The Weekly Mail.

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Gov Gen Secretary 456

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Irish Anti-Renters Resorting to Violent Measures.

PALACE INTRIGUES IN RUSSIA.

Resistance of British Authority the Transvaal.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT LEEDS.

Appointment of a Resident for Zululand.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Critical Relations of the European Powers.

[BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

THE ANTI-RENT AGITATION.

The Irish farmers associated with the anti-rent agitation have in many cases resorted to violent measures against those who have declined to join them, and who will continue peaceful and pay their rent without dispute. In several instances the barns of the latter have been set on fire, and their lives threatened. The more prominent landlords are recognizing the difficult position occupied by their tenantry, and among the number the Earl of Rosebery, who has issued a notice to his tenantry remitting 25 per cent. for the present, and it is believed a reduction will be made in the rents of the Irish land question is now near at hand, and that the Government is more ready than before to co-operate with the landlords and Irish members of Parliament to secure this result.

GERMANY RETALIATES ON RUSSIA.

The German authorities have prohibited Russian steamboat traffic on the Prussian section of the river Niemen, as retaliation for a similar prohibition by the Russians on their portion of the river.

RUSSIA ARGLING FOR ITALY.

A Vienna correspondent says a scheme is attributed to Russia for gaining the support of Italy. It is represented that Gen. Ignatieff will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

A Cabul despatch says a brigade under Gen. Baker, with two guns, has gone on a mission of political importance. The destination is secret.

A Simla despatch says the troops of the expedition under Gen. Baker, consisting of the Fifth Punjab Cavalry and Third Sikhs, surrounded a town in the Chardeh valley, captured prisoners and a large quantity of arms.

ABANDONMENT OF THE RUSSIAN TURCOMAN EXPEDITION.

A St. Petersburg despatch says in consequence of the disastrous result of the Turcoman expedition, it is considered in military circles that if a *modus vivendi* can be arranged with England, it would be better to leave the Tekkes in possession of their steppes, and instead of attempting to subjugate them, establish a line of fortified Cossack posts along the eastern shores of the Caspian.

INTRIGUES IN RUSSIA.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S RETIREMENT—BACKSEATING INFLUENCE AGAINST COUNT SCHOUVALOFF—RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the announcement of Prince Gortschakoff's retirement caused no surprise, but for German intrigue against him, he could have retired sooner. Count Schouvaloff does not seem to have a chance to succeed Gortschakoff, as he is believed to be in complete disfavour, owing to the reports of a personage whose influence over the Czar is acknowledged, and exercised only in private. Palace intrigues are nearly as common in Russia as at Constantinople. Story of female enemies at the Russian Court overthrowing Count Schouvaloff are freely circulated.

A Constantinople despatch says a strong tendency is reported on the part of the Turkish Cabinet to enter into an actual alliance with Russia.

THE OBSTINATE BOERS.

RESISTANCE OF BRITISH AUTHORITY—MORIOSI DEFIANT—RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A despatch received by way of Madeira, dated Cape Town, Oct. 28th, brings intelligence of increasing ill-feeling between the Dutch *habitans* of Transvaal and the English settlers and authorities. The Boers at Patches Broom are defiant, and make no concealment of their intention to resist British authority at any cost. Commandant Raff has left Middleburg, fearing assassination. The Boers in that locality have congregated in an extensive and strongly prepared laager, and are preparing for an obstinate and determined resistance. Among them are the authors of the recent raids which have been made upon the Government gunpowder stores, which were plundered and robbed of their contents, and the Boers are determined to prevent these men being brought to trial. Chief Moriosi refuses to submit to the British, and Sir Garnet Wolseley has ordered preparations for an attack to be made upon him and his tribe.

A RESIDENT FOR ZULULAND.

THE REASONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT—WHAT THE RADICALS THINK.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Wm. St. John Wheelhouse, Q.C., of Leeds, has been appointed British Resident in Zululand, at a salary of £3,000 a year. It is believed by the Ministry that in the present disorganized condition of Affairs in South Africa, a special representative of England's interest in Zululand will be of great advantage in quieting the tendency to local conspiracy and outbreaks, by giving the Zulus accurate and official information as to the feeling and purposes of the Government towards them, and preventing the circulation of false and exaggerated reports. Mr. Wheelhouse is said to be in every way fitted for his difficult and responsible position. This is declared in Radical circles to be only the first step towards the ultimate annexation of the country, and the complete military subjugation of its inhabitants. Mr. Wheelhouse is a pronounced Conservative of the Lord Beaconsfield stripe.

A despatch from Capetown says the Cape Ministry disapprove of Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of Zululand.

THE PORTE ASKS FOR EXPLANATIONS.

PROLONGED CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON—ADMIRAL HORNBY'S ORDERS—THE MOVEMENT OF THE FLEET DECLARED INEXPLICABLE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Cabinet Council to-day lasted two hours. After the Council the Turkish and German ambassadors held interviews with Lord Salisbury.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte asked Minister Layard to explain the approaching movement of the British Channel squadron to Turkish waters. At a recent interview the Sultan told Sir Austin Layard his Ministers had submitted to him a proposition for the immediate introduction of reforms in the administration of Turkish affairs, but his authority over his subjects would suffer if he appeared to act under pressure from the British Government. Sir Austin promised to communicate the explanation of the Sultan to Lord Salisbury. Under these circumstances the order to Admiral Hornby to sail eastward is declared at the Porte to be inexplicable.

APATHY OF THE PORTE.

Apparent apathy on the part of the Porte in undertaking reforms in Asia Minor causes a feeling of embarrassment. The ten days' respite having failed to arouse the Sultan, the next move of the British Cabinet is anxiously awaited, and the general opinion prevails that it will be absolutely necessary for the British Government to insist upon an immediate change in the present official affairs at Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A meeting of the Beefsteak Club was held at five o'clock this afternoon to consider a resolution that Mr. Labouchere be expelled. Mr. Lawson had already acceded to the Committee's requests to resign. Mr. Labouchere determined to resist the action of the Club and yesterday he issued a circular to all members, but addressed to the Committee. In it he detailed the circumstances of the feud and said that the Daily Telegraph was exercising a pernicious influence on public opinion, and for that reason he had determined to explain to the public who and what the Beefsteaks were. Judging from the letters received by him daily he was convinced that the exposure merited the good opinion of the country. In his letter to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Labouchere disclaimed the intention of first introducing the subject in the club by saying "there after the fracas." I have thought over matters. He has further accused Mr. Lawson of circulating accounts of the fracas among his friends. He says that when the slip was handed from the Daily Telegraph giving an account of the row, and which was printed in the N. Y. *Herald* and the Manchester *Guardian*, he immediately called the attention of the Club to Lawson's conduct. The secretary had replied that the committee would consider the matter, and informed him (Mr. Labouchere) that he must not in the meantime publish a personal attack on any member of the club. Mr. Labouchere failing to vindicate himself by the deed, declined to comply with the request, and published the alleged libellous letter in *Truth*. The Club subsequently notified him of the resolution passed, adding that if he declined to resign, he should be expelled. Mr. Labouchere was unaware in what way he had violated the rules of the Club, and respectfully but firmly declined to resign. The circular concludes:—"Should you be of the opinion that I am guilty of such a gross violation of the rules of the club as to merit expulsion, or that I rendered myself unfit for the society of gentlemen for acting under exceptionally difficult circumstances as I conceive that a gentleman ought to have acted, then you will be right in registering your vote in favour of the resolution of expulsion from the Club. I need hardly observe, it is not decided by likes or dislikes. It is a reflection upon the person expelled. It is only legitimate from the grounds for it are so cogent, that it is almost more than justifiable."

ACTION OF THE CLUB.

The meeting to-day was large. It was held in the richly crimped rooms of the Club, which were crowded with most of the distinguished literary men, journalists, actors and barristers, of which London boasts. The people were much excited. Previous to the meeting Mr. Labouchere had a small determined band of friends doing the best they could for his interest, but the general feeling was in favour of his expulsion. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Labouchere spoke half an hour in a bold defence. Why and vigorously maintaining that he had not violated the rules of the Club. Lord Wharncliffe replied on behalf of the Committee, supporting the expulsion. Captain Burnaby and others spoke in Mr. Labouchere's favour. After a long discussion a vote was taken. 115 members voted. Two-thirds was necessary to expel. The result was 77 for the expulsion and 38 against. Mr. Labouchere, though entitled to vote, refrained from doing so. Had he voted the necessary two-thirds would not have been secured. Mr. Montague Williams and Mr. Albert Lawson, the brother of Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, thereupon resigned.

AMERICAN FENIANS SENDING MONEY TO IRELAND.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool paper says the Government has received information from New York, through the British Consul, that American Fenians are offering money and assistance to tenant farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The correspondent adds that the Irish executive fully credits the statement, but does not believe anything will result therefrom.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that at a meeting of the Russian Technological Society, a lecture was delivered on the subject of "fitting out four famous Russian cruisers in the United States." The lecturer especially referred to the sympathy and co-operation which all had received from Americans. Six men had deserted from the expedition, who preferred to remain on the free soil of America, but they were Germans.

CETEWAYO'S CAPTOR.

Lord Gifford, V. C., who brought home the despatches of peace concluded with Cetewayo, and was given the Government award, is desirous of handing the £500 over to Major Marter, the officer who caught the Zulu King.

BISMARCK'S DISEASE.

A Berlin despatch says the complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be an incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart. There is no immediate cause for apprehension.

A REGIMENT FOR CANADA.

A rumour gains credence in military club circles that a regiment of infantry will be sent to Canada at no distant date.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

A Simla despatch states that the Minister of Finance has introduced in the Legislative Council a bill exempting from license duties traders having incomes below 250 rupees. The persons thus exempted number a million. The consequent loss of revenue is estimated at $1,200,000. This will be recouped by extending the taxation to the official and professional classes.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT LEEDS.

A meeting of 20,000 Liberals was held at Leeds yesterday, at which Right Hon. Mr. Forster and the Duke of Argyll made speeches. The Duke of Argyll, in the course of his remarks, said that the Government's policy was irritating and questionable, and was calculated to produce estrangements without any satisfactory results. Mr. Forster's remarks were very moderate in tone.

"PREJUDICIAL TO PERMANENT PEACE.

Capetown advices announce that the Cape Ministry has addressed a minute to Governor Sir Bartle Frere, expressing the opinion that Gen. Wolseley's settlement of affairs in Zululand is prejudicial to the permanent peace of South Africa.

DEFEAT OF A TRIBE OF AFGHANS.

A Simla despatch says a body of Safes, numbering 1,000, who attacked a foraging party of the 67th Regiment, were routed by Gen. McPherson at the junction of the Panshar and Cabul rivers. The enemy suffered great loss, and were pursued six miles. The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

A Cabul despatch says it is rumoured a combined Russian and Persian force has been defeated by Turcomans near Sirako. An expedition to Kohlsan is contemplated. It is considered likely large quantities of arms belonging to the Ameer are accumulated there, and the revenue has not been called for a long time.

PERSONAL.

General Clifford, for services in Zululand, is to be created a K.C.B.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will not return to England immediately, as has been stated.

It is reported in London that it is not improbable that the Marquis of Lorne may return to England.

Amongst the many who have signified their intention of proceeding to Canada next year are some prominent noblemen and gentlemen.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

THREATENED ATTACK OF ANTI-RENTERS ON THE BARRACKS OF THE 67TH REGIMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A Dublin despatch states that the Colonel commanding the sixty-seventh regiment, stationed at Birr, has been anonymously notified that the barracks were to be attacked by a large force of anti-renters, and that an attempt would be made to explode the magazine. Much excitement was produced among the garrison by this startling intelligence and immediate precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and reinforcements were telegraphed for. The danger, if there really is any, is supposed to proceed from some organized bands of malcontents, who have recently been engaged in burning the barns of such farmers as refused to take part in the demonstrations against the land agents. The leaders and orators of the Parnell movement deny all knowledge of the matter, and affirm that they have no sympathy with violent measures. Birr, or Parsonstown, is a market town in the parish of the same name in the county of Leinster, and is about 60 miles south-west of Dublin. It is a well built town with a castle belonging to the Earl of Rosse, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous condition. Birr has a population of about 6,000.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Irish Executive has resolved to start the Shannon improvement works, with the object of giving work to the unemployed. They will spend £50,000 during the coming winter.

AN IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A despatch from Dublin says at a meeting of the Irish National Convention Committee yesterday, they resolved to reconstruct the Irish House of Commons on O'Connel's plan, viz., to consist of 300 members elected by manhood suffrage, and to meet in 1882 at the latest.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALAMYAN.

KING THEODORE'S SON SUCCUMBS TO CONSUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A despatch from Leeds states that Prince Alamyan, the young Abyssinian Prince and son of King Theodore, who was brought to England to be educated, after the death of his father, and surrender of his army at Magdala on 13th April, 1868, is dead. Prince Alamyan was a ward of Lord Napier, who commanded the British forces at Magdala, and who, on arriving in England with the boy, then about thirteen years old, placed him at Woolwich, where he passed through a thorough, general and military course of instruction. He was subsequently sent to school at Leeds, where his brightness of mind and amiability of character won the good will and friendship of his mates, and all who were brought into contact with him. Prince Alamyan was frequently received at the levees of the Prince of Wales and the receptions of the Queen, and was everywhere treated with the consideration worthy of his rank at home and his personal merits. For some months past the Prince has shown signs of weak health, which finally developed into consumption, of which he died.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA IN RUSSIA.

Diphtheria in Russia is gaining ground. The *Novoe Vremya* says in some regions the percentage of mortality far exceeds the births. In the small district of Micsgord, where the epidemic has been raging since 1875, 414 persons succumbed in 1876 and 1,300 in 1877. In Odessa, since May last, 76 per cent. of the children have died, and in Stavorpol, in four months, half the infant population fell victims. In Kishenoff and the vicinity of Kieff and Paltava, the epidemic has been raging two years. In the Kaploon of Aka, fifty children died in two weeks. In the hamlet o Nakomobka, two hundred infants have died since January in addition to a large number of adults. In the village of Tamcrefka, not one child has escaped. The Marojol district showed an average daily death roll of ten. More than eleven vast districts are affected. The mortality is so enormous that the Government has appointed an Investigation Commission under a physician in ordinary to the Emperor, and issued injunctions to the local authorities about precautionary measures.

STRENGTHENING HER DEFENCES.

A Berlin despatch states that it is rumoured the Minister has ordered the survey of the Baltic Coast, to report what additional defences are necessary.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

A Geneva telegram says the great council of Berne has requested the Government to adopt a scheme for the execution of public works, with a view to provide employment for the destitute during the winter. Of a dozen glass and iron smelting works that a few years ago were in active operation in Berneasjna, all but two are entirely closed, and those are working at a loss, finding it impossible to compete with foreign manufactures.

AN INCAUTIOUS MINISTER.

A Copenhagen despatch says the retirement of the Minister of War is expected, he having incautiously expressed the conviction in public that Prussia intends to occupy Denmark the first opportunity.

THE SOURCE OF THE NIGER.

A Paris correspondent reports that two French explorers discovered the source of the Niger in September.

RUMPA REBELLION REVIVING.

The Rumpa rebellion appears to be reviving. The ringleader has recovered from his illness, and is committing fresh outrages. Fever prevails among the troops and the police.

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

A Berlin correspondent asserts that there is reason to regard the news of a considerable concentration of Russian troops on the eastern frontier of Germany as well-founded.

NOTES.

The Irish National Convention will meet in Dublin in April, 1882.

A man has been arrested at Cannes while attempting to make his way to the presence of the Empress of Russia. His name is Meyer, and he is a native of St. Petersburg. He is probably insane.

A violent snow storm occurred at Vienna to-day.

A Rome telegram says King Humbert to-day visited the Crown Prince of Germany at Pigli.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

SUSPICIONS OF A RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE SULTAN—CABINET DISSENSIONS AT LONDON—HOW THE SITUATION IS VIEWED AT ST. PETERSBURG—THE REAL OBJECT OF BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 16

A Constantinople despatch says, pending the receipt of fresh instructions, the British Ambassador abstains from visiting the Porte. The present attitude of the British Government is attributed to grave suspicions of an understanding between Turkey and Russia, originating in the visits of the Russian Ambassador, Prince Labanoff, to the Sultan, before he went to Livadia to visit the Czar. On his return to Constantinople it is reported Prince Labanoff will interview the Sultan again before his departure on leave of absence.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

The Government's foreign policy is embarrassed by Cabinet dissensions. Common report indicates the Right Hon. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, as the chief opponent of Lord Beaconsfield's policy.

THE REAL OBJECT.

It is believed in diplomatic circles in London that the ostensible demands upon Turkey concerning Asia Minor conceal an effort to restore Sir Austin Layard's supremacy among the Porte's foreign advisers. The St. Petersburg *Golos* also expresses the belief that England has put forward the question of the reform to mask the real cause of the despatch of the fleet to Turkish waters, namely to secure domination in Turkey. It says if the Sultan were to dismiss his Minister of Interior, Mahomed Nedim Pasha, he might receive a further period of grace, but he would at the same time become an English vassal. The Porte has empowered the vessels of the Powers not desirous of English domination in Turkey to enter the sea of Marmora, and the despatch of the English fleet is thus deprived of its threatening character.

THE REFORMS CONSENTED TO.

The Sultan has ratified the scheme of reforms for the European Provinces of Turkey and Asia Minor, and consented to recognize the principle of ministerial responsibility.

PREPARING FOR RESISTANCE.

A Berlin despatch says, after conferring with Prince Labanoff, the Sultan ordered the re-equipment of the forts at the Dardanelles. A considerable number of guns have been sent there.

THE PORTE'S DILEMMA.

A Constantinople despatch says the Turkish Ministry is divided in opinion. One portion, headed by Osman Pasha, favours an Alliance with Russia. Disorders are increasing throughout the country. Even within sixty miles of Constantinople the Circassians are robbing and murdering the inhabitants.

LORD SALISBURY SATISFIED.

A Constantinople telegram says the Turkish Ambassador at London has telegraphed the Porte that Lord Salisbury is satisfied with the explanations presented by the Ambassador. He believes that he convinced Lord Salisbury that the reports of an understanding between Turkey and Russia were unfounded.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

HOW THE MASSACRE HAPPENED—FORTY-NINE OF THE BUTCHERS HANGED—INQUIRY INTO THE AMEER'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Cabul despatch says it is believed the Ameer and his adherents intended the attack on Major Cavagnari, simply to lead him to report his position in Cabul, as intolerable, but the massacre went beyond control, and they then acted on the principle that "dead men tell no tales."

A despatch from Cabul says the total number hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy is forty-nine.

A Calcutta despatch says an inquiry into the Ameer's connection with the massacre of Major Cavagnari and party has begun.

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED REGULATION OF WAGES BY THE PRICE OF IRON—THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Efforts are being made to place the important question in the Cleveland iron trade on a footing of permanent settlement, by the adoption of a sliding scale to regulate the wages of workmen by the price of pig iron. Scales have been drawn up for both miners engaged in weighing iron in stone and men engaged at the blast furnaces in the smelting of iron stone, and it is expected that the basis of these scales will shortly be settled, and that for two years the trade in the Cleveland district will be free from labour disputes.

As a sign that trade is improving in a permanent manner, it is mentioned that the men employed in one of the largest chemical works in Glasgow have had their wages increased to what they were previous to the reduction made some time since. This has been done without any pressure.

FRESH UPRISING IN CUBA.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS AT THE SPANISH CAPITAL—ANXIETY IN POLITICAL CIRCLES—REINFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT.

MADRID, Nov. 15.

Intelligence that an insurrection occurred in Cuba, during the absence from the capital of Captain-General Blanco in pursuit of negro bands in the Eastern Provinces, has caused such concern in opposition circles, that members of the Liberal and Democratic parties have demanded the text of the official telegram on the subject. The Premier read a telegram from Havana confirming the news of the uprising. At the head of it is a Creole chief who had submitted in 1878, and whose presence is considered a grave matter by the authorities of Cuba. The home Government will reinforce the colonial army, and has sent energetic instructions to the Government. Much anxiety is manifested.

The *Liberal* says the Government has decided to send 10,000 cavalry and infantry to Cuba. In Congress on Saturday Boston Sartos, and Gonnard, deputies for Porto Rico and Cuba, condemned the recent Cuban insurrection, and fully concurred in the policy of the Government of a vigorous defence of the integrity of its territory.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A HASTILY SUMMONED CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council to-day was called by telegraph at very short notice—to assemble in an hour. All the Ministers were present except Viscount Sandon and the Duke of Richmond.

SUSPENDED FOR RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

Lord Penzance, in the Court of Arches, on Saturday ordered the enforcement of a writ of prohibition against the Rev. Alex. Mackonochie for ritualistic practices. Mr. Mackonochie will be suspended from his ecclesiastical functions for three years. Lord Penzance said he would be willing to hear any application for a relaxation of sentence on a promise to obey the law.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

A Malta despatch says Admiral Hornby yesterday countermanded the order to the Channel Fleet to be in readiness to proceed eastward in four days.

FRANCE'S SURPLUS FUNDS.

M. Leon Say, French Minister of Finance, estimates the total surplus accruing from the budgets anterior to 1880 at 172,000,000 francs. Of this amount he will devote 60,000,000 for public works, 20,000,000 for the exhibition expenses of 1879, and 80,000,000 for the construction of country roads.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S SPEECH.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a letter to the *Times* replying to the Duke of Argyll's charges of untruthfulness made in his speech at Leeds on Friday last.

INCENDIARISM IN IRELAND.

Despatches from Dublin announce that cases of incendiarism are increasing throughout Ireland.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

The Irish National Convention adopted an amended programme, contemplating absolute autonomy for Ireland with a nominal franchise of qualifications and increasing the system of the county borough representation.

LAND MEETING AT ROSCOMMON.

A great land meeting was held at Roscommon yesterday, at which Mr. Parnell delivered a lengthy speech. The meeting refused to hear the O'Connor Don and others. Major O'Connor has reduced his rents from 40 to 70 per cent.

NOTES.

Thirteen persons returning from a fair last week were drowned while crossing to Lochindall Island, Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A Paris telegram states that the Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects, calling their attention to the omission of priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the Bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a Bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

ALFONSO'S BRIDE.

The Archduchess Marie Christine will arrive in Paris on Wednesday, where the ex-Queen Isabella will give a state dinner in her honour.

[The complete wedding outfit of the Archduchess was exhibited on the 12th and 13th inst., at the palace of the Archduke Albert. The display comprised all the dresses and underclothing of the future Queen made at Vienna. The bridal dress was not, however, with the rest, as it is being made at Madrid, and, according to the custom at the Court of Spain, will only be given to the Archduchess on the eve of the wedding. In conformity with another ancient Spanish usage, King Alfonso has had twelve costumes for the Queen made at Vienna. The number of twelve is required by etiquette. The dress prepared for the solemn entry of the Princess into Madrid is of garnet-coloured velvet, striped with satin trimmings and gold embroidery, the hat and parasol to match; the sleeves are covered with white lace.]

HER MAJESTY TO BE REPRESENTED.

Her Majesty the Queen of England has commanded Lord Napier, Governor and Commander of Gibraltar, together with two aristocratic attendants, to attend and represent her at the wedding of King Alfonso and the Archduchess Christine. The Queen and Prince of Wales will each send costly presents to the royal bride. The Cortes will suspend its sittings during the wedding festivities.

THE LAST OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The former Confederate cruiser, the Shenandoah, has sunk off the island Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The date is not known. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A SERIES OF DENIALS.

The *Post* on official authority denies that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte, or that the Channel fleet was ordered to proceed from Malta to Turkish waters in four days, or that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black Sea, or that a league of Balkan provinces has been formed.

RUSSIA'S ADVICE.

A Berlin despatch says Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the Treaty of 1856 to despatch squadrons to the Dardanelles if the English fleet enters the straits. The St. Petersburg press is violent on the question.

BAKER PASHA APPOINTED.

The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout Asia Minor. Baker soon leaves for his post.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A Berlin correspondent announces that Baron D'Outbril, the Russian ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia and Germany.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.

A company has been formed in London, under the title of the Lake Winnipeg land and colonization association, to give aid and information to emigrants.

HEAVY ADVANCE ON WOOLS.

The Sheffield iron trade continues to improve. At the opening of the London wool sales to-night the attendance was large and the bidding very spirited. The sales show an advance of ten per cent. on merinos and seventeen per cent. on crossbred wools.

THE PORTE SANCTIONS THE REFORMS.

The Porte officially announces that the Sultan has finally sanctioned the projects of the statutes for the administration of the reorganized portion of Turkey in Europe and Asia, the reorganization of the Ministry, and in all the branches of public administration. The Porte says the efficacy of these reforms will speedily be proved by certain and brilliant facts.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, has placed the resignation of the whole Cabinet before the King, who has not yet signified his acceptance.

OMINOUS.

All the Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

A GREAT STRUGGLE IMMINENT.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the prospects of war, says neither the Russian people nor the Russian Government wish for war, because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoins peace, but every day and every hour bring news which goes to show that a great struggle is soon to break out.

NOTES.

Preparations are being made to hold monster land reform and anti-rent meetings in all the counties of Ireland.

The spinning mills at Kirkcaldy have begun work on full time, having been operating on short time for two years.

A Stockholm despatch says Hofore, Hommerly and Company have failed, with liabilities of 7,000,000 crowns.

At Dewesbury, in Yorkshire, two persons were killed and thirty injured by the fall of a gallery at a political meeting to-night.

The O'Donoghue has joined Mr. Parnell's land agitation scheme.

A despatch from Calcutta says several bands of Burmese filibusters menace British residents in Burmah.

Sir Julius Benedict, the eminent musician and composer, who was born on November 27th, 1804, will shortly be married.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

Mlle. Vera Sazulitch, the Russian heroine, is said to have just had a wonderous piece of good fortune. A wealthy old merchant at Yamboy, who lately died leaving no near relatives, bequeathed her a whole fortune of 600,000 roubles to her, in pity for her sufferings and admiration of her bravery.

An amusing anecdote, of which Prince Bismarck and Lord Odo Russell are the heroes, is published in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. One day when the English ambassador was calling on the Chancellor, the conversation happened to turn on the numerous and annoying visits the latter had to undergo owing to his high position. "How do you manage to get out of them?" asked Lord Odo. "Oh! I have several little dodges," replied the Chancellor with a smile. "For instance, I have arranged with my wife to enter the room and request my presence elsewhere on some pretext or another, whereupon of course my visitor has to leave." Hardly were the words out of his mouth when Prince Bismarck opened the door and told her husband not to forget that the hour for taking his medicine had arrived. The effect of this announcement on the Prince and his visitor may be imagined, but Lord Odo took the incident in good part, and, after exchanging a laugh and a cordial shake hands with the Chancellor, took the hint and his departure.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. J. W. Waterman, a wealthy and retired estate dealer, of Detroit, yesterday presented Grace Episcopal church with the gift of $16,000 in clean cash, thus clearing off every dollar of debt that hung over the church.

The second annual international dairy fair, which is to be opened in New York on the 8th December, promises to be the largest and finest exhibition of the kind ever held in the United States. Ten thousand dollars will be given in premiums.

A meeting of prominent Irish citizens in Boston, Mass, held yesterday, appointed a committee to arrange a reception for Mr. Parnell, the Home Rule leader, on his arrival in December.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 18.—The drought which has prevailed to an alarming extent in this section for the past three months is causing great anxiety. The wells and streams are drying up. In some counties, people are compelled to travel miles in search of water for family use. In several churches here to-day prayers were offered for rain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Consul General at Berlin, says a new process for the preservation of human bodies was recently patented. The German Government induced the patentee to withdraw the patent, and has made the process public. It consists in impregnating dead bodies with a preparation of alum, saltpetre, potash, arsenic, acid, glycerine, and alcohol.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Julius B. Fulgs, of the firm of Pinner & Fulgs, importers of kid gloves, was arrested this afternoon, charged with defrauding the customs by fraudulent invoices. The amount of his frauds, it is said, will cover many thousand dollars. His store and goods in the warehouse have been seized in default of $40,000 bail in each case. Fulgs was committed to Ludlow street gaol. A civil suit has also been commenced.

THE WHITE RIVER UTES.

Opening of the Peace Commission.

TEXT OF THE INDIAN OATH.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Nov. 14.—Ouray carried his point at the Indian Council on the night of Nov. 12th, and the principal chiefs of the White River Utes, except Jack, were at the agency yesterday, ready to give testimony when called upon. The Indians who testify before the commission are sworn by Chief Ouray according to the custom of the Ute nation. Douglass was the first witness called at the order of Ouray. Standing erect with his right arm raised he administered the oath to himself as follows:—

By the Heavens above, by the earth that will receive me, by the Great Spirit that looks down upon me, I dare not speak anything but the truth.

This was said with much gesture. The oath like all the testimony was translated into Spanish by Ouray, and then into English by Interpreter Townsend. At first, Douglass was somewhat nervous and very pale, but toward the close of his testimony he regained his composure. He said nothing, heard nothing, and took no part in the killing of Meeker and his employés, or in the fight that followed. Douglass said Mrs. Meeker frightened, fleeing, and took her to his house, and took care of her. His time was so much occupied with the care of his wounded boy, he did not know anything in relation to what was going wrong at the time. The killing of the employés began when he was in the warehouse, and he did not know who began the attack. His feelings overcame him, and it made him cry to think of the condition into which his friends had fallen. Meeker told him that in two days the soldiers would come. Douglass replied that it would be better to have the officers come to the agency and have a council and try and settle the existing difficulties, as the Indians were afraid of the soldiers. Meeker promised to go with Douglass in the morning and meet the officers, but while they were talking the fight with Thornburgh was going on, though neither Douglass nor Meeker were aware of the fact at the time. Ouray has spent all the necessary preparations for the protection of the Commission, and if the White River Utes make any attempt toward an outbreak, fifty picked men now encamped within rifle shot of the Commission would be on hand in an instant were anything of that kind attempted. Johnston was on the stand all the forenoon, but he knows even less than Douglass. To the question, Do you know whether there has been any fight at White River? he answered No. None of his relatives were in the fight as far as he knew, and he could not give the names of a single Indian engaged in killing Meeker and the employés or the troops.

LOS PINOS, Nov. 15.—The afternoon session yesterday was occupied in taking the testimony of Sowawick, who proved himself either a greater ignoramus or a greater liar than any Indian that has yet appeared before the Commission. He knew absolutely nothing about the massacre or the fight, and even denied the fact that Major Adams had slept in his tent while at White River. It is evidently an agreed plan on the part of the Indians to furnish no information of any kind, and by this means thwart the wishes of Ouray and the object of the Commission. At the present writing the outlook is not favourable for a peaceful solution of affairs, and unless there is a decided change on the part of the Indians and a willingness to testify to the facts as they have occurred, the Commission will be compelled to close its labours and turn the whole subject over to the War Department. The influence of the hostiles seem to be in the ascendency, and they are evidently controlling the action of the Uncompahgre Utes. Nightly pickets of Indians under the order of Ouray are guarding the mountain trails leading to the agency. Lieut. Valnes Recorders says it is a mooted question in his mind whether it is for the purpose of keeping the commission in or the hostiles out that the time of the commission is to be occupied in interpreting to Ouray the sworn statement of the captive women.

OUR UNSETTLED LANDS.

Return of the English Farmer Delegates.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—The English tenant farmer delegates sailed for Liverpool by the s. s. Peruvian on Saturday morning. One of their number, Mr. John Logan, informed a reporter that on their return to England a report of their visit to Canada will be published in the newspapers. He states that he has been favorably impressed with Manitoba as a field for British farmers, and has no doubt but that many will go there in preference to any other place in Canada.

A correspondent speaks in the most encouraging terms of the splendid colonization field open to our young men on the vast plateaux of unsurveyed lands watered by the Mistassini, Mistassini, Taoouapee, and Peribonca, the northern feeders of Lake St. John. A new colonization society, organized lately in Quebec and vicinity, has selected three townships of unsurpassable fertility at the mouth of these fine rivers, and will commence operations on a large scale there early next spring. The correspondent in question was agreeably surprised to hear on his extensive exploring trip, that a spirited weekly sheet is to be started presently at Pointe Bleau, Lake St. John, to advocate the interests of the thousands of sturdy settlers who have established their homes in the Manitoba of our Province.

ONE MORE MARTYR.

Serious and perhaps Fatal Accident to a Brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 16.—About 11 o'clock this morning, while the train going east was leaving Mallorytown, a brakeman named Parsons, belonging to this town, discovered a number of small boys hanging on the cars for the purpose of getting a ride. He started back on the cars to put them off, but had only gone a short distance, when, owing to the wet condition of the cars, he fell between two, the balance of the train, eighteen cars, passing over him. One leg was almost severed near the thigh, while the other and one of his hands were badly broken. His face was imbedded with gravel. The unfortunate young man was conveyed here, when one of his legs was amputated. He now lies in a very precarious condition and very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE U. S. CATTLE EMBARGO.

Formal Notification of the Ottawa Consulate.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The United States consulate here has received the following from Washington:

[Copy.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Prescott, Ont., Nov. 11.

To U. S. Consular Agent, Ottawa, Canada:

SIR,—I have to inform you that on and after the 1st day of December next, the importation of neat cattle from Canada to the United States will be prohibited, by order of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

This order does not include horses and sheep.

A Fatal Broomstick.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—Two boys, named Scott and McCulch, living on Sectarie Island, C. B., while in their school's coal cellar getting coal, had a quarrel, and McCulch stabbed his companion in the abdomen with a broomstick sharpened at the end, causing almost instant death.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK

Rumoured Declaration of War Between England and Russia.

The English Consul's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Considerable excitement was caused throughout the city yesterday by rumours to the effect that war was expected to be declared at any moment between Russia and England. Despatches from London to the Associated Press stated that Russia had requested Turkey to notify all signers of the Treaty of 1856 to send a squadron to Dardanelles in case the English fleet entered the straits. The feeling runs high in certain circles, and some announced that the English Government had instructed Lord Dufferin, its representative at St. Petersburg, to close negotiations with the Government of the Czar. A reporter called on the English consul to ascertain what information he had on the subject. The consul said he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, and that he thought the news was sensational and without foundation. It was not probable, in his opinion, that so serious a state of affairs could arise so suddenly. Still the rum