LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Stilling the Troubled Waters of the Bosphorus.

WHY GORTSCHAKOFF RESIGNS.

Does Beaconsfield's Silence Mask His Failure at Stamboul?

"PETIT BONHOMME VIT ENCORE."

Strewing Alfonso's Bridal Path with Flowers.

POPE LEO'S "AURORA."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Nov. 13, 1879.

General Garibaldi's divorce suit will come before the Court of Appeal on the 19th inst.

Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia, has gone to Paris on his way to St. Petersburg.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest and discount from six per cent to five per cent.

The report that an alliance has been formed between the Balkan principalities is not believed here.

The wife of Baron von Manteuffel, Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, died yesterday at Strasbourg.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says 600 Venetians have reached Genoa on their way to the United States.

The German Admiralty have decided to enlarge Dantzic harbor and convert it into an important naval station.

Admiral Hornby has issued orders to the Channel squadron at Malta to prepare to proceed eastward in four days.

The resignation of General Cialdini, the Italian Minister at Paris, has been definitively accepted. The Chevalier Nigra will succeed him.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent asserts that the reported Balkan alliance may safely be assumed as having been only a plan, not a fact.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that the Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes because the Czarevna expects to remain there until the spring.

The Spanish steamer Gurtubay, Captain Ansoleaga, from Bilbao, October 14, for New York, has been abandoned. Her crew have landed at Antwerp.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"It is stated here that Prince Bismarck and Count Schouvaloff will meet before the latter returns to St. Petersburg."

It is understood that a French Cabinet Council on Wednesday decided to transfer the control of the gendarmerie from the War Office to the Ministry of the Interior.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent denies the existence of an increasing excitement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and says the number of troops there is being reduced.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg is to the effect that General Tomakine has been recalled and Colonel Petrupevitch appointed to command the trans-Caspian territory.

A Berlin despatch to the *Standard* states that considerable alarm is felt in Belgium at the fortifications which have been begun at Dunkirk, Lille, Naubenge and Valenciennes.

The *Times'* despatch from Berlin says:—"An evening journal positively asserts that the next imperial budget will contain estimates for a considerable increase of the German army."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that a bundle of Bonapartist pamphlets, entitled "Napoleon Is Not Dead," has been seized by the Custom House authorities at Boulogne.

The first number of the *Aurora*, a daily newspaper, planned and issued by the Vatican, will appear on the 1st of January next as a more authoritative exponent of the Pope's views than the existing clerical newspaper.

The steamer Brazilian, Captain Worthington, from Boston October 29 for Liverpool, where she arrived November 11, was in collision with the British ship Governor Tilley, Captain Humphrey, from New York October 20 for Liverpool. The Governor Tilley was damaged. The damage to the Brazilian, if any, is slight.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISITORS.

A telegram has been received at Vienna from Gmunden, announcing that the King and Queen of Denmark and the Czarewitch and Czarevna will leave there on the 13th inst. for Vienna, on the Emperor's invitation. They will remain in Vienna until after the departure of the Archduchess Christine for Spain. The Czarewitch and wife will then go to St. Petersburg, via Berlin.

TRANQUILLITY AT STAMBOUL.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—"The Porte has ordered the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops stationed on the Turco-Greek frontier. M. Fournier, the French Ambassador to Turkey, will leave Constantinople in January next on several months' leave of absence. Aleko Pacha, Governor General of Roumelia, was expected at the Turkish capital yesterday."

BEACONSFIELD CRITICISED BY RUSSIAN JOURNALS.

The semi-official newspaper, *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and the *Golos* consider that Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 10th inst. was more intended to produce an impression at home, in view of the approach of the general election, than abroad. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* considers that Lord Beaconsfield's expressions afford proof that the British public leans toward peace. The *Golos* says:—"Lord Beaconsfield's tone was so lowered that it almost amounted to a renunciation of all that he and Lord Salisbury had previously said." The *Novoe Vremya* says:—"Lord Beaconsfield's silence on Eastern affairs masks his failure at Constantinople." The Russian press generally remark upon Lord Beaconsfield's abstention from attacking Russia and the recent friendly remarks of some English newspapers.

MINISTERIAL INDISCRETIONS.

The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* reports Hon. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary of State for India, as saying, during a speech at Horncastle, that it was possible Parliament might last till this time next year, but that in all probability it was very near its end, and he took the opportunity of advising his hearers to prepare for an election at an early date.

CABUL GIVES UP ITS ARMS.

The *Times*, in its second edition, publishes a despatch dated Cabul, November 7, which says:—"The mutinous troops of the Ameer in Turkestan have delivered up nearly five hundred stand of arms, a hundred camels and some camp equipage. Colonel Macpherson reports that the country beyond Khoand-Cabul is open and the road easy."

ALBANIAN MUSSULMANS.

The story sent from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* on the 10th inst. of the murdering of a force of Montenegrins on Gusinje, and the slaughter of Albanian Mussulmans, has not been confirmed, and is probably unfounded, as the new Turkish Minister has just presented his credentials at Cettinje, and there seems to be a good understanding between the Porte and Montenegro. [Gusinje is a difficult mountainous region which was ceded to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin. The inhabitants, numbering about 15,000, are Mussulman Albanians. They have always maintained a kind of semi-independence, and as they have had little reason to complain of the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, they strongly object to be unceremoniously handed over to the rule of a Christian Prince. Due warning has been given to all whom it may concern that any official Montenegrin or Ottoman endeavoring to enter their territory will be sent back or shot.]

SABOUROFF AND LOBANOFF.

M. Sabouroff, the present Prussian Minister to Greece, who is to succeed Prince Lobanoff at Constantinople, is now in St. Petersburg, and is not expected to go to Constantinople immediately. Prince Lobanoff, who is to succeed Count Schouvaloff as Russian Ambassador at London, will not be likely to leave Constantinople until the arrival there of M. Sabouroff.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ITALY.

A despatch from Rome to the *Times* says:—"There is no apparent progress toward an agreement among the leaders of the Left. Each leader wants to enforce his own terms on the government and the party, under pain of withdrawing their followers and leaving both to their fate. It is barely possible that the fear of seeing the Right return to power, combined with the many personal interests at stake, may, at the last moment before the Parliament assembles, bring about an accord on some general understanding."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPANISH WEDDING.

Preparations have been commenced for the reception of the Archduchess Marie Christine at the stations along the route to be taken by the future Queen of Spain on her way to Madrid. There will be a great military display at Irun, on the frontier, by the army occupying the Basque Provinces, under General Quesada. The Cortes will suspend its sittings for ten days during the marriage festivities.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin declares that the Egyptian affair is still unsettled, and that Germany, Austria and Italy insist on the appointment of a joint representative for the three Powers to act with Messrs. Baring and De Blegnières in the Commission of Control, which demand England and France have not yet acceded to.

LIGHTS OF THE BRITISH LAW.

It was reported yesterday morning that Sir John Holker, Attorney General, was to be appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division in the place of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who is to be raised to the peerage, but the *Standard* this evening says the report of Sir John Holker's approaching promotion is unfounded. [The law peerage of the Supreme Court having been vacated by Lord Gordon's death, this important office in the Court of Ultimate Appeal was offered to Sir Alexander Cockburn and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Sir Alexander is the last Lord Chief Justice of England; his successor will be only the President of the Queen's Bench Division; and it was not thought likely that the Chief Justice would accept a post which added nothing to his dignity and sensibly diminished his income. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Lord Chief Baron, was called to the bar more than fifty years ago. He was made a King's Counsel when Lord Eldon still sat on the woolsack. He was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn when Lord Tenterden was Chief Justice of England, and was elected to Parliament when Lord Lyndhurst was Chief Baron. His elevation to the peerage was generally thought to mean that Sir John Holker would be Chief Baron and Sir Hardinge Gifford Attorney General.]

GORTSCHAKOFF'S RESIGNATION.

A despatch from Vienna to the *Times* says:—"If the report of the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is correct, it may be inferred that the approach of St. Petersburg toward Berlin and the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, who is credited to some extent with the estrangement between Germany and Russia, are not altogether disconnected events."

THE "SPORTSMAN" CHALLENGE CUP.

Elliott has written to the *Sportsman* saying that when he was informed Hanlan would not row in England, but would allow £100 for expenses if Elliott would visit America, he immediately claimed forfeit on that answer, and, being liberated from a match with Hanlan, then entered a match with Boyd, to take place February 9, 1880. If Elliott is successful in that match he intends to visit America and row Hanlan, or would join in a race with Courtney and Hanlan for the Chautauqua purse. Elliott adds that Boyd has refused his offer to leave £200 on deposit to insure a match with Hanlan in the event of Elliott being defeated by Boyd.

A ROMAN HEROINE.

ANTONIETTA CARROZZA, AN ACCOMPLICE IN CAPTAIN FADDA'S MURDER, IS HAILED WITH ENTHUSIASM IN THE CIRCUS RING—DEPUTIES, SENATORS AND EX-MINISTERS FORM PART OF THE AUDIENCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1879.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* gives the following incident concerning Antonietta Carrozza, who was implicated with the circus rider, Pietro Cardinali, in the murder of Captain Fadda, but was acquitted by the jury on the ground that she acted under fear of Cardinali (whose mistress she was), while he was convicted and sentenced to death, and Raffaella Saraceni, Fadda's wife, who inspired the deed, was sentenced to hard labor for life. The correspondent says:—"Antonietta Carrozza, who is a circus rider, appeared on the 10th inst. in the Politeama arena here before the most crowded audience ever assembled there. Half the people assembled at the doors were unable to gain admission. Carrozza was received with storms of applause. Many ex-Ministers, Senators, members of the Chamber of Deputies and magistrates were present. [Antonietta is a pretty woman, though of a somewhat vulgar order of comeliness. She had been trained to the circus business from childhood, and had made her first appearance in the ring when other children were hardly old enough for school. As she sat at the trial, pale and motionless, people thought her better looking than her friend and rival, Raffaella, whose beauty was also of a common Italian type. Soon they began to pity them both, and, pitying, came to extenuate the crime to which they were unquestionably privy. After all, was not the murdered man despotic in his domestic relations, and was not Raffaella young, handsome and rich? *"Giovane, bella, e ricca;"* there was excuse enough for most sins in the eyes of modern Rome. Captain Fadda had never been congenial to his wife's family. She had sacrificed herself in marrying him. Moreover, the Public Prosecutor's whole tone toward the prisoners smacked of personal hostility. He passionately thanked Heaven that they were in the hands of justice. He loaded them with bitter taunts. He violently shook his head at Raffaella and cried, "Thou wretched and guilty woman." He addressed Cardinali by name. "You, Pietro Cardinali," he said, "were actuated by a cold and infamous calculation. It was not a great passion which moved you. We are all subject to human feelings and passions. But if you were moved by a strong passion to attempt the life of Captain Fadda, why did you not attack him openly?" It was partly this violence which turned the current of opinion in favor of the accused and prepared the way for those cheers which burst from the Politeama's crowded tiers when Cariuccio, the clown, who had first been selected to murder Fadda, turned a somersault in the arena on Monday last, and the ringmaster held the stirrup for Antonietta Carrozza, who had assented to, if she did not prompt the crime.]

RACING IN ENGLAND.

ROSY CROSS WINS THE GREAT SHROPSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1879.

The race for the Great Shropshire Handicap came off to-day at the Shrewsbury November Meeting, and was won by Mr. Rymill's five-year-old brown mare Rosy Cross. Mr. Crawfurd's five-year-old chestnut horse Avontes secured the second place and Lord Hastings' three-year-old bay filly Breadfinder the third place.

The betting just before the race was 30 to 1 against Rosy Cross, 4 to 1 against Avontes and 6 to 1 against Breadfinder. Twelve horses ran.

The following is a summary:—

The Great Shropshire Handicap of 500 sovs. in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 forfeit; entrance, 3 sovs.; a winner (selling stakes excepted) after the declaration of the weights, 5 lbs., twice, or once of 300 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; the winner to give 25 sovs. to expenses; the second horse to save his stake; the new straight mile; 75 subs., 45 of whom declared forfeit.

Mr. Rymill's br. m. Rosy Cross, by Rosicrucian, out of Inquisition, 5 years old, 103 lbs..... 1
Mr. Crawfurd's ch. h. Avontes, by Distin, out of Avondale, 5 years old, 123 lbs..... 2
Lord Hastings' b. f. Breadfinder, by Brown Bread, out of Ethel (dam Idyl), 3 years old, 112 lbs..... 3

THE WINNER.

Rosy Cross, brown mare, by Rosicrucian, dam Inquisition, 5 years old, commenced her racing career at Lincoln as a two-year-old, in the Brocklesby Stakes, half a mile, and ran second to Midlothian, carrying 121 lbs., having nine behind her at the finish. Her next appearance was at Northampton, for the Althorp Park Stakes, which she won in a canter by four lengths, beating a field of nine. Rosy Cross was next seen at Ascot in the Queen's Stand Plate, 5 furlongs and 136 yards, when she ran fourth. Lowlander won, with Tantalus second, Laure third. At Windsor, a week afterward, Rosy Cross won the Royal Stakes, five furlongs, beating Lucy Penny, Burgomaster and Sign Manual. She next appeared at Redcar, where she scored another victory at five furlongs by beating Chevron and Plaisante for the Clewer Stakes. And the next day, at the same place, she won the Park Stakes by beating Serape and James Pigg half a mile, thus scoring four victories out of six starts as a two-year-old. Rosy Cross started five times as a three-year-old and only scored one victory, which was at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting. It was the Limited Free Handicap (the Rowley mile), when she beat Avontes, Gladia and Rylston. The races she was beaten in were the Great Warwickshire Handicap, one mile and a half, which was won by Bloomfield, Geryon second; the Stewart's Cup at Goodwood, three-quarters of a mile, where she had ten in front of her and twelve behind her at the finish; the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket Second October Meeting, two miles and a quarter and twenty-eight yards, which was won by Hilarious, beating twenty-four others, and in the Cambridgeshire, which was won by Jongleur. Rosy Cross as a four-year-old was very unfortunate. She started six times and never scored a victory. In her first race, the Lincolnshire Handicap, one mile, she ran second to Kaleidoscope, having fourteen behind her at the finish. She next ran in the City and Suburban Handicap, won by Sefton; then in the Manchester Cup, a mile and a half, which was won by Attalus; next in the Royal Hunt Cup, won by Julius Cæsar, Belphœbe second, Rosy Cross third, with sixteen behind her. She was unplaced in the Kempton Park Cup, won by Rylston, Ivy second Herald third, Rosy Cross fourth, with four behind her. And she closed the year by running third for the Surrey and Middlesex Handicap Plate, one mile and a quarter. As a five-year-old Rosy Cross began at the Lincoln Spring Meeting in the Lincolnshire Handicap, a straight mile, which was won by Lord Rosebery's Touchet, Mars second, Sir Joseph third. She next ran in the City and Suburban, about a mile and a quarter, which was won by Parole, Ridotto second, Cradle third. And after a good let up Rosy Cross won the Great Shropshire Handicap to-day with the odds of 30 to 1 against her.

CABLE NOTES.

A large fire occurred at Serajevo on Monday last, by which a number of buildings were destroyed.

Messrs. Meyer, Schinz & Co., silk merchants, of Lyons, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at £50,000. Their assets are considerable.

Charles Tomlinson, of the suspended firm of W. D. Tomlinson & Co., cotton brokers, charged with obtaining £10,000 under false pretences and with negotiating forged paper, has pleaded guilty and been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The *Bourse* (newspaper) states that of 168,000 shares in the Banque Européenne, which M. Philippart announced to have been subscribed for, only 63,000 shares are in the hands of the public; that 109,333 shares were taken by M. Philippart, and that the bank is holding against these shares a number of tramway bonds and shares.

CUBA.

TROUBLES AT REMEDIOS—NEGROES AND MAUADERS FLEE TO THE WOODS.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1879.

On the 9th inst. about forty men entered Remedios, robbed the railroad warehouses, secured some arms and fled to the woods. A body of volunteers and soldiers are in pursuit of them. Fifty-eight negroes from a plantation in the neighborhood of Remedios fled to the woods, but fifty of them returned the next day. Reports from official sources indicate that the district of Holguin is entirely peaceful.

THE NEW DOMINION.

A RECOGNITION OF MERIT—HONORS FOR A PHYSICIAN—THE EMIGRATION TRICKS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12, 1879.

The Canadian government have received to-day, through the Imperial Board of Trade, the gold watch awarded by the Austro-Hungarian government to Captain Dunbar, of the ship Hannah Morris, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, in recognition of the services he rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the Austro-Hungarian ship Hunnus.

It is currently reported that Dr. James A. Grant, physician to the viceregal household here, is shortly to be knighted. He at one time represented the county of Russell in the Dominion Parliament, where he distinguished himself as an orator of more than ordinary endowments.

In referring to the departure of the British delegates for home from Quebec, on the 15th inst., I may say that it is not the intention of the government to send any more special agents to Europe for emigration purposes, as it is held that the information given by those returning delegates will have far greater weight among the agricultural classes of Britain than the paid agents of the colony, who are always viewed with suspicion, while a farmer in Great Britain who might be seen in conversation with an emigration agent would stand a chance of finding a sheriff in possession at short notice. The government having caused an inquiry to be made into the representation under which twenty-four emigrants—out of whom twenty-one were old pensioners—were induced to come to Canada, have found that a steamship agent at Dublin had held out the inducements leading them to suppose he was agent for the government, and that they would have free grants upon their arrival. His little game, which, by the by, is largely practised on the Continent as well, is likely to be frustrated, as the sworn affidavits of the emigrants are to be taken, and the steamship company will be held responsible for the misrepresentations made to these poor ignorant people, which are tantamount to fraud of a criminal character.

SLAVIC FEDERATION.

The Balkan Principalities Unite Against Austria.

WILL TURKEY JOIN THE LEAGUE?

A Russian General Said To Be Appointed Commander.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S SCHEME

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1879.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says:—"A treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Balkan principalities, ostensibly against foreign intervention in the affairs of the Balkan States, but really against Austria. The treaty stipulates that in the event of Austria extending operations beyond Novi-Bazar Servia will furnish 120,000 men, Montenegro 20,000 and Bulgaria 90,000 to form an allied army, and that Servia will advance Montenegro 75,000 ducats for military expenses. The appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the allied force is left open, but it is believed that the appointment of a Russian General was originally contemplated." Another despatch says:—"A question left open in the treaty of alliance between the Balkan principalities is the admittance of the Porte to the alliance. The appointment of a Russian general as Commander-in-Chief of the allied force is considered as probable."

THE ORIGIN OF THE ALLIANCE—THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA'S SCHEME—RUSSIA'S HAND IN THE WORK.

For some months past reports have reached us of movements among the Balkan princes for the bringing about of an alliance or confederation, which now seems to be accomplished. In September last the *Eastern Budget* announced:—"Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has started the idea of a confederation of the Slavonic States on the Balkan peninsula. The idea does not seem to find much favor in Servia, but it has been well received in Montenegro, where Russian influences have already been active in this direction. In reply to Prince Nikita's congratulations, which reached Prince Alexander in Livadia, the latter expressed an ardent desire to enter into 'truly fraternal' relations with the ruler of 'the most heroic nation of the Balkan Peninsula,' in order thereby to gain the securest guarantee for the maintenance of the 'almost identical' interests of both parties." Later on it was announced that a meeting of the Christian princes of the Balkans would take place in October at Nitsch, in order to take counsel in their common interests. The participation of the Princes of Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria was said to be assured, and there was every likelihood then that the Prince of Roumania would also take part." This meeting did not take place, although negotiations between the three former principalities have been subsequently carried on energetically. On the 22d of October it was announced from Belgrade that a formal defensive and offensive alliance between Servia and Bulgaria was about to be signed, and a few days later it was announced that Servia and Montenegro had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance—directed chiefly against the Albanians.

AUSTRIA'S GAINS IN THE EAST.

Those who have watched the course of events in Eastern Europe have observed that not Russia but Austria has gained in European territory from the results of the Russo-Turkish war. Thereupon great indignation at St. Petersburg, and very naturally so It has been apparent that Austria was being pushed on by England and Prince Bismarck; and Lord Salisbury boasted loudly that Turkey had nothing to fear, because the Turkish soldiers occupied the Balkan passes and Austria stood sentinel at the door. The Austro-German alliance took the place of the Drei-Kaiser Bund, but Hungary growled, seeing that Austria was being instigated to further Slavic acquisitions and reviving her dreams of Slavonic Empire. The English historian, Freeman, in a letter to the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, published as recently as the 30th of October, criticised the alliance severely:—"The Archduke of Austria and King of Bohemia—lord also of Trieste by free commendation—is, moreover, King of Hungary, that is, King of the Ogres and master of all the lands which are under Ogre bondage. He holds also various scraps of Italian, Rouman and Slavonic territory, down to the last bit of petty larceny at Spizza. In the territory made up of all these lands the vast majority of the people is Slavonic. The clear policy of their common master was to let his German possessions go back to Germany and his Italian possessions to Italy; to put himself at the head of his Slavonic people, and, as a Slavonic prince, to go on to the deliverance of the Slavs beyond his border. If Francis Joseph had had the least pluck he might have taken up that character in 1875; he might have turned himself from a sham Emperor into a real one. But all that is past." In 1875 the Austrian had it open to him to play the part of the deliverer. Now, in 1879, he is cursed as the Turk's accomplice and fellow oppressor. In this character he is naturally acceptable to Lord Salisbury. The dreams of 1875, then unaccomplished, have been suddenly revived.

RUSSIA'S PERSISTENCY.

Russia, victorious in Bulgaria, after reaching the gates of Stamboul, allowed herself to be defeated diplomatically at Berlin. But Russian statesmen have a habit, after being put off once, of returning again to the charge until the end is attained. Though Aleko Pacha is Governor of Roumelia, the Bulgarian militia are virtually masters of the country, and the Bulgarian militia are drilled by Russian officers. The Russian army of occupation has been replaced by Bulgarians under Russian control. Independently of the enrolment of the numerous Russian commissioned and non-commissioned officers now in the Bulgarian militia, arrangements have been carried out on a large scale for the permanent Russianizing of that force. At Elizabethgrad, in the Cherson government, a large military training school has been opened for Bulgarian youths. The Bulgarian cadets who are being thus educated at the expense of the Russian government are at present of all ages, from fifteen to twenty-five, and a few are even still older. They number altogether about two hundred, and though wearing the Bulgarian uniform they are being trained according to the Russian system. By this arrangement, by the adoption of a perfect uniformity of material, and by other means, the Bulgarian militia will be effectually formed into a *corps d'armée* of the Russian army. So in Constantinople Russian influence has become once more paramount, and Turkey, tired of the petty financial tutelage of England, has again cast herself into the arms of Russia. Recently an English fleet was on its way to the Bosphorus, and we were told that an ultimatum had been despatched to the Porte respecting the carrying out of certain reforms in Asia Minor—a sudden enthusiasm for Turkish reform on the part of England, unaccountable but for the prevalence of Russian influence in Stamboul.

RUSSIA IN THE TURKISH CABINET.

The men forming the new Ottoman Cabinet are thoroughly under the influence of Russia. A writer in the London *Examiner*, looking at them from an English standpoint, thus characterizes them. Of Said Pacha, the Premier, that journal says:—"His sympathies are known to be explained in the following words:—'Turkey for the Turks, and friendship for their nearest neighbor, Russia.' As Mahmoud Nedim and he think exactly alike Little Said is not likely to find much difficulty in inaugurating a strong pro-Russian policy." Safvet is old and feeble, and is under the influence of Said and Mahmoud. Sawas Pacha is a Greek, and the great point about him is that he will be the merest tool of Said and Mahmoud Nedim. Of Mahmoud Nedim enough is known to preclude the necessity of a long description either of his personal appearance or his political bias. He is an old man, not so infirm by any means as many of those who are his equals in age and experience—not given to luxury—a quiet but not too hard-headed, a civil and thoughtful man, but somewhat easily imposed upon. When in office as the Prime Minister of Abdul Aziz, he was the mere tool of General Ignatieff, who intrigued in such a way that, while he directed all the moves upon the political chessboard at Constantinople, he made Mahmoud Nedim appear the head and front of the offending. His modus operandi may be illustrated by an anecdote. Long before the trouble in Roumelia began in 1876 the Pacha of Adrianople wrote earnestly to Mahmoud to send some regular troops up from Constantinople, as, through Muscovite intrigues, the Bulgarians in the Tartar Bazanjik district were becoming troublesome. The Pacha of Adrianople knew that with regular soldiers on the spot the trouble which was rising would cease, and he naturally wished that they should be furnished. Mahmond consulted Ignatieff. Said that worthy, "Send troops, my dear fellow? Not at all. If you do people will at once spread the report that you are about to massacre the inhabitants. The man has plenty of local militia there; let him employ them." Ignatieff well knew what "employing" bashi-bazouks meant, and Europe knows now. Mahmoud Nedim had to fly when Midhat came into power, and has been away ever since. But, recalled through the influence of Little Said, he is back again and in full power as Minister of the Interior. Mahmoud is simply a Russian agent calling himself by a Turkish name—a Turk born and bred if you like, but a Russian by education, with Ignatieff, the hero of San Stefano, as a master.

His favorite counsellor and friend is one M. Onou, a Russian chief dragoman, a tall, thin, hollow-eyed man of consummate ability. Onou's plan always was in the good old times to represent himself as a dearer friend still to Turkey than Ignatieff. "Codlin's the friend, not Short," was his motto. Ignatieff would officially protest; Onou, unofficially, would advise—would let out the profound secret to Mahmoud that the Ambassador was very angry. Then poor Mahmoud, taking his advice, would run round to the Grand Rue in Pera, see Ignatieff, do what he told him, and so go to his konak contented, while the Muscovites laughed in their sleeves. Mahmoud Nedim of these days is not one whit better than in the days of yore. Onou is still at Constantinople, and with him there and Mahmoud in power Ignatieff will not be seriously missed.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA THWARTED.

Such, then, is an English admission of Russia's paramount influence at Constantinople, and it made no great stretch of imagination to believe that even Turkey herself, after casting herself into the arms of "her nearest neighbor" in sheer desperation at being bullied by England, should think of joining the Balkan federation. The London *Examiner* admits the Russian diplomatic victory at Stamboul, saying:—"The answer to the much-paraded 'alliance' of Germany and Austria has been made at Constantinople. After the occupation of Novi-Bazar nobody could doubt that the bait held out to Austria was empire in the East; was, in other words, another share of Turkey, with hopes of more—Salonica first and Constantinople next. Lord Salisbury saw in it glad tidings of great joy;' all the rest of the world, including the Turks, saw in it the tidings of another conspiracy against them; with this difference, that whereas the former conspiracy was one of the three Emperors, this was one of two only. Formerly it was Russia, Germany and Austria against Turkey and England; now it is Germany, Austria and England, as far as Lord Salisbury can declare her, against Turkey. This is precisely what Russia wanted to complete the long-offered Russo-Turkish alliance. England, by the mouth of Lord Salisbury, declared to play Germany and Austria against her. She answers by playing Turkey against Germany, Austria and England. That is the meaning of the appointment of Said Pacha as Grand Vizier and Mahmoud Nedim, the Russian tool, as his lieutenant. Russia and Turkey are now allied." Not only this, indeed, but with all the principalities of the Balkan Peninsula Thus late in the day is Russia apparently reaping the results of her victorious campaign. Taking the above facts into consideration it would seem that Russia has become master of the situation south of the Balkans, and has put an effectual block to the further development of Astria southward.

FOURTEEN AMERICANS KILLED.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12, 1879.

A report has reached here of a fight occurring a week ago between Indians and Americans in the vicinity of the Sierra Mojada mines. Fourteen Americans were killed. No names or details have been received.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1879.

The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:—

Alpha	13 1/8	Justice	2 3/8
Alta	5 1/8	Leeds	19-32
Argenta	1	Lady Washington	1
Belcher	4	Mexican	34
Best & Belcher	20	Martin White	1 1/8
Bullion	6 5/8	Mono	6
Bodie	11 7/8	Mammoth	6 1/2
Belle Isle	4 1/4	McClinton	21-32
Bechtel	2	Mayville	5-16
Boston Consolidated	1 1/2	Manhattan	2 3/8
Bulwer	11 1/4	Northern Belle	6
Belvidere	21-32	North Bonanza	1 1/4
California	5 1/4	Noonday	4 1/2
Chollar	8 1/2	North Belle Isle	19-32
Con. Virginia	5 1/2	Navajo	19-32
Crown Point	3 3/4	Ophir	32
Con. Pacific	7	Overman	8 3/4
Caledonia	2	Potosi	5 1/2
Caledonia B. H.	3 1/4	Raymond & Ely	1 1/2
Dudley	1	Real del Monte	6 1/2
Eureka Con	26	Savage	16 1/4
Exchequer	4 1/2	Sierra Nevada	56 1/4
Gould & Curry	10 5/8	South Bulwer	7-16
Grand Prize	s10 2	Syndicate	5
Golden Terra	12 1/2	Silver Hill	1
Goodshaw	13-32	Tioga	3
Hale & Norcross	19	Tip Top	1 1/2
Hillside	1 3/4	Trojan	3-32
Imperial	15-16	Union Consolidated	69 1/4
Independence	1 1/2	Wales	6 1/4
Julia Consolidated	3 1/4	Yellow Jacket	15 1/4

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and south to west winds, with a slight fall in temperature and a slight rise in barometer.

For New England, rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, variable winds, shifting to west and northwest, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, with no decided change in temperature or pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southeast to southwest winds and clear or fair weather, a slight rise in barometer and no change in temperature.

For the lake region, slightly cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather and winds mostly from southwest to northwest, with rising barometer in the eastern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

For Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather, with light rains north of San Francisco.

The upper Ohio and lower Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego and Section 6, and cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook and Lewes.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	51	50	3:30 P. M.	59	74
6 A. M.	48	51	6 P. M.	53	70
9 A. M.	52	56	9 P. M.	50	67
12 M.	57	71	12 P. M.	46	65

Average temperature yesterday..... 63
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 52

THE UTE PEACE COMMISSION.

AGENT ADAMS' REPORT TO SECRETARY SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1879.

Secretary Schurz has received the following telegram from Special Agent Adams, written at the Los Pinos Agency November 10 and forwarded via Lake City:—

I arrived here yesterday and immediately proceeded to Chief Ouray's house, where I met about twenty of the chiefs and head men of the White River Utes who had come in obedience to Ouray's orders. The others are expected. The camp of these Indians is about fifty miles distant, on Gunnison River. Nothing is changed in the situation here. Chief Ouray is positive that when satisfied of the guilt of the Indians he will have power enough to arrest and hold them. I remained all night with them and returned here to-day. I expect General Hatch and the attaches of the commission to-morrow, and, in order that the work of taking testimony may proceed at once, I shall have a number of Indian witnesses in attendance. I should desire the immediate presence of Captain Paine, Lieutenant Cherry, Scout Rankin and such others of Thornburgh's command as can testify in the case; also official copies of correspondence between Meeker and Thornburgh and Meeker and the department.

Since coming back here I am satisfied that your views as expressed in your telegram of the 5th inst. were correct and wise, and in case of failure we shall have plenty of time to warn settlers, and it is always time to commence war.

I shall try to push the work of the Commission, and shall keep you advised constantly.

CHARLES ADAMS, Commissioner.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1879.

Moody and Sankey closed their labors here to-night, fully five thousand persons being present at the final gathering. Mr. Moody left to-night for Chicago and Mr. Sankey for his home in Pennsylvania.

LIFE INSURED FOR A FEW DIMES. THE price of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is 50 cents or $1 a bottle, and one bottle will cure a cough that might otherwise prove fatal.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."
Use Roebuck's celebrated WOOD AND RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows.
S. ROEBUCK & CO., 164 Fulton st.

ALL GENUINE "RYE AND ROCK" HAS MY signature on label. $1 per bottle; $4 per gallon.
N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st., near Church.

A.—

VEI DE MEYER'S

CATARRH

CURE. A speedy and CERTAIN ANTIDOTE for CATARRH, SNUFFLES, COLD in the HEAD, INFLUENZA and BRONCHITIS. A CONSTITUTIONAL remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all druggists, or DELIVERED by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey st., New York, at $1 50 a package. PAMPHLETS mailed FREE.

A.—CLEANSE YOUR TEETH WITH

SSS OO ZZZZ OO DDD OO SS A TTTT
S S O O Z O O D D O O S A A T
S O O Z O O D D O O SSS AAA T
SSS O O Z O O D D O O S A A T
S O O Z O O D D O O S A A T
S S O O Z O O D D O O SSS A A T
SSS OO ZZZZ OO DDD OO

THE PEERLESS LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

A.—

ALL NERVOUS EXHAUSTING AND PAINFUL diseases are quickly cured by PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Books, with particulars, free. PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, 1,164 or 265 Broadway, New York.

A.—DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis and indigestion, and will cure any case: 50c. a box; postage free; sold by all druggists. New York office, 7 6th av.

A.—RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No uptown branch.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT AND rheumatic remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. All druggists.

CONGRESS WATER.—ITS SUPERIORITY AS A cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

DR. HERR