

CABLE ITEMS.

Earthquakes in Italy—Anarchist Plots Throughout the Peninsula—Respect to Parnell.

Marriage in the German Army—Opposition to Canadian Steamship Line.

London, Oct. 9.—Earth tremors were felt throughout Central Italy to-day.

Two dynamite bombs were exploded in Reggio, near Leghorn, to-day. No damage was done.

Romero, the Mexican statesman, says Mexico will never annex Central America by conquest.

The Hungarian house of magnates has finally rejected by 109 to 108 the government bill providing for the legal recognition of the Jewish religion.

It is reported at Panama that the American have rejected control of the Panama railroad; that George Gould will be the president, and that Col. Rives, the present superintendent of the road, will enter the service of the company as engineer.

Count Eulenburg, president of the Prussian ministerial council, will be received by Emperor William directly after his return to Berlin. There is no truth in the rumors that Chancellor Caprivi or Count Eulenburg will resign.

The inhabitants of Lourenço Marques, Delagoa bay, are in a state of immediate attack by Kaffirs. Hostile natives are said to be within a mile of the town. All the stores are closed. Everybody capable of bearing arms has been ordered to take part in the defence, and the barricades have been strengthened.

The police of Rome are said to have discovered an anarchist plot extending over the whole of Italy, organized by Albano, a notorious anarchist. An internal machine has been found upon which all the police barracks in Milan. The tune was extinguished before an explosion occurred. Several arrests have been made.

The Spanish government has arranged with the Bank of Spain for an advance of 10,000,000 pesetas in Spanish silver dollars to replace Mexican dollars, which will be withdrawn from circulation in Porto Rico. A new governor-general will be sent to Porto Rico to replace Lieut.-Gen. Dabon. These measures are intended to pacify the discontented colonies.

The procession held on Sunday in commemoration of the death of Charles S. Parnell was the largest on record. In line were political societies from all parts of the country, every county in Ireland being represented. Timothy Harrington, who organized the procession, Mr. Parnell's brother and sister, John and William Redmond, and other Parnellite members of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor of Cork and a number of the corporation of both cities, in their robes of office, took part in the parade. Over fifty bands were in line. The streets were so packed with spectators that it was difficult for the procession to move. At Glasnevin cemetery the parade deposited hundreds of beautiful wreaths on Parnell's grave. A feature of the day was the thousands of women who wore ivy leaves in their breasts or in their hair.

The United Press correspondent has authority from the German Chancellor to say that the bill concerning political associations will have a clause forbidding minors to attend political meetings. If the relating clause is rejected the bill will be discarded.

The Volks-Zeitung publishes Emperor William's order amending the powers of superior officers to control the marriage of their men. Hereafter an officer's consent may not be made dependent upon the location of the place where the ceremony is to be solemnized. The Emperor's order is the practice of discrimination in favor of Protestants and against Catholics. He wishes to see the fewest possible obstacles in the way of the soldier's marriage.

The report that the Emperor expects to visit the Paris exhibition in 1900 is a fiction. He has not even considered such a trip.

The German government is determined not to allow the United States to treat Germany as the least favored nation in the matter of the sugar schedule. If the German protest should be successful, the German government will take steps to retaliate.

The Welsh manufacturers have offered the British tin plate workers who went to America free transportation and employment if they return.

A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that the majority of the Piedmont deputies, led by Tommaso Villa, have declared their intention to support the government in the change of the constitution. Their action will greatly strengthen Signor Crispien, and will reduce the following of Signor Zanardelli and Giolitti to about 40. The immediate causes of the recession are Zanardelli's alliance with the socialists and the indictment of Giolitti.

Opposition in England to the proposed fast Canadian steamship line is observable more than one quarter, and numerous rumors are it is said, being circulated with a view to unpopularity of the scheme. One of these is embodied in the statement, which the officials in London of the Occidental & Oriental steamship company deny most emphatically that there is any truth whatever in the report that their company and the Pacific Mail have entered into a combination with a view to bringing strong opposition to bear against the projected Canadian line.

Prof. Nathaniel Pringheim, the distinguished German botanist, head of the botanical department of the University of Bonn, was born near Landsberg, Sillesia, November 30, 1823. He studied in several German universities and in Paris, went to Berlin in 1851, and in 1857 commenced the publication of the Botanische Jahrbücher. He was professor of botany at Bonn from 1864 to 1868. He distinguished himself by his minute researches into the anatomy and physiology of cryptogamous plants.

The steamer London, from Adelaide for Fremantle, went on "Pollock" reef, off the West Australian coast, on October 6. Of the 164 passengers all but four made their way in boats and rafts to Southeast Island. Thirty-six members of the crew were saved also. The four missing passengers are supposed to have been drowned.

The anti semi-Semite groups of the German empire have decided through their delegates in conference at Eisenach, to combine under the name of the "German social reform party." The extreme tendencies of the conference were shown by the harshness with which it received ex-Rector Ahlwardt, the most unscrupulous and blatant Jew-baiter in Germany.

In a letter French deputy de l'ouest declares that Great Britain has the best of the loyalty convention of 1885, and says that he believes that England will not alter her policy in regard to Madagascar.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, on Delagoa bay, South-east Africa, says that Chief Mahabala's Kaffir tribesmen have massacred several whites and a large number of the town. There is continual raiding and looting in the vicinity.

Le Figaro opposes the French annexation of Madagascar on the ground that it would be too costly and the advantages extremely doubtful.

A dispatch from Exeter says: "The annual church congress opened here yesterday, with 31 bishops of the Church of England in attendance, as well as a large number of churchmen of lower degree and prominent laymen from all parts of the country. The members of the congress were welcomed at Guildhall this morning by Mayor Edward James Denville, after which they attended service at the cathedral, where Right Rev. Frederick Temple, Bishop of Exeter and the president of the congress, delivered the opening address. The business sessions of the congress commenced this afternoon in Victoria Hall with the delivery of the inaugural address of Right Rev. H. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter and the president of the congress. The president's address was followed by the reading of papers on the subjects of Bible criticism, temperance work, religious instruction in schools, work of the country clergy and the ethics of athletics. Earl Nelson presented a paper on "The Church of England and Nonconformity." Sir Albert Rolitt, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, spoke on the subject of morals and religion. Among the other speakers were the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Canon Knox Little, Sir Richard Webster, the Bishop of London, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir B. W. Richardson, Archbishop Farrar, and Right Rev. Alfred Lewis, Bishop of Marlborough. The sessions of the congress will continue for four days.

The minister of the Spanish colonies has resigned his office and many of his colleagues are expected to retire within a week. It is assumed that the minister's resignation is due to the trouble in Cuba and Porto Rico, notably in the latter, where the autonomist movement is very strong.

Moulton Paddock, the Newmarket residence of Abingdon Baird, known as Squire Abingdon, was offered for auction Tuesday, but was withdrawn after \$27,000 had been bid for it.

An insurrection has broken out in Calmes, Ecuador. Senor Trivino, who took a prominent part in the revolution of 1885, leads the rebellion and troops have been sent from Quito to quell the uprising.

Queen Victoria is said to be displaying some concern in connection with the rumored prospect of an engagement between Miss Anna Gould and Prince Francis of Battenberg. The latter has been visiting in Paris in consequence, it is said, of the Queen's interposition against his alliance with the heiress. George and Anna Gould are now in London, and are expected to sail on October 15 for America.

The London Times discussing the condition of wheat growing in America, as reported by the agricultural board, says the American farmer must endeavor to raise prices or abandon wheat growing. American railroads and steamships will soon cease to carry his wheat for almost nothing. It is reasonable to regard the present price of wheat as exorbitant, transient, phenomenal. The return of prices to the recent level will be tantamount to the annihilation of gold promised by new discoveries.

COLLIERY ON FIRE.

An Anthracite Mine in Pennsylvania Gets Ablaze With Terrible Results.

Numbers of Lives Lost—Several Thousand Colliers Thrown Out of Work.

SHAMONKIN, Pa., Oct. 9.—The most disastrous mine fire in the history of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania started at the Lake Fiddler colliery last night from the naked lamp of a workman. Five persons are known to be dead. Irvin Bugginton with a number of other carpenters were at work half way down the shaft in the air passage. It is the rule when doing this work for the men to use lanterns; but in this case the rule was disregarded and naked lamps were used. Detecting a leak, Bugginton placed his lamp to the draft and the flame immediately caught the boards, which were saturated with oil, and was taken into the air chamber, killing the men who were working there. The awful consequences of his act were not at once started for the bottom of the shaft to notify the workmen employed there of their danger, his companions took the time to change the shaft to the safety. When Bugginton was below the workmen below he stopped to exchange his rubber boots for a pair of shoes, and the delay in doing this cost him his life. He staggered to within thirty feet of the door when he fell back, and the flames, which were now getting to the open air, but here he was overcome by smoke and fire. His body was found this morning. The other bodies are still in the mine.

Michael Golden, one of the inside officials, was at the bottom of the shaft when the alarm was given and he at once notified the men working in No. 3 slope, while John Dunmore performed a like duty for those employed in No. 2 slope. Golden told the men of an opening by which it was possible to reach a new shaft, and leading the men to the top of the shaft, he was very near his body was found this morning. The other bodies are still in the mine.

The Chinese recently crucified two Japanese prisoners and beheaded two wounded Japanese soldiers found in an outpost hospital which had been hastily abandoned.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Manchester Guardian publishes a letter from St. Petersburg saying that Russia sent a note to Japan in September claiming an interest in the Korean government of Korea. The Japanese reply is asserted to be unfavorable to Russia's proposition. Russia's position in Eastern Siberia does not render that territory safe in a conflict with Japan, but large reinforcements of troops are proceeding to the military stations along the Amur and Ussuri rivers.

The Birmingham correspondent of the Standard says: "Firmly here are executing enormous orders for ammunition, which it is expected will be shipped to the continent and thence to the Korean for everything obtained from them."

The European powers are acting in harmony; they do not intend to permit the integrity of Korea to be disturbed, and will actively enforce this decision should Japan attempt a permanent occupation of the peninsula.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

COLLIERY ON FIRE.

An Anthracite Mine in Pennsylvania Gets Ablaze With Terrible Results.

Numbers of Lives Lost—Several Thousand Colliers Thrown Out of Work.

SHAMONKIN, Pa., Oct. 9.—The most disastrous mine fire in the history of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania started at the Lake Fiddler colliery last night from the naked lamp of a workman. Five persons are known to be dead. Irvin Bugginton with a number of other carpenters were at work half way down the shaft in the air passage. It is the rule when doing this work for the men to use lanterns; but in this case the rule was disregarded and naked lamps were used. Detecting a leak, Bugginton placed his lamp to the draft and the flame immediately caught the boards, which were saturated with oil, and was taken into the air chamber, killing the men who were working there. The awful consequences of his act were not at once started for the bottom of the shaft to notify the workmen employed there of their danger, his companions took the time to change the shaft to the safety. When Bugginton was below the workmen below he stopped to exchange his rubber boots for a pair of shoes, and the delay in doing this cost him his life. He staggered to within thirty feet of the door when he fell back, and the flames, which were now getting to the open air, but here he was overcome by smoke and fire. His body was found this morning. The other bodies are still in the mine.

The Chinese recently crucified two Japanese prisoners and beheaded two wounded Japanese soldiers found in an outpost hospital which had been hastily abandoned.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Manchester Guardian publishes a letter from St. Petersburg saying that Russia sent a note to Japan in September claiming an interest in the Korean government of Korea. The Japanese reply is asserted to be unfavorable to Russia's proposition. Russia's position in Eastern Siberia does not render that territory safe in a conflict with Japan, but large reinforcements of troops are proceeding to the military stations along the Amur and Ussuri rivers.

The Birmingham correspondent of the Standard says: "Firmly here are executing enormous orders for ammunition, which it is expected will be shipped to the continent and thence to the Korean for everything obtained from them."

The European powers are acting in harmony; they do not intend to permit the integrity of Korea to be disturbed, and will actively enforce this decision should Japan attempt a permanent occupation of the peninsula.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

The Standard publishes a letter from Peking stating that Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, has ordered the Chinese fleet to be ready to sail on the 15th of the month. The fleet is said to consist of 250,000 men and 100,000 horses.

EASTERN MATTERS.

Russia Claims a Direct Interest in the Future Government of Korea.

The Min River Closed to Shipping—Japanese Prisoners Crucified and Beheaded.

HONGKONG, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Foochow says that the river has been closed to shipping. Foochow is one of the treaty ports of China, is the capital of the province of Fokien, and is situated about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Min river. Foochow has a naval arsenal, shipyards and a school of navigation. Near it are extensive lead mines, and the black tea district is within seventy miles of that place. Consequently Foochow carries on a large trade with the maritime provinces of China, both by land and water, as well as with the Loo-choo islands and Japan. Its population is estimated at 500,000.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here.

The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had been directed to proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, has been ordered to remain here. The British second-in-command, General Unwin, twelve guns, commanded by Edward H. Richards, which had