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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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The Weekly Mail.

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SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

Popularity of Canadian Cheese in England.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S ENGLISH POLICY.

Strained Relations of Russia and England.

THE CHANCES OF A COLLISION.

The State of Affairs and Constantinople.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE EAST.

Lord Beaconsfield's Speech at the Lord Mayor's anquet.

Yakoob Khan's Treachery Revealed.

[BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

LAWSON—LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Labouchere has succeeded in his first step towards compelling the Magistrate at Guildhall to reverse the decision he made the other day cutting off the examination, which Mr. Labouchere proposed to continue in his defence against the suit of Mr. Lawson Levy. On the application of Mr. Labouchere, the Queen's Bench has granted a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* to compel the Magistrate at Guildhall to hear the cross-examination of Mr. Lawson by Mr. Labouchere. The case continues to excite much merriment in journalistic and social circles in London, and for lovers of scandal it now promises to be more interesting than ever. Argument on the rule *nisi* will be heard in a day or two.

AUSTRIA'S ITALIAN PROVINCES.

Much excitement has been caused at Vienna by the reception of a despatch, stating that a body of concealed assassins at Riva, in the Tyrol, fired at a major in the 8th Austrian infantry regiment, who was passing through the valley, with cries of hatred and revenge against Austria. The officer escaped uninjured, but the incident is regarded of importance at Vienna, as showing the irritated temper of the Italian Provinces which are still held by the Austrian Government.

RECOVERED HER REASON.

Surprising improvement has taken place in the mental condition of the Empress Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian, who was slain in Mexico. Her mental faculties, which have been so long deranged, appear to have been almost miraculously restored. She converses with perfect lucidity. Her memory has returned, and the long night of oblivion and insanity which has overshadowed her seems to have given way to the return of reason and memory.

"SIR ROGER" IN PARLIAMENT.

In some quarters, it is credibly believed that "Sir Roger" Tichborne will be released before the next general election, and that he is sure to get a seat in Parliament.

GAROTTING IN LONDON.

Garotte robberies are becoming popular again with the dark evenings.

CANADIAN CHESHIRE IN FAVOUR.

The Canadian cheese, made in imitation of English Cheshire, is daily gaining approval for its delicious flavour and price.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.

A military governor will shortly be appointed to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer in Natal.

HONOURS FOR THE BRAVE.

The ladies of Somersetshire are subscribing for a testimonial service of plate for the wife of Col. Pearson, of Ekowe fame.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Capt. Cook at Whitby, the navigator's birth place.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

Some curious revelations of the policy pursued by Count Andrassy towards England during the late war have been published at Pesth. Count Andrassy has from the beginning sought an alliance with England. That the late Minister of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, Lord Derby, and the late British ambassador at the Viennese Court, Sir A. Buchanan, were the persons least suited for the realization of this idea, did not induce Count Andrassy to swerve for a moment from his undertaking, which, moreover, was thoroughly appreciated by Lord Beaconsfield, and was zealously promoted by Lord Salisbury when he became Foreign Minister. So long ago as the 22nd June, 1877, Count Andrassy instructed Count Beust, who was then Ambassador in London, to declare to the English Premier how valuable it was to Austria to see the solidarity of her interests with those of England recognized by Lord Beaconsfield; that the Austrian Government was ready to accept the English conditions, and that this solidarity appeared to it a basis for co-operation in the event of one of the interests referred to being injuriously affected. Further, in the middle of April, 1878, shortly after General Ignatieff's mission to Vienna, Lord Beaconsfield received the most positive proofs that Russia had become convinced of the impossibility of separating the interests of Austria-Hungary from those of England.

PARNELL DENOUNCED BY HIS LEADER.

Mr. Parnell's Land League has issued a manifesto to the Irish farmers. In speaking at Brandon yesterday, Mr. Shaw denounced Mr. Parnell's violence.

THE UNCERTAIN SULTAN.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan is vacillating.

FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg despatch says public feeling there continues excited, and a counter-military demonstration is recommended.

UNITED STATES SHEEP PROHIBITED.

The English Privy Council has issued an order that sheep from the United States shall after the 23rd inst. be subject to the same regulations as the American cattle.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

CABINET COUNCILS AND AMBASSADORIAL INTERVIEWS—DIPLOMACY PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL—FIGHT FOR ASCENDANCY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, and another to-day. The Turkish Ambassador held an interview with Lord Salisbury before to-day's Cabinet Council, and the French Ambassador after its adjournment. The Russian Ambassador had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield. The *Times* says there is no reason to suppose the reforms on which the British Ambassador at Constantinople is insisting are beyond the powers of the Turkish Government,

AUSTRIA ON HAND.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey has suddenly returned to Constantinople, probably to assist in the energetic efforts now being made to compel Turkey to fulfil her promises of reform.

SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMACY.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the clouds on the political horizon have vanished. Diplomatic action has resulted in a much more satisfactory condition of things. The British fleet will not proceed to Turkish waters.

EXCITEMENT IN STAMBOUL.

There is considerable excitement in Stamboul on account of the expected arrival of the British squadron. The Porte having received no official explanations has telegraphed the Turkish Ambassador at London to ask Lord Salisbury for information.

BAKER PASHA.

Sir Austin Layard, British Minister at Constantinople, has semi-officially suggested to the Porte the appointment of Baker Pasha as Governor of the Province of Erzeroum. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared it was impossible to comply with the proposal, but Baker might be appointed English Commander of Gendarmerie in Armenia.

THE NOTE NOT YET PRESENTED.

Sir Austin Layard has not yet presented a formal note to the Porte concerning the execution of reforms. It is stated his demands have not yet been supported by the representatives of the other Powers.

AUSTRIA FRIENDLY.

It is stated Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, is charged to give formal assurances to the Sultan of the friendly feelings of Austria.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN EXPEDITION DROPPED FOR WANT OF THE NECESSARY — LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH REGARDED AS UNOFFICIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that when General Kauffman represented to the Czar the impossibility of preparing a new Central Asian expedition without cash and supplies, he received the significant answer that it was perhaps better not to proceed with the preparations. A proposal to furnish the pretender to the Afghan throne with money, for the purpose of intriguing among the Afghan chiefs, met with an absolute refusal. The irritation against Lord Salisbury's speech has subsided, although the question has been even raised of withdrawing the Russian Ambassador from London. The idea was negatived on the ground that the speech could not be regarded as an official expression.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—SPEECH IN THE CORTES OF THE MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES.

MADRID, Nov. 5.

In the Senate to-day the Minister for the Colonies read the Government bill relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. He said slavery was contrary to the laws of Nature, and could no longer be maintained in the civilized world. Owing to the impoverished state of the exchequer it was impossible to pay the indemnity to the owners of slaves, and the Government deemed it indispensible that freed negroes should remain for a certain period under the patronage of their former masters, for by adopting this course the dangers which might ensue from an immediate and simultaneous emancipation of all slaves would be averted. The Government considered the scheme for the gradual enfranchisement was contrary to the law of 1870. The Minister also announced that a bill embodying economic reforms for Cuba would soon be presented to the Cortes.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

PACIFICATION IN THE EAST.

The news of the misgovernment in Eastern Roumelia, the conflict at Salonica, and the diplomatic representation of Bulgaria in Servia just now inspire but little interest in Vienna, as no one fears that such incidents can avail to stop the work of pacification in the East. There is a general feeling of security as regards foreign affairs, and the public attention is entirely absorbed in internal questions. The speech from the throne afforded a wide scope of action in this direction, and as all the nationalities without exception have determined to co-operate in the work, there is every reason to expect that the coming session will not be a barren one. The Federalists are beginning to perceive that circumstances are not favourable for any changes in the constitution, and the energetic speech of the Austrian Lord Chancellor Herr von Schmerling must have done much to disperse any illusions on this subject. The effect of this speech was not only to teach moderation to the Czechs, but also to make the Liberals more peacefully inclined towards the Government. The Germans are now much more disposed to satisfy the fair demands of the other nationalities than they were a short time back, and the part played by the monarchy in the Eastern crisis has shown all the nationalities the value in their own interest of union, and the hopelessness of isolated action.

FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF A POLISH WRITER.

The festival in honour of the Polish writer Kraszewski is over, and it may be said to mark an epoch in the national life of the Poles. Before the festival there were some who feared that in the general excitement, there might occur some indiscreet manifestations. The reminiscences which would be awakened by the ancient monuments of Polish kings, the importance of the festival as a triumph of the Polish spirit and Polish literature over the bonds which fetter them in Russian Poland, and the protection and encouragement given to the intellectual life of the Poles in Austria would, it was thought, naturally elicit some strong expressions of political feeling. Nothing of the kind, however, actually occurred. The speeches made on the occasion only expressed the joy and pride of the Polish nation at possessing a writer who, in talent and fertility, is not surpassed by any foreigner. A slight discord in general harmony was produced by a guest from St. Petersburg, the famous Polish advocate Spassovitch, who pleaded for the union of all the Slavs, a Panslavist sentiment which excited general disapprobation. As a fitting conclusion to the festival, several collections were made for national objects, such as the maintenance of the Polish theatre in Posen, the erection of a monument to the great Polish poet Mickievicz, and so on. The celebrated Polish painter Siemiradski, too, presented to the city of Cracow on the occasion his well-known picture of Neros Torches. Kraszewski has now gone to Vienna to thank the Emperor for the decoration he has received from him, and will then pass the winter in Italy.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

An amicable arrangement of the Anglo-Turkish difficulty is confidently expected. The Porte will send a circular to the Powers.

A PARIS BANKER FAILS AND ABSCONDS.

M. Phillipart, a great financier of Paris, has failed and has absconded, owing the Banque Europeanne four million francs. The Bourse has posted him as a defaulter for 6,800,000 francs. The Banque Europeanne repudiate M. Philippart's Bourse transactions on their behalf.

BRITAIN'S EASTERN POLICY.

THREATENED RUSSIAN MILITARY DEMONSTRATION—LORD BEACONSFIELD'S AIMS—ENGLISH HATRED OF THE MUSCOVITE—TURKISH COMPLIANCE WITH THE DEMAND FOR THE REFORMS — CONSTERNATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, after stating that the report that the British fleet would proceed to the Gulf of Smyrna had caused embarrassment there, says:—"The people say if the Sultan removes his Ministry in consequence of the menacing position of the Beaconsfield Government, it would be a diplomatic defeat for Russia, and difficult to support. To prevent this by sustaining the Sultan in his choice of Ministers, a counter-demonstration in a military direction by Russia might be considered necessary. I believe no steps have thus far been taken towards any military movement. It will be the business of diplomacy to render such steps unnecessary."

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY.

The *Novoe Vremya* says:—"Evidently the Beaconsfield Ministry aims either at a peaceful change of Turkish Ministers, which would practically place the Turkish central authority in England's hands, or at an open rupture, threatening Constantinople with serious danger in either case."

ENGLAND'S HATRED OF RUSSIA.

The *Golos* refers to the change in Lord Beaconsfield's policy, in which he lately professed to maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey. It says:—"The presence of the British fleet in the Gulf of Symrna will open the eyes of Europe to the real cause, namely, England's implacable hatred of Russia, exhibited by British Ministers at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity."

THE DEMAND TO BE COMPLIED WITH.

It is reported at Constantinople that Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, having promised Lord Salisbury that the reforms insisted on by England shall be duly carried out, the British Government has countermanded the despatch of the British squadron to Vourlah. The Porte is now deliberating upon the early execution of the reforms.

NOT COUNTERMANDED BUT DELAYED.

It is asserted the despatch of the British squadron to Vourlah has not been countermanded, but Admiral Hornby has telegraphed that he is delayed at Malta by the unseaworthiness of the Temeraire.

A Malta telegram says the departure of Admiral Hornby's squadron for Vourlah has been postponed for ten days.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

A Rome telegram says the *Fanfulla* newspaper announces all the Ottoman Ambassadors have been instructed to deny the reported understanding between Turkey and Russia.

NO ULTIMATUM.

The Turkish Consul-General at Pesth has been empowered to formally contradict the sensational report that England sent a note or an ultimatum to Turkey, and to declare the relations between Turkey and England will be on a friendly footing in the future as in the past.

AUSTRIA ACTING WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the movement of the Austrian fleet is considered here to confirm the report that Austria is co-operating with England to endeavour to enforce the execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

ENGLAND CONSENTS TO HOLD HER HAND.

The *Times* confirms the statement that the British fleet will not go to Vourlah. The Porte has given positive assurances that it will no longer delay the execution of the reforms. Musurus Pasha visited Lord Salisbury on Tuesday to express regret at the misunderstanding. He assured Lord Salisbury there was no change in the Porte's foreign policy. He said the Sultan was very desirous to carry out the reforms, and also that it would be feasible to appoint Baker Pasha commander of the Armenian *gend'armerie*. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said the British Government could admit no further delay, and in its opinion the Turkish Empire was falling to pieces under the present indolent conduct of affairs, but considering Musurus Pasha's assurances, the Government would hold its hand.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Threatening notices continue to increase throughout Ireland, Mr. Mitchell Henry has repudiated Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Home Rulers.

ENGLAND ATTACKED BY THE TURKISH PRESS.

The Sultan is expected to issue a hatti, ordering the reforms. The Turkish newspapers continue to bitterly attack England.

FIERCE POLITICS IN HUNGARY.

A Pesth despatch says it is reported Count Szapary, of the Ministry of the Interior, has sent a challenge to Deputy Pazmandy, who asked him in the Lower House whether the reports that the Count or his relatives had sold obligations which have since decreased in value, were true. Szapary declared the reports false. Pazmandy accepted the challenge on condition that Szapary proves the reports untrue.

BARON GRANT DISCOUNTED.

THE WONDERFUL CAREER OF A FRENCH FINANCIER—HE BURSTS ON THE PARIS BOURSE LIKE A METEOR AND DISAPPEARS—THE CREATOR OF TWO BANKS—WONDERFUL AND CHILDLIKE CONFIDENCE OF MONEYED MEN IN AN ADVENTURER.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The difficulties which marked yesterday's Bourse have not yet been surmounted. The Directors of the Banque Europeanne have reconsidered their position regarding Philipport's peculations, and will intervene in the settlement of the difficulties resulting from them. The bank seems to have been advised that it stands by law responsible for its chairman's operations. It is stated that Philipport has resigned the chairmanship of the bank, and that an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders will be held.

LIKE A METEOR.

A Paris despatch says, toward the end of 1874 M. Philipport burst like a meteor on the financial horizon of Paris. He created the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, became president of the Credit Mobilier, and attached himself to many other companies. He came to grief, and was declared bankrupt both at Paris and Brussels with liabilities amounting to twenty-eight million francs. Four years elapsed and that catastrophe was sinking into oblivion when Philipport reappears. It was noised abroad that he satisfied his creditors by shewing them that he had acted with sincerity, had not enriched himself, had worked conscientiously, but had succumbed to a great coalition against him of the great railway companies, who sought to prevent him grouping all the small lines into a seventh great company. His creditors believed him and absolved him, and he reappeared in the financial world. He created a new bank,

THE BANQUE EUROPEANNE

was empowered to raise capital to 100 million francs and issued shares at a considerable premium. He made no promises. He simply reminded the public that it was he who invited it to subscribe. His first issue was 40,000 shares of 500 francs nominal at 700 francs. They were subscribed four times over. A general meeting, held at Brussels, authorized him to continue his issues, and seventeen million francs entered the coffers of the Banque Europeanne. Then he commenced a kind of race against Bourse speculation. Philipport bought an enormous number of shares in the Credit Mobilier, the chairmanship of which he wished to recover. His name was mixed up with a variety of schemes. He

SHONE MORE BRILLIANTLY THAN EVER.

At the settlement on Oct. 15th it was whispered some difficulties impeded his operations, and that he had to pay very dearly for money. The settlement passed over, four days ago he announced to the Board of the Banque Europeanne that the coming settlement would be difficult, that he found it hard to raise money, and that he was going to Liege in Belgium to procure some. He started. Two days passed. Still no news of Philipport. On evening the Europeanne Board met. A telegram was sent him. No reply came. The Banque's legal advisers were sent for, and the state of things was examined into.

PHILIPPORT'S LIABILITIES

to the Banque amounted to three or four millions of francs, but the Banque held an enormous quantity of Credit Mobilier shares, and it reckoned its shares in the purchase of the Grand Hotel and the Hotel Scribe as an asset of three or four million francs. The position of the Banque was, therefore, good on condition of the bonds it held not being thrown on the market. The statutes provided that no operation of Philipport should bind the concern unless endorsed by two Directors. The Board decided that it had not accepted the responsibility of Philipport's Bourse operations. The effect of the Board's decision and Philipport's disappearance on the Bourse was like a thunder clap. Philipport was execrated, the balance due by him reaching 6,800,000 francs. On Thursday evening, it was affirmed a compromise was about to be effected between the Banque Europeanne and the brokers to make the best of the affair.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

IMPERIAL CHARITY.

A Berlin despatch says the Emperor William has sent £500 to relieve the distress in Murcia, Spain, occasioned by the recent floods.

A CASUS BELLI.

The *Golos* says Russia would regard as a *casus belli* the entry of the British fleet into the Euxine. Russia will increase her cavalry by adding two regiments of lancers.

MR. PARNELL'S SAILING POSTPONED.

Mr. Parnell's departure for America has been postponed in consequence of the uncertain prospect of political affairs. A great land meeting was held at Kilmaine yesterday.

IRISH EPISCOPAL APPEAL.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have adopted resolutions appealing to the Government and all public bodies and private individuals to help the poor, as the poor law Act is insufficient to meet the necessities of the impending crisis. The Bishops exhort their flocks to bear their trials patiently, to respect the rights of others, pay their just debts fully as far as possible, and obey the laws, while using all peaceful constitutional means to reform the land laws.

POOR BANKRUPT EGYPT.

It is stated that France and England have accepted Austria's view of the Rothchild loan, that the Rothchilds must redeem a prior lien, amounting to £1,400,000, to have the first security on the surrender of the Khedival estate, and Austria and Germany will accept the Anglo-French representation regarding the commission in liquidation and the resulting control over the Egyptian financial administration. This agreement removes the threatened hitch in the Anglo-French scheme.

SECOCOENI'S OBSTINACY.

A Capetown despatch of October 28th says, hostilities will be resumed against Chief Secococeni if he refuses to submit to the British. Sir Garnet Wolseley is on the road to Secococeni's country.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

ATTACK ON BISMARCK—THE PROPOSED CONVERSION OF RAILWAYS—SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day continued the debate on the Budget. The Minister of Public Works defended the projected conversion of the railways into a State institution on the grounds of public utility for national defence. Herr Virchow urged doing away with the present system of government, especially with Prince Bismarck. The Minister of Finance characterized this attack as indecorous, as Prince Bismarck had rendered great service to the German people.

The loan issued by the Government to cover the deficit of the Prussian Budget offered at 96 6-10 has been subscribed three times over.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE EAST.

TURKEY BUSY OVER THE REFORMS—ENGLAND SUPPORTED BY AUSTRIA AND GERMANY—RUSSIA WAITING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO CARRY OUT HER DESIGNS—OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS—BITTERNESS OF THE TURKISH PAPERS—EXCITEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte and the Sultan are spending their whole time over the reform question and the demands of England. The influence of Germany and Austria it is believed is being exerted in support of the demand for beginning the reforms as well as toward preventing a collision. As to joining eventually in the measures of coercion no invitation has been addressed to these Powers. The French and Italian Cabinets are more than usually reserved on the question, while Russia's attitude in a difference between England and Turkey cannot be doubted. Differences of that kind have always been regarded by Russia as a most efficient lever for promoting her political designs in Turkey—a lever sure to be applied on the present occasion if the complication lasts long enough to give her an opportunity.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg telegram says the *Agence Russe* has issued a town bulletin, calming public apprehension respecting the political situation. It affirms that no notice will be given to England's action in Turkey, which will not go beyond the point where Austro-German interests become affected. It positively denies that Russian troops are concentrated on the German frontier.

MORE UNJUST THAN RUSSIA.

A Constantinople correspondent says the Turkish newspapers are very violent against England. They declare her demands are more unjust than the attempts of Russia to interfere with Turkish administration, in the resistance of which Turkey waged a great war.

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH FOUR PARLERS.

The *Politische Correspondenz* announces that *pour parlers* are proceeding between the Governments at London and St. Petersburg for the purpose of fixing upon a *modus vivendi* regarding the affairs of Central Asia.

ORDERED TO DESIST.

A Constantinople despatch says it is stated the Turkish newspapers have been ordered to desist from attacking England under a penalty of suppression.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

CZAR AND EMPEROR.

A Berlin correspondent hears that during the recent correspondence between the Czar and the Emperor William, the latter assured the Czar that neither he nor his son would ever war against Russia, and cordially invited the Czar to visit Berlin. The Czar replied that he could not come himself, but the Czarewitch would.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

A Berlin despatch says Bismarck is not only suffering from the old neuralgic complaint, but symptoms of a constitutional malady have appeared, which his robust constitution will probably overcome, but which cause anxiety.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

The *Times* says Count Schouvaloff will start for St. Petersburg in a few days. His retirement has long been anticipated and will create no surprise.

CAUSES OF THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Irish local Government board reports the potato crop everywhere deficient. This, combined with the absence of peat fuel owing to rain, is regarded as the leading causes of the distress which is expected to culminate during the winter and spring. Pauperism is greatly increasing. The departure for America of Mr. Parnell, fixed for the 15th, has been postponed in consequence of the aspect of political affairs.

A WHEELBARROW PEDESTRIAN.

Robert Carlisle, a Cornish pedestrian, who has undertaken to walk from Land's End, England, to John O'Groat's house, Scotland, and back, trundling a wheelbarrow, arrived at Edinburgh on his return journey on Friday. It is stated he will attempt to cross the Atlantic in a small pinnace.

A DESIRABLE ALLIANCE.

A despatch from Teheran says England is endeavouring to establish an understanding with Persia. The relations between Russia and Persia are said to be cooling.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE OLD-TIME PROCESSION—AN AMERICAN CEREMONY—BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS—LORD BEACONSFIELD ON ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The inaugural procession of the in-coming Lord Mayor left Guildhall at noon on the way to Westminster. At the American Exchange a large number of Americans assembled to assist in the ceremony, prominently unfurling an American flag in London. Miss Emma Thursby sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and others sang "My Country" and "Yankee Doodle," and "God Save the Queen" was sung by the guests. Fourteen military and volunteer bands formed part of the show. The weather was fairly agreeable. The procession was about as usual, and was characterized by no special feature, except that the crowd along the entire route vigorously hissed ex-Mayor Whetham.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall to-night, nearly 900 guests were present, among them being her Majesty's Minister, the German Ambassador, United States *Charge d'Affaires*, Lord Chelmsford, and the Lord Justices. The Ministers and Lord Chelmsford were greeted with cheers. The German Ambassador, replying to a toast, declared that none were more desirous than Germany and the German Emperor to see the peace of the world maintained.

Lord BEACONSFIELD, rising to reply to the toast of the evening, "the health of her Majesty's Ministers", was received with three times three. He said the aspect of affairs was much more satisfactory than when he last spoke on a similar occasion. A business was now being done which three months ago would have been deemed impossible. The only question now was whether the revival was temporary or permanent. The opinion of her Majesty's Government was that the revival was of a permanent, lasting character. He thought the official returns demonstrated that fact, because they showed the revival was not local, but universal. For instance, the great iron industry had doubtless in a great measure revived owing to the demands from the United States, but the returns prove that the purchases of iron were not limited to the United States or the various European countries, but were occasioned by the miscellaneous demands of our native industries. Every article of tropical produce had risen in value. The chemical trade, which was a great index of prosperity, had been unable to execute its orders. A rise in the value of silver would, in all probability, relieve Indian statesmen of one of their greatest perplexities. During a period of unprecedented depression, there had not been a single meeting to express discontent with the national institutions. He wished our brilliant brethren in Ireland would be a little more emulous of this example. He was at a loss to comprehend how the Irish people had brought themselves to believe the best remedy for economical distress was political agitation and social confusion. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Doubtless there were portions of Ireland where there would be considerable suffering if a remedy was not offered. The Irish people should remember they never appealed to English sympathy in vain. It would be the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to watch the condition of Ireland with the anxiety required by the situation. The Irish people should condescend to remember their harvest, though bad, and though they were much more dependent upon it than are the English people on theirs, still was much better than the harvest of England. Addressing the Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield said:—"When I addressed your predecessor, I informed him the Government was contemplating large military operations in Central Asia, the object being to strengthen and render secure the north-western boundary of the Indian empire. These operations have been signally successful, and British influence is fully established in Central Asia." (Loud cheers.) Here Lord Beaconsfield warmly eulogized Lord Lytton and the avenging army in Afghanistan. Referring to South Africa he said:—"The recent war there taught the colonists something of the art of self-defence, on which they must in future chiefly rely. We are about to effect some changes there which will contribute to the increased happiness of the population, amongst which the colonists dwell. If I view external relations generally, I would say, notwithstanding Europe may be covered with millions of armed men, we have not merely hope, but belief, that peace will be maintained. In assuming that peace will be maintained, I assume no Great Power would shrink from its responsibilities. If the most extensive and wealthiest Empire in the world, with a perverse interpretation of its insular character, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and fortunes of continental Europe, I believe the country is endangered. It is to such indifference I attribute many fatal wars, but if the power and advice of England are felt and heard in the councils of Europe, I have the conviction that peace will be maintained for a long period. (Loud cheers.) If England deserts her natural post in the councils of Europe, war is too probable. A celebrated Roman being asked what was his policy, replied *Imperium et libertas*. That is a short programme, but it would not disgrace a British Minister. It is one on which the existing Ministry will always act. In proposing your Lordship's health, I shall this time next year in all probability have the pleasure to congratulate you on your skilful administration." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE also addressed the company, and in the course of his speech declared the financial position of the country need create no alarm.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE LONDON JOURNALS—FLATNESS OF TURKISH SECURITIES—WHAT WAS REFERRED TO AND WHAT NOT—A WARNING TO THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Turkish securities are very flat in consequence of the disappointment at Lord Beaconsfield's speech.

The *Times*, commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's speech, points out the absence of any reference to the Eastern question or the Anglo-Turkish convention, and says if the speech is not exciting, it is not disturbing. The explanations offered by Sir Stafford Northcote respecting the finances will combine with Lord Beaconsfield's account of the revival in trade to produce reassuring impressions.

A tone of disappointment pervades the morning paper comments on Lord Beaconsfield's speech. It was anticipated that he would throw some light on the relations of England with Turkey and the future of Afghanistan, and on the chances of a dissolution of Parliament, but the concluding sentence of his speech is accepted by some as negativing the idea of a dissolution. The *Times* warns the Liberals not to take this indifferent assurance too seriously, and says it is capable of various interpretations, and was probably intended to be so.

Berlin specials state that Lord Beaconsfield's speech created an excellent impression there.

A Paris despatch says the press here are mostly disappointed in Beaconsfield's speech on account of its omissions. In diplomatic circles the speech occasioned neither surprise nor disappointment.

YAKOOB KHAN'S TREACHERY.

THE AMEER STRONGLY GUARDED—ENGLISH TROOPS IN WINTER QUARTERS—BODIES OF THE MASSACRED EMBASSY UNDISCOVERED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Cabul and Jellalabad columns effected a junction on Thursday. The English troops are housed in Shirpur cantonments. The winter is setting in early. It has been discovered that the night before the battle of Charasiab, Yakoob Khan was visited by Naiab Mahommed, who commanded the enemy next day. It is also stated a plan for his escape from our camp has been found out.

Yakoob Khan is now practically a prisoner. All his attendants except four have been dismissed. A sentry is constantly on duty inside his quarters, and a strong guard is stationed outside. The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his companions is unsolved. Our relations with the tribes are assuming a more satisfactory aspect.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND TO DIVIDE AFGHANISTAN.

The London *World* says:—"The presentations by Count Schouvaloff concerning Afghanistan were received with effusive friendliness by Lord Beaconsfield, who took the whole subject out of the hands of the Foreign Secretary. The result of Count Schouvaloff's visits is that when the time comes for the Afghan *coup de grace*, England and Russia are to settle the difficulty in the friendliest way possible."

RESIGNATION OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

The resignation of Gortschakoff is now assured. The foreign department will be conducted by De Giers until Gortschakoff's successor is appointed.

TURKEY'S RECKLESS RESISTANCE.

A Constantinople correspondent says:—"There is grave reason to fear the reckless, dogged and passive resistance which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey will be prolonged, and the country will continue to sink gradually, as it has been in the last twelve months, until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation