharged 35,000 bullets.

"'The Second Battery of the Sixth Brigade, having attempted to rejoin the reserves by another route, could not ascend the mountain slopes with only half its horses, and, retiring to its original position, received the Japanese attack.

"'The 12th Regiment, which held its ground for two hours more, with heavy losses, forced a passage at the point of the bayonet, and crossed the ravines with its colors. It lost its colonel commandant. We lost 40 officers and 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men.

"'The Japanese losses must have been enormous.

"'The Russians retired in good order on Feng-Wang-Cheng.

"'The men of the third division maintained their excellent morale and over 700 wounded proceeded with these regiments to Feng-Wang-Cheng.'"

EXPECT ANOTHER BATTLE.

Japanese to Follow Up Their Success.

London cable says.—It is the view here that the Japanese will speedily follow up their success at Chiu-Tien-Cheng with another decisive blow. This is supported by telegrams from Tokio and Seoul, although silence is still maintained regarding the movements that have occurred since the battle.

The Seoul correspondent of the Express claims to have learned from Japanese officials that Gen. Kuroki is carefully planning another attack in force. He will replace his losses with troops drawn from the bases in Corea, and will make a determined onslaught on the Russians before they have time to recover from their defeat. Gen. Kuroki's objective is supposed to be Feng-Wang-Cheng, not probably with the idea of capturing the position, but to hold the enemy to his present line and keep him too busy to bring up reinforcements.

The Tokia correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese plan is to push forward, though to do so with a well-planned programme. The correspondent, congratulating General Fukushima at headquarters in Tokio, drew forth the remark that the engagement on the Yalu had tested their preparations, which were now fully justified. They had ascertained accurately the measure of their own strength and equipment, and also that of the Russians, together with the qualities of their own and the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery. The reports had confirmed their views. They were well satisfied with the way all had gone, and were naturally delighted and proud of the character and courage of their countrymen. General Fukushima further observed that numbers of Russians continue to come in and surrender. The total number of prisoners is therefore mounting up. They are being treated with every courteous consideration. He added that it was satisfactory to know that the captives had expressed their sense of their fair treatment, and that during actions the Russians knew they could rely upon the Japanese soldiers for clemency the moment they hoisted the white flag.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard says he is convinced by information he has received from various sources that the Russian position in Southern Manchuria is exceedingly weak owing to the enormous number of men who have been detached for the purposes of guarding the railways and obtaining provisions. The correspondent further believes that the forces at Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang are greatly overestimated. The camps are numerous, but there are not many men in them. There are several fortifications in the hills between Feng-Wang-Cheng and Hai-Cheng, but the line of communication is weak and straggling. The Russians greatly dread a Japanese landing west of the Liao Rivear, enabling them to attack Liao-Yang from two sides,

GEN. ZASSALITCH'S STORY.

Russian Official Account of the Yalu Fight.

St. Petersburg cable says. — The Emperor has received the following telegram, under to-day's date, from Gen. Kouropatkin:

"Gen. Zassalitch's report, dated to-day, on the fight of May 1, says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances.

"The 12th and 22nd Regiments, and the second and third batteries of the Sixth Brigade of Artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading on our right flank by siege guns at Wiiu and field batteries in the distance.

"After a lull the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turen-Cheng, and our position at Potietinsky. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the Ai River.

"The situation of the defender's position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietinsky, which was bombarded at the front and both flanks.

"Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which, after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take up another position, owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

Continual Bayonet Attacks.

"The Japanese under our fire made continual bayonet attacks on our troops.

"The Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

"Simultaneously with the attack at Potietinsky an attack was being made on our left flank at Turen-Cheng, and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned owing to the Japanese enfilading fire. Our reserves several times mingled with the first line, thus enabling it for a long time to maintain its position.

"Finally all of the supports were brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from our main reserves it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time, and our men retired from the principal position to another position in the rear of Tunchen, followed by a concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to descend from the crest they occupied and face the fire of our batteries and poulemmetes. They dug fresh trenches and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position and began to turn our left flank towards Chingow.

"Two battalions of the 11th Regiment and the 3rd battery of the Third Brigade of Artillery, belonging to the main reserve, were ordered to Laofunhou, They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permitting our advanced line, which had suffered heavily, and our wounded to retire.

"A battalion of the 11th Regiment, both flanks of which were repeatedly turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed bayonets, preceded by buglers, to clear a passage. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand conflict and recoiled.

Shot Chaplain Carrying Cross.

"In front of the regiment a chaplain, bearing a cross, was struck by two bullets.

"It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the 7th Regiment was able to retire.

"On the arrival of the battalion of the 10th Regiment, all the troops were able to beat a retreat.

"The losses of the 11th and the 12th Regiments were very great, but they are not yet exactly known.

"In the 11th the killed included Col. Laming and Lieut.-Cols. Domelli and Raievsky. The 12th lost nine company commanders killed or wounded.

"The Second and Third Batteries of the Sixth Brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns, after rendering them useless. For the same reason, six guns of the Third Battery of the Third Brigade of Artilery and eight poulemmetes, which could not be brought away, were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.

"Up to the present, 800 wounded, including fourteen officers, have been brought to the hospital at Feng-Wang-Cheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully assured.

"Japanese cavalry appeared to the southeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng, but seeing two companies, with two guns opposed to it, it did not venture to approach.

ANOTHER TUGELA.

Brilliant Feat of Japanese Made Apparent.

London cable says —The papers this morning contain the first independent stories from foreign correspondents with the first Japanese army. Only one is dated later than April 30, and it becomes continually more apparent that there will be no opportunity for "scoops" on news. The regulations imposed on the correspondents compel them when allowed to use the field telegraphs, to write their despatches in Japanese. This, of course ,means translation in the field and retranslation into English at the base.

The latest of the despatches received from the English correspondents briefly relates the victory of Sunday, and pays a tribute to the brilliant actions of the victors, whose infantry advanced with the greatest dash across the open sand plains on the islands in the face of a fierce fire, and afterwards pursued the Russians into the mountains. This correspondent puts the total Russian force at 10,000.

According to another correspondent, the march of the Japanese to reach their positions was attended by terrible difficulties. The roads were nearly impassible, but the excellent organization and determination of the Japanese overcame everything.

Another correspondent who surveyed the country on April 28th, from a height, says that the whole position strongly recalled the battlefield at the Tugela River, where he was present. He adds that, as with the Boers, then, the advantage lay with the Russians. They were facing the Japanese among rugged mountains, and behind an unfordable river, in conditions of equal security, to those the Boers enjoyed. There, however, was this in favor of the Japanese. They were in undisputed possession of the hills on the south bank of the river, and the nature of the country afforded them the chance of a successful turning movement. The correspondent further adds: "It can be foreseen that if Gen. Kuroki can threaten their flank, the Russians will be compelled to retire. Their position, however, is altogether favorable to troops acting on the defensive, and it appears to be impregnable to a direct attack."

He does not hesitate to say that if the Japanese succeeded in making good their footing in the great barrier of the hills, they will achieve a victory that will place them in the front rank of the armies of the world.

This estimate of the position is confirmed by officers representing Great Britain with the Japanese army.

THREE GENERALS SLAIN.

Thirty-five Other Officers Wounded in Yalu Battle.

St. Petersburg cable says.—Three Russian generals were killed and thirty-five other officers placed hors de combat at Chiu-Tien-Cheng.

In a report received by the Emperor from Gen. Kouropatkin, under to-day's date, it is stated that from 3,000 to 4,000 men at least were killed in the Yalu River fight.

It is now admitted here that both Generals Zassalitch and Kashtalinsky were wounded and that twenty-seven guns were captured by the Japanese.

Gen. Kouropatkin's official report, dated May 2, says Gen. Zassalitch's force retreated in good order, eventually arriving at Feng-Wang-Cheng. He attributes the losses on the Yalu to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. The number of casualties or of the guns lost are not specified by Gen. Zassulitch.

According to information just obtained from the general staff, Zassulitch's entire force at the Yalu consisted of 15 rifle battalions of 800 men each and five batteries of 226 men each, with 40 guns. One regiment of three battalions and two batteries stationed at Antung did not participate in Sunday's fight, and retired without loss. The heights of Chiu-Tien-Cheng and Husan were held by four regiments and four batteries, about 1,000 men and 32 guns, against 80,000 Joponese and 160 guns, in addition to 16 12-pounder siege guns landed from the gunboats. These guns are considered by the Russians to have been responsible for Gen. Zassulitch's defeat, as the Russian guns were of light field pattern, with some mountain pieces.

The general staff asserts that Gen. Zassulitch had no reserves nearer than Feng-Wang-Cheng. Reserves, it is added, were unnecessary, as Gen. Zassalitch's mission was only to observe and harass, but not to impede the Japanese.

"It is like Gen. Kuroki's luck that Gen. Zassalitch should be such a headstrong commander," said an officer. It is admitted by the general staff that the Japanese flanking movement affected the whole of the twelve battalions and three batteries at Chiu-Tien-Cheng and Litzavena, which accounts for the desperate character of the fighting. The 12th and 22nd Regiments suffered the most. A great number of their officers were killed or wounded and the gunners of the captured pieces were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. One battery had every man killed.

The fighting at Chin-Gow was exceedingly severe and stubborn. The Japanese took up a position on both flanks after Chin-Gow had been shelled and came to close quarters, some desperate hand-to-hand work being reported, many of the Russian soldiers in the fever of combat refusing to retire at the command of their officers.

According to the general staff only about 9,000 Russians were actually engaged at Chiu-Tien-Cheng, and along the Litzavena were two regiments of Siberian riflemen of 3,000 men each.

Gen. Mistchenko, commander of the Eastern Cossack Brigade, had 1,500 Cossacks protecting the Russian right flank lower down the Yalu, and also a brigade of artillery, four batteries of eight guns each. Gen. Kartsoff, with 1,500 Cossacks was higher up the road at Pusikheo, which leads direct to Mukden, in order to prevent a column of the enemy using this for the purpose of outflanking the position at Feng-Wang-Cheng.

All the Russian guns posted to oppose the crossing of the river were put out of action before the actual crossing took place. For two hours, from seven until nine o'clock, continuous fighting went on, and the Japanese steadily pressing forward and the Russians falling back before the weight of men and guns opposed to them.

The Japanese infantry, with brilliant dash, captured the fortified heights northwest of Chiu-Tien-Cheng, and the pressure was kept up until afternoon, a portion of the Russian forces being driven toward Antung. There was furious fighting the entire distance.

At Antung the Russians found that in addition to the force confronting them they were threatened by strong detachments, one on either flank. Their retreat then became so hurried that there was no time to replace the artillery horses shot by the Japanese sharpshooters, and twenty guns, together with a large quantity of ammunition and rifles, and a number of officers and men, were captured. The Russians were able to carry off all their wounded.

The Russian troops fled panic-stricken when routed at Chiu-Tien-Cheng, pursued by Japanese cavalry and infantry over the hill country toward Feng-Wang-Cheng, from 1.50 p. m. until 8 o'clock at night. The Russian army engaged was composed of the third division, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth regiments of the sixth division, and General Mistchenko's cavalry brigade, supported by forty field and eight machine guns. The wounded reached Antung, whence the Russians were eventually forced to retire after 25 minutes' fierce fighting.

General Kouropatkin is on the march from Liao-Tung to Feng-Wang-Cheng with 20,000 troops.

Batteries of Russian horse artillery have 226 men in war time; horse mountain batteries have 245 men, and Cossack artillery batteries have from 245 to 324 men.

RUSSIANS SHOWED BRAVERY.

Artillery Decimated Before They Surrendered.

Tokio cable. — A supplemental was received here to-day from Gen. Kuroki, It is dated to-day, and says:

"Yesterday the enemy offered a stubborn resistance against our pursuit, losing about 300 to our casualties. The enemy stood with resolution until their artillery, consisting of two batteries, lost the majority of its men and horses. Then they broke the breeches and closing apparatus of their guns and hoisted the white flag.

"According to a captured Russian officer, Major-Gen. Kashtalinsky, commander of the Third East Siberian Rifle Brigade, the colonels of the 11th and 12th Regiments and the commander of the Artillery Battalion were killed in the fighting at Hamalan.

"It seems that the enemy were entirely routed by our attack, because since yesterday many have come in and surrendered. Our prisoners include 30 officers, 20 of whom are wounded, and 300 men, 100 of whom are wounded.

"A preliminary report from the chief surgeon of the First Japanese Army shows that we had 798 men killed and wounded. These casualties are divided as follows: The Imperial Guards, 132; Second Division, 350; Third Division, 316."

DESPERATE VALOR.

Fought Like Lions Until They Were Annihilated.

St. Petersburg cable says—Among the stories current of the fighting at the Battle of the Yalu, is one describing desperate valor of a Russian regiment, which, without artillery, attacked two and a half divisions of Japanese. A Russian chaplain, carrying a cross, headed the regiment, the men of which fought like lions. They bore down masses of the Japanese, but were eventually crushed by the latter's overwhelming numbers, and almost annihilated. Nevertheless, the Japanese loss was even greater. The scene of the fight is likened to a shambles.

Another story is that General Zassalitch fell into an ambuscade owing to the Japanese intercepting a telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin.

It is stated that Gen. Kouropatkin has telegraphed for more troops to be forwarded in haste. He has requested that freight traffic on the railway, which was recently resumed, be again suspended, and the whole line given up to the transportation of troops.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY WEAK.

Lacks Offensive and Initiative, Say the Japanese.

London cable says.—A despatch to the Times from Tokio says that the Japanese consider that the Russians' strategy of the Yalu River showed the same defect as the Chinese strategy in 1894, namely, lack of offensive and initiative.

Capt. Arima, who commanded the first two blocking fleets at Port Arthur, in a lecture at Tokio, said that no Japanese torpedo boat or torpedo-boat destroyer had been obliged to return to harbor for repairs since the beginning of the war. All has been repaired at sea. The Russians were bad gunners, although they would have damaged the Japanese ships if their explosives had been effective. The Japanese navy had been constantly practising since November with full charges until they had developed a skill which inspired great confidence. Their movements, moreover, were much facilitated by excellent electric communications. The Russians apparently lacked skill to manoeuvre at night without lights.

TOGO STILL THERE.

Twelve Fire Ships Took Part in the Blocking of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur cable.—(Delayed in the transmission)—The enemy's ships were visible, cruising on the horizon this evening, and a fresh attack is anticipated.

It has been ascertained that 12 fire ships particiapated in the latest attempt to block the entrance to the harbor. The wrecks of eight of these have been definitely located; the positions of two others are not yet known; and the remaining two, unable to withstand the terrific fire of the Russian guns, turned back. The average tonnage of the fire ships exceeded 2,000 tons. They were the Shibata, Kokura, Asagao, Mikawa, Totomi, Fudosan, Yedo, Nagato, Otaru, Sagami, Aikoku, and Sakusa, the latter of 3,000 tons.

This despatch makes no mention, it will be noticed, of the blockading of the harbor entrance, as reported in Tokio. The first despatch from Port Arthur expressly stated that the attack failed to close the channel.

KOUROPATKIN FOR THE FRONT.

Russian Troops Being Hurried to Feng-Wang-Cheng.

St. Petersburg cable. — Gen. Kouropatkin has gone to the front from Liao-Yang to inspect the situation personally. Troops are being hurried forward from the Liao-Yang and Mukden line to a position near Feng-Wang-Cheng.

All the Russian wounded have been sent back toward Liao-Yang in order not to encumber the operations of the Russian army. It apears evident that Gen. Kouropatkin is preparing to give battle to Gen. Kuroki's army, if circumstances warrant. Private reports are to the effect that the fighting blood of the Russian soldiers is up and that they are thirsting for an opportunity to revenge the slaughter on the Yalu. Although the commander-in-chief is greatly chagrined at the miscarriage of his plans on the Yalu, there is no idea here that he will act rashly on that account. His decision as to the extent of the opposition he will make at Feng-Wang-Cheng depends upon the location and success of Japanese landings in Manchuria. Attempted landings are now momentarily anticipated near New-Chwang, at the head of Corea Bay. Occupying an interior line and pursuing the tactics of Napoleon, Kouropatkin's problem will be to prevent a junction of the enemy's forces. It is necessary for him to await the development of the Japanese plans and ascertain the direction, strength and whence the other column will come before deciding how to fight his adversary in detail.

It is believed here that the Japanese plans for concerted action have been embarassed by their failure to block the entrance to Port Arthur on Tuesday, and a repetition of the attack on the Russian Gibraltar is momentarily expected. Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet was sighted off Port Arthur last night, and indeed unconfirmed rumors say he attacked at daylight this morning, and that fighting is now in progress there. At least the cutting off of Port Arthur, if not the fate of the fortress, depends in the opinion of the general staff upon Gen. Kouropatkin's preventing a junction of the Japanese forces.

It is understood here that Gen. Zassalitch has already been relieved of his command for disobedience of orders, and that his action is under investigation.

In connection with the obstinate stand made by the Russians at the Yalu against instructions, and in face of an overwhelming superiority of men and especially of guns, an interesting bit of the history of what occurred during the manoeuvres near St. Petersburg last summer is being recounted, which illustrates this trait in Gen. Zassalitch's character. He commanded an infantry division, and insisted on storming heights commanded by artillery and in the face of a fire which theoretically wiped out his command. The judges were so disgusted that they rewarded the blunder with a zero mark against the general's name.

Under the old rules and traditions of the Russian army, the second and third batteries of the third artillery brigade and the third battery of the third brigade, which lost their guns at the battle of Kiu-Lien-Cheng, would be stricken from the list for ever. The names of batteries losing guns and those of regiments losing their colors or otherwise disgracing themselves formerly disappeared from the list. This was the case of the celebrated immortal Hussars in 1825, which participated in the conspiracy against Emperor Nicholas. Only a few years ago the regulation was rescinded, owing to a realization of the fact that it would work great injustice in the case of bateries and regiments forced by circumstances to sacrifice themselves, as was the case on Sunday.

No further news has ben received, giving the Russian losses, but General Kuroki probably has eight divisions available for an immediate advance. This force will be joined by Gen. Oku's army when the latter is landed. The Japanese have every reason to follow the southern road, where they will have the advantage of the co-operation of their ships. The roads are less difficult and mountainous through the Feng-Wang-Cheng district, but the Japanese must dispose of the Russian force at Feng-Wang-Cheng before they can cut off Liao-Tung.

A high officer of the general staff, who does not believe that the Japanese will make an immediate advance in Manchuria, said to the correspondent of the Associated Pdess: "They are too careful to commit such a blunder as to expose their flank to the Russians stationed at Feng-Wang-Cheng. I think they will fortify their position at the Yalu and may land troops at Takushan, but in no case will advance across to Liao-Yang, where they may be taken on either flank by Gen. Kouropatkin, from Liao-Yang, and Gen. Stossel, from the south.

IN GAY PORT ARTHUR.

Life There as Viewed by the Local Newspaper Humorist.

The following extracts are from the Port Arthur Novikrai:

Several shells fell in our midst yesterday.

Gen. Kouropatkin arrived from Harbin yesterday. He is regarded as a harbinger of better things.

Admiral Togo paid us a flying visit yesterday. Come again, Tog.

The torpedo boat Huchikuchi has not returned from her visit to the outside. It is feared that her crew has went to a watery grave.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO