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The Weekly Mail.

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SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

Threatened Seizure of America's Obelisk.

UNWRITTEN ALLIANCES IN EUROPE

A Theatrical Sensation at Liverpool.

ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

Russia Reported to be Preparing for War with England.

Attempted Escape of the Ameer.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The proposals of the Roumanian Government as to the Jewish question have been rather more favourable of late, both in the Chambers and among the European Powers. The German Government is stated to be prepared to recognize the proposals made by the Ministry to the Chamber as a serious step towards the solution of the Jewish question. France still hesitates, but it is believed that the majority of the Powers will accept the view of Germany.

AUSTRIAN VERSUS TURKISH TROOPS.

A report has been circulated at Vienna that the Austrian and Turkish troops in the mixed garrisons of Novi Bazar are not on good terms. Nothing of this is known in the Vienna Foreign Office, but the Turkish troops have expressed much discontent owing to the Austrian troops being so much better fed and paid than they are.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

The retirement of Count Andrassy, which has been accompanied by such universal recognition abroad of his services in the cause of European peace, seems to have had the curious effect of strengthening the adherents of his policy at home. In Hungary, especially, a most remarkable change has taken place in the distribution of Parliamentary parties. The Government party, which, at the close of last session, seemed to be falling to pieces is now stronger than ever, and the efforts of the Opposition to make the Tisza Ministry unpopular in the country by enlarging on the difficulties of occupation, the state of finances, and the personal misdeeds of some adherents of the Government party, have entirely failed. The time is now passed for reproaching the Ministry for having supported Count Andrassy's Eastern policy, and now here is its final result. The intimate understanding with Germany is nowhere so thoroughly appreciated as in Hungary. On the Austrian side of the Leitha, too, apprehensions of the German party as to the dangers of Count Andrassy's policy have proved groundless, and the warmest wishes of its adherents have been fulfilled by the consolidation of the relations with Germany. Even Count Andrassy's opponents give him friendly greeting, the Opposition thus taking the opportunity of the coming change in the *personnel*, though not in the policy of the Ministry, to set itself right with the country.

THE NORTHAMPTON.

The Northampton, the new flagship, which is to relieve the Bellerophon in British North America, is now out of the dockyard people's hands and nearly ready for sea.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

A reliable authority asserts that the Royal Marine artillery is to be disbanded, or fused with the Royal Marine Light Infantry, consequent upon the blue jackets having attained to such a state of perfection in the big gun drill that the services of marine artillerymen are no longer required.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The Mikado of Japan is expected in England shortly.

THE SEIZED OBELISK.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 31.—The creditors of the Egyptian Government have not seized the obelisk, but threaten to do so. It seems there is no Court in Egypt of competent jurisdiction to issue a writ for the seizure. Mariette Pacha, who has charge of the Egyptian monuments, opposes the removal, and urges the French Consul to protest to the Khedive on the ground that such a removal would be a violation of the convention between Egypt and the European Powers, by which it is provided that no Egyptian monument or work of art shall leave the country. Commander Gorring yesterday hoisted the American flag over the obelisk, and surrounded it with a guard of policemen from the Consulate. He declares that he will resist with force any attempt to interfere with him. Consul-General Farman is expected to arrive on the French steamer due here on Tuesday.

MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The official organ of the Montenegrin Government, the *Glas Cynagoritza*, has the following remarks on the recent visit of the Prince of Montenegro to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna:—"Our ruler felt the necessity of meeting the monarch of that State, which, during our late struggles, gave repeated proofs of its sympathy for us, and to which it is in great part due that our country has, at the termination of the war, obtained the universal recognition of its independence and enlarged frontiers. We would express our heartfelt thanks for the hospitable reception, which, in the person of its ruler, has been given to the whole of the Montenegrin people at the Court of Vienna, and all our efforts will be directed to the maintenance of a sincere and intimate friendship between the two States, being convinced that in the close alliance of Montenegro with Austria-Hungary will be found the most stable foundation for the moral and material development of the Montenegrin nation."

UNWRITTEN ALLIANCES.

Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna is regarded in that capital, not as portending any new or secret arrangements between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, but as simply showing that Germany desires the friendship of Austria. An equilibrium of forces being established between the two Powers, enables them to assist each other without making any sacrifices. Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna shows the value he attaches to Austria's friendship. The relations between Austria-Hungary and the Porte, although of course of a very different nature from those between her and Germany, may in like manner be regarded as coming within the category of unwritten alliances, being based on a community of interests, which, since the convention of 21st April, has been so warmly appreciated by the Government at Constantinople that an understanding between the two Powers is now complete. As to England the unwritten alliance with Austria-Hungary has long been in existence, and nothing has occurred to disturb it.

AN ENTERPRISING BANKER.

M. Bischoffsheim, banker of Paris, will build an observatory at Nice to cost five hundred thousand francs.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

An important invention has been announced, that of preserving butter without salt in ordinary kegs, even when freely exposed to the air. It is expected that this invention will completely destroy the salt butter trade.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

THE OBELISK DIFFICULTY.

A Cairo despatch of this day's date says:—"The recent difficulties concerning the obelisk had their origin in a long standing litigation with the Egyptian Government concerning the land upon which the obelisk stands, the Italians claiming this land forbade Lieutenant Commander Gorringe to proceed with the work of removal. The Italian vice-consul at Alexandria supported this prohibition, but the American Consul-General had an interview with the Italian Consul-General at Cairo, and through the good-will of the latter the Italians withdrew their opposition upon receiving from Commander Gorringe a slight compensation for the use of the land. The Commander is now proceeding rapidly with his work, although several Hollders of Egyptian bonds have threatened to sequester the obelisk. The Khedive and American consul both ridicule the idea that the obelisk can be seized by anybody."

NOT ON THE BILLS.

A Liverpool despatch says:—"There was a great theatrical sensation here on Saturday morning. Mr. D'Oyley Carte, the manager, had taken passage for himself and company to New York, intending to produce the works of Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan, who had preceded him on Saturday last. He had collected a company in London, which left that city on Friday night. They arrived at Liverpool at six o'clock yesterday morning. As Mr. D'Oyley Carte alighted from the train, resplendant in a sealskin coat, he was served with a judge's warrant and carried to the Sheriff's office in the care of five officers."

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

"The arrest had been made at the instigation of the 'Opera Comedy Company,' of London, which claimed £150 as the balance of a debt of £5,000, which Mr. Carte is understood to have owed them. The fact of the arrest spread rapidly through the depot, where the chorus of girls huddled in bewildered confusion in the waiting room. The Sheriff's office, where Mr. Carte was pacing angrily up and down, was surrounded by the friends of his family, who hastened from one theatrical manager to another, demanding assistance. Every moment was precious. The bell of the steamer had already rung, and the visitors were already leaving its docks, when one of the managers finally consented to disburse his last night's receipts, and relieve his colleague's distress. Mr. Carte was released just as the clock struck ten. The company succeeded in catching the steamer, but a champagne lunch which had been prepared by Mr. Carte's friends had to be postponed."

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A despatch from Cape Town says the Boers had refused to pay their taxes. They took forcible possession of some stores, but subsequently paid for them. The Basutos made an attack on the British camp, but were repulsed.

HONOUR TO A HERO.

The English Bar last evening entertained at a grand banquet General Evelyn Wood in the Temple. The gathering in attendance was very large and General Wood's reception was very enthusiastic.

POSTAL COLLECTION SYSTEM IN FRANCE.

M. Cochery, Minister at the head of the French Post and Telegraph Department, is about to introduce another reform. A bill was recently passed empowering the Post Office Department to collect trade promissory notes, but it had no power to take legal proceedings in the case of nonpayment of the bills, which were forwarded to their owners. M. Cochery proposes to place that power in the hands of the post office authorities. This reform is expected to quadruple the number of promissory notes and bills confided to the post office for collection. The number has already attained to a very considerable figure, for example, it is estimated that during the first five weeks of the application of the present law, no fewer than 120,000 bills representing in value nearly 3,000,000 francs, were confided to the postal authorities. Of this sum, they collected about two millions, the remainder being returned to the owners as unpaid. It is said that had the postal authorities had power to take legal proceedings, nearly all the unpaid bills would probably have been cashed. Many tradesmen, moreover, hesitate to confide their bills to the post office because, in case of non-payment, they lose during the time taken up in returning them the legal delay during which a prosecution can be taken.

ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

Whilst the recent activity in the crude iron trade of the Cleveland district continues only slightly diminished, there is considerable animation springing up in the manufactured iron trades. At Stockton, the malleable iron works have added to the number of their puddling furnaces in use, and it is expected that in a few days the Bowesfield works will also increase their output. At Witton Park, there is very great activity, and both there and the large iron making centre at Consett the productive facilities of the works are now fully taxed while at Middlesbrough, the large Brittania works, which have been some time idle, are now about to recommence work in part. Very large orders for shipbuilding iron have been placed by local and Clydeside firms, and one or two orders for bars and other kinds of manufactured iron have been booked by Teesdale firms for America already. The Rosebery steel works have been started at Middlesbrough, the first in the town in which the Siemen's open-hearth system has been used.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN AUSTRIA.

The cattle plague has reappeared in Austria.

SUGAR CANE GROWING IN SWITZERLAND.

The sugar canes planted as an experiment in Argau, in Switzerland, have been harvested, and the results are to be reported to a committee of the promoters at Muri.

ENGLISH TELEGRAMS FORBIDDEN IN BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian Telegraph Bureau has prohibited international telegrams in the English and Italian language, French, Russian, and German telegrams being, however, permitted. In Roumania, English telegrams are refused unless accompanied by translation, while all other European languages are accepted by the Roumanian telegraph offices without translation. The European telegraphic convention scarcely contemplated such a situation of affairs with regard to the telegraphic use of the English language, in a time of peace especially.

PLOT TO RESCUE THE AMEER.

The British are collecting unpaid taxes at Cabul. A plot has been discovered to effect the escape of the Ameer and his guard has been doubled. The destruction of the citadel is proceeding.

AFGHAN ITEMS.

A despatch from Simla says the beleagured British garrison in the Nagan Hills has been relieved.

A large quantity of buried treasure been found at Cabul.

Eleven of those accused of participating in the massacre have been hanged.

Shutargarden has been evacuated.

A SENSATIONAL RUMOUR.

It is rumoured in well-informed circles in London that Russia is preparing to declare war against England. No certain information can be obtained on the subject. Official personages are reticent, but the probabilities are the markets will be disturbed by the story on Monday.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that a definition has now been given, assigning to the Austro-German agreement its true proportions, and basing it upon a pacific ground, which is open to all.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOERS.

The recent disturbances at Middleburg, in the Transvaal, among the Boers, arose on the occasion of the trial of a Boer for assaulting a native. After Court, armed Boers forcibly took ammunition from a store, leaving payment on the counter, in violation of an order forbidding the Boers to purchase ammunition until they had paid their taxes. The offenders will be prosecuted.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

REPORTED STRAINED RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES—IMPERATIVE DEMAND FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROMISED REFORMS—WHY THE BRITISH FLEET HAS BEEN SENT TO BESIKA BAY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A Vienna despatch is published in the Paris journals, stating that a telegram from Constantinople represents the relations between England and Turkey are greatly strained. England has sent to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the execution of the reforms in Asiatic Turkey. If the demand is not complied with it is believed the Sultan will be deposed and replaced by his brother, who will be under the tutelary supervision of England, France and Austria. Russia sides with the Sultan.

The foregoing is probably a grossly exaggerated form of Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, which says the British ambassador will shortly present a memorandum to the Porte, insisting on the execution of the promised reforms in Asiatic Turkey. Reuter's telegram further says:—"Sir Austin Layard, having been requested by the Porte to explain the object of the despatch of Admiral Hornby's squadron to Turkish waters, semi-officially replied that the squadron would remain for the present at Voulah, but eventually might proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey."

A ROMAN TRAGEDY.

ILLICIT PASSION OF A CAPTAIN'S WIFE FOR A CIRCUS RIDER—MURDER OF HER HUSBAND AT THE WOMAN'S INSTIGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

After a long trial Cardinali and his mistress Raffaella Sarcenie, widow of Captain Fadda, have been found guilty—Cardinali of murdering Captain Fadda, and sentenced to death; Mistress Sarcenie of complicity, sentenced to hard labour for life. Captain Giovanni Fadda, 32nd infantry, was murdered in Rome on the 6th October, 1878. His wife Raffa Sarcenie, a circus rider named Peter Cardinali, and the latter's mistress named Antonietta Carozza were placed on trial for the murder. The latter part of September, Captain Fadda and his wife had quarrelled and separated. She conceived a guilty passion for the circus rider, and persuaded him to kill her husband. Cardinali attacked Captain Fadda with a dagger at his lodgings, wounding him fatally, but the victim followed his assassin in the street, pointed him out to passers-by, and he was taken red-handed. The jury acquitted Antonietta Carozza on the ground that she acted under the fear of Cardinali and was ignorant of the object of her errands between Cardinali and Captain Fadda's wife.

FRANCE WATCHING ENGLAND.

COMPLICATIONS OVER THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN DEBT—AUSTRIA REFUSES HER SANCTION TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A Paris correspondent says:—"It is now certain Austria has refused to sanction the Anglo-French scheme for the liquidation of the Egyptian floating debt. Three years England had taken an engagement with Austria to abide by her decision in the matter, which produces here much discontent and distrust of England's intention to abide by the Anglo-French intervention. These annoyances are unfortunate, especially in the present juncture, when Frenchmen jealously watch English movements and are apt to misinterpret everything against French policy as an advance towards Germany. For the past week the *Republique Francaise* has been sharply attacking the English Cabinet, and the example is followed by other leading papers."

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A despatch from Constantinople brings some curious information respecting the present condition of affairs in that city, and throws considerable light upon the vague stories which have been in circulation lately concerning several of the Russian intrigues with the Sultan. Sir Austun Layard, the British representative at the Sublime Porte, states that having obtained an interview with the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, he told him bluntly that the British Government suspected that Russian influence predominates in the councils of the Sultan. To this statement the Turkish Minister returned an emphatic denial. Still, in further conversation concerning the rumours that England intended to bring to bear sufficient influence to produce a change in the Turkish Cabinet, the Minister said if Great Britain proceeded so far in the matter as actually to send one or more of her ships of war into Turkish waters, the Ministry would be so modified as to accord with the policy which England might dictate, and the Sultan decide upon as the best for meeting the exigency. He added that it was not the present intention of the Sublime Porte to do anything, or take any position, which will involve Turkey in war with Great Britain. It is believed, however, that under all this apparent mildness of statement, and disposition to submit to English demands, there lurks a deeper disposition to appeal to arms when the proper alliances have been made, which are believed now to be pending.

EXCITEMENT AT PERA.

At Pera the news received respecting the imperative demand made by the English Government has created intense excitement. An English resident there represents the commotion as similar to that which followed the outbreak of the Sofias immediately before the beginning of the Russian-Turkish war. Up to this moment it had not been believed the English Government would take such a decisive step as to insist upon the reconstruction of the Cabinet, to threaten that if this demand was not complied with, her fleet would be sent through the Bosphorus, and that she would practically take possession of the city.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Hatred of British Administration.

ISSUE A PROCLAMATION.

Complicity of the Ameer's Ministers in the Embassy Massacre.

CABUL, Oct. 29.—The Ameer has placed his abdication in the hands of Gen. Roberts. It will probably be accepted.

CABUL, Oct. 30.—The population is quiet, but, no doubt, a deep hatred of British administration exists.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.—General Roberts has issued a proclamation in which the Afghan authorities and chiefs are instructed to continue to maintain order, and are invited to hold a consultation with Gen. Roberts. The people will be treated with justice and benevolence, their religion and customs respected, and loyalty and good service to the British Crown suitably rewarded. Arrangements for a permanent administration will be made after the above consultation.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.—A brigade starts immediately from Cabul to open communications through the Khyber Pass.

Orders have been issued for the destruction of the Bala Hissar.

The trial of the Ameer's Ministers is about to begin. There is said to be convincing proof of their complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

The Ameer informed General Roberts that nine lacs of rupees are buried in the city. Eight lacs of treasure have been unearthed, chiefly gold coins. It has all been confiscated for the present.

The Ameer's chamberlain has been arrested.

A Cabul special says three more Sindars have been arrested. General Roberts' last proclamation was received quietly.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has returned to Chiselhurst.

It is stated Lord Derby has received a hint to withdraw from the Carlton Club.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

It is snowing heavily in Aberdeenshire. The harvest in many of the districts is not completed.

Three thousand and sixty-five Communists have been amnestied. About a thousand remain.

Mr. John Blackwood, senior partner of the firm of Blackwood & Sons, publishers, Edinburgh, is dead.

It is reported in London that the Princess Louise has returned to England in an interesting condition.

It is believed Capt. Carey, who was with the Prince Imperial when the latter lost his life, will enter the Church.

Lady Gooch, well-known in connection with the attempt to palm off a spurious child on her husband, is dead.

There are signs on all sides of a real revival of British trade, but there will certainly be a great deficiency in revenue.

A Vienna despatch says the Prince Imperial Frederick William of Germany will visit the Pope during his stay in Rome.

Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone, the famous comedian, many years lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, London, is dead, at the age of 77.

The epidemic of typhoid fever and measles at Cape Clear continues to extend. One hundred cases were reported on Saturday. Many inhabitants have left.

The London *Echo* says fresh outbreaks of rinderpest in the Western States of America will prevent the rescinding of the order against the importation of live American cattle.

A settlement of the Turkish debt has been effected on a pledge of the revenues from salt and tobacco and the surplus of the Egyptian tribute. The Bourse says this announcement is premature.

A Rome despatch says the Vatican will shortly send a *Charge D'Affaires* to Turkey to carry out the convention about to be signed, after which an inter-nuncio and several Bishops will be appointed.

A correspondent says he hears on good authority that there is no reason to expect a dissolution of Parliament this year. The weight of opinion seems to be decidedly against the probability of an early dissolution.

A Paris despatch says the resignation of Gen. Cialdini, Italian Ambassador, has produced considerable surprise there, as his retirement will cause the Italian Ministry much embarrassment. It is stated King Humbert accepts the resignation.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, member of the House of Commons for Cork, and the Home Rule leader, sent a letter to all the Irish members of Parliament, requesting them to sign a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield regarding the prevailing distress in Ireland.

A Constantinople despatch announces that a band of Greek brigands, who have been robbing and murdering in all the villages surrounding Tricala, have been completely annihilated by a company of soldiers. Twenty-five brigands were killed and several wounded.

A semi-official note has been sent to the French press stating that the departure of Don Carlos for England was due to a warning, informing him that the Government had resolved not to tolerate the political manifestations for which his stay in France recently afforded a pretext.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answering a letter calling attention to the distress in Ireland, and suggesting immediate action by the Government in providing work, says he sympathizes with the people, but can only refer them to the Irish Executive. Direct interposition by the Government would be open to great abuse.

The following Cabinet Ministers will attend the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 10th inst.:—Lords Beaconsfield, Cairns, and Salisbury; Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Right Hon. Assheton Cross, Col. Stanley, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Viscount Sandon, Duke of Northumberland, and Lord John Manners.

At the municipal elections throughout England on Saturday, wherever political considerations were involved, the Liberals were mostly triumphant. In one or two very important boroughs the balance of power was completely reversed in favour of the Liberals. In Liverpool, where the Town Council stood 42 Conservatives and 22 Liberals, it now stands 34 Conservatives and 30 Liberals.

UNITED STATES.

November 27th is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The wife of Geo. Francis Train was found dead in bed at New York on Wednesday.

Secretary Sherman hopes to be able, if the revenues continue as large as now, to cancel ten millions of bonds per month.

The United States Treasury circular to collectors of Customs, prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from Canada after December 1st, was issued yesterday.

Jacob Abbott, the eminent author, died yesterday at Farmington, Me., aged 75. His works comprise nearly 300 volumes mostly small hand and school books.

The steamer Teutonia, from Liverpool to New Orleans, brought two hundred farmer emigrants for Texas, who will invest a hundred to five thousand dollars each in land.

An illicit still, running several months under the name of Brown & Co., glycerine and patent medicine manufacturers, in Chicago, has been seized and all the parties arrested.

Public debt statement of the United States:—Total debt, $2,246,694,357.38; debt less cash in the Treasury, $2,046,840,545.96; decrease since October 1st, $10,352,906.62.

Nathan Hawkins, of Clermont Co., O., now has prepared for him. He took it to an analytic chemist, who found it saturated with arsenic.

A gang of seven counterfeiters were arrested on Thursday last in Andrew county, Mo., and a large number of spurious dollars, halves, and a number of moulds and other implements captured.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson died on Thursday at New York in her 102nd year. Until recently she not only personally managed her business affairs, but visited her tenants each month collecting rents.

A Mr. Walter Hastings has left the bulk of his fortune to Harvard College, after the decease of his wife. The estate is estimated at half a million, and is the noblest donation ever made to the college.

Grand Treasurer Kelly, of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., who claimed to have been robbed of lodge funds, has been formally expelled from the order. Kelly held the Treasurership for nine years.

During October there were coined at the different United States Mints 63,800 double eagles, 118,000 eagles, 232,000 half-eagles, and two and a half million silver dollars. The coinage of minor coins was but trifling.

Wm. Duquette, a printer formerly residing at Lockport, N.Y., on being refused the loan of a dollar by a friend, at Lakeview, N.J., on Wednesday, threw himself before an express train and was instantly killed.

A Washington despatch states that Mr. Thos. B. Potter, M.P., now in Washington, intends to sail for England on Nov. 19th. He has been tendered a dinner on Nov. 17th by the merchants and bankers of New York. Secretary Evarts has consented to preside. Mr. Potter says he has discovered a strong feeling in the United States in favour of a more liberal tariff.

A Memphis despatch says no new cases have been reported since Thursday. The *Appeal* and *Avalanche* resumed publication at their full size yesterday. Merchants report a rush of business. Physicians agree that the cold winds of the last few nights swept away any lingering germs of the fever. The total number of cases for the week was 16, and the total to date 1,521. The total of deaths for the week was three, and the total to date 473.

The Grand Jury of Camden, N.J., have found indictments against the four men, Ewing, Johnson, Vertz, and Redman, who are charged with causing the accident on the Philadelphia and Atlantic narrow-gauge railway near Clementon Station, N.J., on 14th August, by which four persons were killed. The indictments are for manslaughter, and the men will probably be tried the latter part of November. The men are all employés of the railway company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Rangoon despatch says a rupture is considered certain. King Theebaw is irritated at the detention of his Embassy.

A despatch from Thyetmyo reports that the impression prevails among the Burmese that the British are seeking an excuse to incite them to commence hostilities. They affirm they are most anxious to avoid a collision with the British.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the force that was defeated at Geok Teppe, on August 29th, consisted of three battalions of infantry, two squadrons of dragoons, two sotnias of Cossacks, two sotnias of mounted Daghestan irregulars, one mounted battery, and one rocket company, all under Col. Dolgoroukoff; also three battalions of infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks, and one infantry field battery under Gen. Count Borch. The *Golos* says the affair culminated in an indescribable panic. The percentage of the Russian loss was enormous and unprecedented.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

General Tergukasoff in Full Retreat from Turkestan.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A St. Petersburg despatch says it is stated the Government has received information that General Tergukasoff has sustained a fresh disaster in Turkestan and has been obliged to retreat hurriedly with a loss of baggage. The news obtains credence in well informed circles.

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE SQUABBLE.

Trial of the Libel Suit Against "Truth's" Editor.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The magistrate has refused to hear further evidence in justification of the alleged libel against Mr. Levy Lawson by Mr. Labouchere. The question to be decided is simply whether the articles are libellous. Mr. Labouchere asked an adjournment to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the magistrate to hear further evidence. This was granted.

THE LAND OF PHARAOH.

Triple Leagues Against French and English Preponderance.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The *Diritto* says France and England now regret not having agreed to accept the co-operation of Italy in Egypt. Italy has been compelled to form with Germany and Austria a league against the excessive preponderance of England and France.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Proposed Subscription in Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Cardinal Manning has authorized a general subscription among the Catholic temperance organizations of Great Britain for the relief of the popular distress in the south and west of Ireland.

An epidemic of typhoid fever and measles prevails at Cape Clear. Forty cases and thirteen deaths are reported within a week.

GUNDLACK MANSLAUGHTER.

Arraignment of William Brought.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 3.—Wm. Drought was arraigned before County Judge Elliot to-day on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of F. L. Gundlack. He pleaded "Not guilty," and his case was remanded to the General Sessions. An application for bail was refused.

THE HUASCAR'S CAPTURE.

After a Severe Engagement the Gallant Peruvian Surrenders.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF HER COMMANDER

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—The official report of Capt. Garcia, commandant of the Union, which was cruising with the Huascar at the time the latter was captured by the Chilians, states that whilst cruising about, they met the Chilian fleet, which in two divisions were searching for them. On October 8th the Union and Huascar sighted the first division of the Chilian fleet and immediately fled toward south-west, the Chilians following. A stiff breeze was blowing from the south, which decreased the Huascar's speed, when Grau, her Commander, resolved to steer north, and endeavour to run between the Chilian fleet and the shore. He succeeded and swept [illegible] a gun. The Peruvian ships rapidly steamed away from their enemies, the Blanco Encalada, and three wooden steamers, when suddenly they sighted the second Chilian division directly ahead, composed of the Almirante Cochran, and several smaller vessels. Grau saw that the speed of this iron-clad was equal to his own. He accordingly steered for shoal water on account of his light draft. The Union here escaped, closely followed. The fight was begun by the Huascar discharging her two 300 pounders at close range at the Almirante Cochran, followed up by an unsuccessful attempt to ram. The other Chilian iron clad came down upon her, and Grau boldly placed himself between the two, which were thus prevented from firing so rapidly on account of the danger of hitting each other. The fight is said to have lasted two hours. It is not known whether the Huascar was taken by boarding, or that after the death of Grau, which is said to have occurred early in the action, and the wounding of the executive officer and several subordinates, the remaining officers unhurt, only four in number, hauled down the flag. The hull of the Huascar is said to have been riddled, and her engines damaged so that she was afterwards towed to Autofagusta, and her turret jammed so that it would not revolve. The damage to the Chilians was inconsiderable. The Huascar had but two 300-pounders to oppose twelve of the same calibre. Her armour was 2½ inches, against 9 inches of the Chilian ironclad. A subscription has been opened already in Lima to purchase a new ironclad, to be named the Almirante Grau, the people giving money, houses and jewellery. One lady sent diamond jewellery valued at two thousand pounds. The Archbishop heads the subscription with 2,000 soles. Already nearly 200,000 soles have been collected. The Ministry resigned *en masse*, but their resignations were not accepted. A commission has sailed for Europe, to endeavour to purchase another ironclad.

It is reported that Mrs. Grau, on learning her husband's fate, fell ill and died.

The Chilian army, numbering 18,000, is reported marching upon Iquique, Peru.

Three thousand Peruvian reinforcements have arrived at Arcis. Reinforcements are also going to Iquique. The Chilians are also reinforcing, and the armies are nearing each other.

THE WEATHER IN MANITOBA.

Ice Bridge over the Red River.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 2.—The ice bridge formed on the river here last night, and people are crossing on foot to-day. The weather is clear and cold.

WEST DURHAM.

Issue of the Writs for a New Election.

BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 1.—The writ for the election of a member to represent West Durham in the Commons in place of Mr. H. W. Burk, resigned, has been received. The nomination takes place on the 17th inst, and the election on the 24th.

BLACK TONGUE.

A Disease Which Baffles Medical Skill.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A disease locally known as black tongue, but which is probably a very violent form of diphtheria, has appeared in the section of country surrounding this city. During the past month Mr. Wm. Weatherall, of London township, has lost five members of his family by the dread disease, three sons and two daughters, and two daughters are now down with it. Several cases are also reported from Lobo and West Williams. The disease has baffled all the skill of the medical men. The symptoms are first a severe pain in the stomach, gradually ascending to the throat, accompanied by vomiting, and before death, which is attended with great agony, the tongue assumes a black colour. Much fear is felt regarding it, and the medical men are in consultation.

A SCENE IN COURT.

An Attorney Ordered Under Arrest for Violent Language.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—During a sitting of the Supreme Court at Kentville last week, an amusing incident occured. It appears the Court adjourned for dinner. Mr. Otto Weeks, who had been opposed to a Kentville attorney in an important case, took advantage of his proximity to his opponent, caused by the crowding at the door to use some violent language. Judge James overhearing the remark, understood that it was the Bench and not the bar that was to be d——, so he fined Mr. Weeks $10, or he was to be committed. Mr. Weeks accompanied the High Sheriff to the gaol, and forthwith demanded his release, as the learned Judge had not designated the time for him to occupy the apartments placed at his disposal. Sheriff Caldwell, however, collected the fine under protest. On being restored to liberty, Mr. Weeks brought an action for $2,000 damages for false imprisonment against his Lordship.

SUSPECTED CASE OF POISONING

A Body Exhumed and the Cause of Death Investigated.

BEAV