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TELEGRAMS! UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has sent the following dispatches regarding the Indian fight to Gen. Crook, Omaha: I have ordered Merritt with four companies from Fort Russell, two companies from McPherson, and all that can be spared from Sanders and four companies from Douglas to rendezvous at Rawlins at once. This gives him 530 men. I have ordered two companies from Robinson and one from Laramie and one from Fetterman to march at once to the railroad to meet with Merritt and forward transportation. Have you any orders? (Signed) R. WILLIAMS, A. G.

A second dispatch like the above is dated Ft. Omaha, to Gen. Crook. OMAHA, Oct. 1.—The Republican State Convention met to-night. M. L. Harwood presided. Gen. Amassa Cobb was nominated for Supreme Judge. J. L. Carson and J. W. Gannett, regents.

Resolved, 1st. The U. S. Nation is not a league of States. 2nd. We watch with apprehension the arrogance and treasonable utterance of Rebel brigadiers in Congress as a threatening danger to this Nation; and, further, the Republican party of Nebraska proclaim that we have no concessions to make to unrepentant Rebels; that we still adhere to the principles for which our brave soldiers fought.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 1.—Two freighters named Kinney and Gardner, who were recently engaged in hauling Captain Dodge's Co.'s baggage to Steamboat Springs, from Middle Park, arrived here from North Park this evening. They report seeing fresh Indian signs through the Park, and of meeting a young Arapahoe buck who told them that the Arapahoes had joined the Utes for the purpose of bringing the colored soldiers—Captain Dodge's company—out of the Park. They think the Indians were about to proceed to Steamboat Springs and attack Dodge when Thornburgh's approach attracted their attention, and they attacked him instead.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, Oct. 1.—The following particulars were obtained from the courier who brought the dispatches from Captain Payne after the fight of Major Thornburgh's escort against the hostile Ute Indians: When within 75 miles of the agency they halted for the night (of the 26th ult.) and the Major sent Grafton Lowry, one of his scouts, to the agency to communicate with Agent Meeker and to see how matters stood. He found the utmost excitement and confusion prevailing. The Indians had sent all their old men, women and children south towards the Blue river. The warriors were dressed and painted in their usual war style and they were about to murder Mr. Meeker, but Mr. Lowry prevailed on them not to commit the deed. Mr. Meeker told Lowry that he had attempted to leave the agency with his family, but was prevented by the Indians; and that they—the Indians—signified their readiness for war, and seemed anxious for the approach of the troops. They then made another move to kill Meeker and fire the building, but in a short time were prevailed upon to desist.

Lowry now attempted to return to the command, but was informed that he must remain. After giving them a number of assurances of his peaceable mission he was allowed to depart, but was accompanied by about thirty warriors, who rode with him a number of miles and then left him. Lowry arrived at the command, then near Milk river, the evening of the 27th, and gave Major Thornburgh the above information. The next morning (September 29th) the command advanced under the guidance of Joe Rankin, who is well acquainted with the country. About nine o'clock a. m. Rankin discovered fresh Indian signs, and having arrived at a cañon through which the road passed, and which would afford an excellent opportunity for ambush, he led the command around over the hill, over an old road well known to him. By this movement he saved the lives of the command, for on arriving at the top of the hill he discovered the Indians in ambush on either side of the cañon through which the road passed.

Thornburgh formed his men in line and waited the coming attack. He was repeatedly asked to fire at the Indians, but persistently refused to do so, saying that his orders were not to justify an attack. Two Indians now rode up to within a hundred yards, dismounted, and with a savage yell fired, shooting Captain Payne through the arm. At this signal the Indians gave a war whoop, and the battle commenced. Thornburgh then found that he was surrounded, and ordered a charge, which he gallantly led in person, and succeeded in cutting his way out, and when within about five hundred yards of his wagon he fell dead with two bullets through his brain.

Captain Payne now took command, and the battle was carried on until 8 p. m., the troops using the wagons and arsenals as breastworks. The Indians fell back a short distance and went into camp. During the engagement Lowry was killed. The casualties are about as follows: Major Thornburgh, Lowry and thirteen enlisted men, Wagon-Master McKee and one enlisted man killed; Captain Payne, Captain Lawson, Surgeon Grimes, Lieutenants Paddock and Wright, and thirty-five men wounded. Major Thornburgh's body was not recovered when Rankin left with the dispatches. Captain Payne had fortified his position and thought he could possibly hold it until the arrival of reinforcements, in case they were sent promptly. About 150 head of horses and mules were killed by Indians. General Merritt will arrive to-night and leave immediately with a good force.

LATER—It is now reported that Agent Meeker and his family, and all the employes have been murdered, and the agency buildings destroyed, but this report lacks confirmation. Settlers from Snake and Bear rivers are flocking in here for safety, and considerable excitement prevails. NEW YORK, October 2.—Washington and other special regarding the Ute outbreak show that long neglected treaty stipulations, unfulfilled government pledges, and continued encroachments on the reservation are its primary causes. The Indian officials, being unable to resist the pressure of Western representatives, have been endeavoring to effect their removal to Indian Territory; hence the executive and legislative branches of the government have resorted to their usual means to force upon them their surrender of their lands.

Last winter a delegation of Los Pinos Ute Indians came to Washington to ask for payment for territory cut out of their part of the reservation in South-western Colorado and were impatient at the delay. The Commissioner explained to them that until the Great Council made an appropriation they could not receive the sum promised by the Peace Commission sent out last year. Congress was then in session, but the recommendation for the payment of the sum by the Commissioner was unheeded. To add to the aggravating causes a number of speculators and prospectors, who had been on the northern part of the reservation, came to persuade Congress to regard the treaty obligation as null and declare the reservation open to settlement. They brought with them fine speci-

mens of rich gold and silver ore and argued that the sooner we had an Indian war and the savages were exterminated the better it would be for the country, and the frontiersmen particularly. Seeing that serious consequences would follow Congress for authority to enter into negotiations for cession to the United States of the reservation of the Utes that I might be thrown open to settlers and miners and this request was also disregarded.

The scene of Thornburgh's disaster is on the edge of the reservation at Milk Creek which runs into Painted Rock Creek. Thornburgh was formerly stationed at San Francisco and Alaska. Agent Meeker is a Colorado man.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A box containing \$28,000 worth of bonds, which were stolen from the National Bank of Baltimore in September, 1878, was unearthed a few days ago near Woodbury by some young men while hunting. Thirty-five thousand dollars were stolen from the bank at the same time, and have not yet been recovered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The joint executive railroad committee voted an advance in east bound rates to the basis of 35 cents on grain, 40 cents on fourth class, and 50 cents on live hogs, from Chicago to New York, to take effect October 13th.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce meeting to-day received a letter from DeLespessis informing them that he would be in this country shortly to look after the proposed Darien Canal. It was suggested that the officers of the Chamber should meet him on his arrival. The matter was referred to a committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The Citizen's Savings Bank to-day went into voluntary liquidation. No loss to depositors.

CONNELSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 2.—Bank block burned to-day. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$17,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived to-day, had among other passengers John Henry Puleston, member of English Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—On account of the Indian troubles Secretary Schurz will return immediately.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Judge Hammond to-day fined Henry Locke 150 dollars for placing obstructions on the passenger track of the Lake Shore railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Washington Monument Society to-day a letter was read from Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, formally presenting to the Society the stones which he has sent to this country to be placed in the monument.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 2.—Two of the witnesses for the memorialists in the Ingalls bribery case were fitted out to-day and the trial seems likely to do the same.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Tilden denies that he ever uttered the statements imputed to him in a recently published interview criticising the blundering policy of the South.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Salvador, the Indian who murdered Paul Byger in Marin county last spring, was hanged at San Rafael this afternoon. He was convicted of five other murders but met his death with firmness.

RAWLINS, Oct. 2.—No news received from Payne's command to-day. The mail carrier from the Ute Agency, due here to-night, has not arrived yet. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but the only reliable information received is the statement of a ranchman named Morgan, who arrived here to-day from his ranch on Snake river. On the morning of the 30th, the day after the fight he heard heavy firing in the direction of the battle ground. General Merritt, with 550 cavalry, left here at 10:30 this morning. He will be followed by the infantry to-morrow. Merritt was accompanied by the scout Rankin. Great excitement prevails here. Settlers from the vicinity of the Ute reservation are arriving hourly. Many white men, freighters and hunters, were known to have been in the neighborhood of the Ute Agency and fears are entertained for their safety.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—About fifty million feet of lumber, purchased by foreign dealers in this city, have not been delivered some difficulty having been experienced in procuring boats for conveyance of the lumber. Freighters, owing to increased demand for transportation, have advanced from 25 to 50 cents per thousand. There is not a single steamer at Chaudiere at present as the entire fleet is engaged in delivering lumber for American purchasers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 2.—This evening Lieut. Gilbert, with 240 soldiers from Fort Snelling, arrived over the North Western and took a special train over the Union Pacific for the scene of the recent Indian fight in which Major Thornburgh was killed. The soldiers were all in good condition and spirits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—General Knapp, Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department, received to-night the following reply to his telegram to the postmaster at Laramie asking information relative to First Asst. Postmaster General Tyner and party: LARAMIE CITY, Oct. 2. To W. A. Knapp, Chief Clerk P. O. D.

A party as just arrived who saw General Tyner and party on Big Creek about fifteen miles from Tinkham's ranche at the entrance to North Park. A messenger has been sent to warn them of the danger from Indians. Think they are all right. Will telegraph you when I hear from them. (Signed) C. W. SPAULDING.

This places General Tyner and friends one hundred and fifty miles east of the scene of Thornburgh's disaster with a mountain range between them and free from danger unless the outbreak among the Indians is more general than now supposed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Committee on Military Education reported to the Military Convention certain recommendations to be laid before Congress and the people. They include military schooling in public schools in every State; the establishment in each State of military academies of the grade of West Point; graduates to command the State forces, and after full service to be eligible to the United States army; the course at West Point to be advanced to meet the requirements of the more highly educated young men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The President visited the Fair this afternoon and spoke in his usual cheerful style of the better times. He alluded to the large crops of Indiana; it was understood she had raised fifty million bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty million bushels of corn, and could continue to do so in future years. He congratulated the State upon its peculiar prosperity, upon its loyalty during the rebellion and upon its being the home of Oliver P. Morton, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. The whole address was enthusiastically received. He was followed by General Sherman, who reviewed the general prosperous condition of the country. In dwelling upon the late Indian massacre, he said the Indians should be punished notwithstanding Congress had cut the army down until it could hardly do picket duty on the frontier, and urged that influence be brought to bear to have the army strengthened. General Sherman then introduced Colonel Thompson, who spoke at length on matters of local interest.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—An Adrian, Michigan, dispatch to the Detroit Post and Tribune gives the particulars of an accident that occurred at the County Fair Grounds in that city this afternoon. About three thousand people had assembled in the newly erected grand stand to witness the races, when the centre of the grand stand gave way with a crash. The front part fell outward and the back fell into the river, precipitating many of the people among the ruins. Work was at once commenced to extricate the dead and wounded. The Opera House was opened and many of the dead and wounded, as far as extricated, were conveyed there. Many of the injured were taken away by their friends, so that the actual number of injured cannot be given, but it is known that forty-four persons, men, women and children, mostly residents of Adrian and towns in the neighborhood, were more or less seriously injured in every conceivable manner. Eight are dead. Everything possible is being done for the relief of the wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Bonesetter won the unfinished race of yesterday in 2:24. In the 2:30 race which was unfinished Fannie Robinson won two heats and the dead heat with Wedgewood. Green Charley won one heat and then was distanced. Time 2:26; 2:20; 2:24, and 2:28. In the Pacing race: Rowdy Boy 2 1 1 1. Mattie Hunter 1 2 3 3. Sleepy Tom 3 3 2 4. Time 2:14, 2:17, 2:19 and 2:19. Mattie Hunter made the first half mile in 1:04, and finished in a jog.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—At Polut Breeze to-day the race for the 2:22 class was won by Emma, with Bonny Scotland second and Jersey Boy third. Time 2:22, 2:23 and 2:25. Lauris failed to make 2:19 for a special purse. Bst time 2:22.

JEROME PARK, Oct. 2.—In the Manhattan handicap 14 miles, Harold won in 2:12, with Bulwark second and Oriole third. In the last race, a handicap steeple, over a fractional course, there were four starters. Disturbances won in 3:43, with Lizzie D a length behind, and Moonstone third.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Times publishes a statement, supposed to have been received from Gen. Sheridan, that Thornburgh obeyed orders in refraining from firing on the Indians until attacked, and this was in strict accordance with the peace policy of the Interior Department. The officers of that Department assert, however, that the army now moves independently of the Interior Department, and would not be likely to consult its policy when attacked by Indians.

A Washington special of to-day says a dispatch was received at the Postoffice Department this morning, from the postmaster at Cheyenne, stating that Postmaster-General Thayer and party have been heard from since the Milk river fight. They are safe and in no danger, being about 150 miles from the scene of the conflict.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Further particulars from Adrian where the terrible disaster on the county fair grounds occurred yesterday, state that the total number of deaths from the accident so far is sixteen. The seriously injured number seventy-five, some of whom the physicians say cannot live the day through.

The architect of the grand stand structure is the person blamed for the occurrence of the fata casualty. The stand was built unnecessary high to admit of space for the exhibition of wagons and carriages underneath.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—A Virginia City dispatch says: The north drift on 2,900-foot level of the Savage was reached last night. This is where the heavy flow of water was encountered which flooded the mine. Water is now flowing clear at a temperature of 164 degrees, and will be boxed from its source and controlled.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The impression is that Gorschakoff will visit Bismarck during autumn. The idea of such an interview originated at a meeting of the Emperor at Alexandria.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the Womans' Social Science Association to-day Mrs. J. W. Stowe, of San Francisco, read a paper on wives and widows under the laws. She attacked the State law as respects her sex, and claimed that a great reform was inevitable in the near future.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The statement that the balloon in which Prof. Wise ascended was old and worthless, is denied by his son-in-law, Samuel F. Downey, who states that it was the best ever made. Although Downey advances no theory he affirms that if the aeronauts were lost it was through no imperfection of the vehicle.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Oct. 3.—To prevent a pending judgment of an Eastern Savings Institution against this city from being satisfied by a special tax levy, the citizens to-night decided to abandon the city government. This was done by the Aldermen resigning, and the City Council dissolving. It is believed this invalidates the bank's claim.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—King's Powder Mill, near South Lebanon, Ohio, exploded this afternoon. Three men were instantly killed. The explosion was the result of carelessness of the employees.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 3.—The hanging of Joe Kemp to-day at Evening Shade, for the murder of Marion Hatsey in 1869, was witnessed by 3,500 persons.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3.—The Howards have one Chinese family in charge. Several cases have been developed this year.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 3.—Three hundred stove foundry moulders have struck for a ten per cent. increase of wages.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The statement made here by Mr. Riddell, agent of ex-Senator Dorsey in connection with the mail contracts held by the latter, throws new light upon the Indian troubles in the Ute country. The statement is substantially as follows: Ex-Senator Dorsey has the contract for carrying the mails from White River, Colorado, to Rawlins, Wyoming, the route passing through the Ute country. Some time ago he sub-contracted, or abandoned his contract, expecting to be able to renew it at a higher price. He was disappointed, as the contract was awarded to another man. The sub-contractor, however, is reported to have declined to surrender the route to the new contractor. Finally, in order to protect the contractor, the Post-Office Department was obliged to issue an order to the postmasters on the route not to deliver the mails to anyone except the rightful contractor. The old contractor is reported to have gone over the route, burning the grass and forage for a long distance, killing stock, and throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the performance of the contract. He is reported to have instigated the Indians to commit the depredations. The troubles now existing in the Ute country are attributed to this ex-contractor.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—The Vassar, Michigan, Free Press special reports that a cyclone, accompanied by a heavy rain, passed over the county fair grounds, at Waterousville, Tuscola county, this afternoon, doing great damage. Cloth tents were torn to shreds, fences blown down; one tent, where a table was set for one hundred persons, was blown down, overturning the stove and a large reservoir of boiling water, severely scalding six ladies, one of whom was with an infant a few months old, which was probably fatally injured. In the main hall the exhibits were considerably injured by the rain. One firm, exhibiting quite a large stock of silks, met with a great loss.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Lieutenant-General Sheridan has not received word from the seat

of war since Wednesday. General Crook, who arrived in Omaha to-day, telegraphed General Sheridan that nothing was received at headquarters there. General Crook thinks Merritt should meet Payne's command against the savages with but little loss, as he must have had time to fortify during the night succeeding the attack. Both Crook and Thornburgh thought the force under the latter large enough to cope with the Indians. A larger force would have been expensive, and to have sent more men would have called down criticism.

The following changes are ordered: Col. McKenzie with six companies of the Fourth Cavalry, to move from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Hayes, Kansas; and on their arrival there five companies to proceed direct to Fort Garland, Colorado; Four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to proceed to Alamosa, and thence to Hagsosa Springs; four companies of infantry will be concentrated at Fort Dodge, to follow if necessary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Gen. Sheridan received the following this morning via Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Morrow came up with Victoria and his men on the 28th of September, near Agua Caliente, and so far, after two days, he reports having inflicted a severe punishment on the Indians, captured sixty horses and mules, including twelve or more of Hooker's horses. Victoria, in an almost inaccessible country, was well fortified, but Morrow dislodged him. Morrow continues the fight. I am sending Apaches, just enlisted, a company of Sixth Cavalry, and two companies from Stanton to him, and now have no doubt of the final result.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Supreme Court, in extraordinary session, has ordered the Police Board to appoint one Tammany inspector in each election district.

The Times says: "Some conception of the amount of sobriety and judgment which enters into the transactions of the Stock Exchange may be formed from the record of yesterday's dealings. They covered \$34,500 shares, of which 300 were affected directly or indirectly by the coal, as yet uncompleted, agreement among the coal companies." The Times thinks the Exchange a very bad place to venture money in now, yet the indications are that a great deal of outside capital is being laid down there.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Times' Washington special says, speaking with reference to the political campaign in Massachusetts: Attorney-General Devens said, this afternoon, he had no doubt whatever of the success of the Republicans, notwithstanding the extraordinary bitter combination against them. The determination of Hon. Chas. P. Thompson not to stand as the candidate of the regular Democrats for Governor has occasioned a rearrangement of the slate for next Tuesday. The Faneuil Hall convention has for the moment strengthened Butler's position. Much depends on the action of the coming convention. Butler awaits it before taking the stump. He begins speech making in Faneuil Hall, Wednesday night, and will continue to the end of the campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A French publication here, seriously announces that there is a report current in Washington that Grant has offered to conduct the campaign against the Utes. It says: "Finding himself in close proximity to the theater of the war, the idea naturally occurred to him, like a good patriot, to place his sword anew at the service of his country."

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Chicago Base Ball Club, as reorganized for its Pacific-coast trip, played its first game here to-day with the Dubuques, beating them eleven to six.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Wellhelm, son of Prince Bismarck, becomes Secretary to Field Marshal Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine. Governor Manteuffel yesterday issued the following address: "To-day, I assume the office with which the Emperor has entrusted me—that of Governor of Alsace and Lorraine. May God give me strength to exercise the powers conferred upon me to the glory of the German Empire and to the welfare of Alsace and Lorraine."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway, of Canada has adopted a resolution approving the policy of the directors on the question of the fusion of the Great Western with the Grand Trunk.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—Riders from Gahal state that there are five battalions of infantry and six batteries of artillery in Cabul or encamped without the walls. Three battalions of infantry with sixteen guns are posted in the citadel of Bala Hissak.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—The Agrarian outrage near Castle Bar, wherein the agents of the Marquis of Sligo were fired upon and one of their assailants killed, has created great excitement. The Express, the Daily Times and Dublin Evening Mail declare it the result of the recent political agitation, and declare the responsibility for it and for similar violence that may be expected, will rest on the heads of the agitators.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The Spanish columns continue to defeat the insurgents who surrender daily. The combined forces of Guillaume Mocco and other chiefs were defeated at Dio Palmirita and Malanes, and 85 prisoners taken.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—In the course of a few days Leonard Tilly, Minister of Finance, will visit Washington on important matters affecting the State.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.—Authentic information has been received here that communication with the British troops was cut off to-day on both sides of Shutargarden Pass by the tribes. Reinforcements are being sent up the Kurram valley.

CAPETOWN, October 3.—Cetewayo has arrived and has been conducted to Castle Fargan. The preponderance of native opinion is that the Afghans will make a stand this side of Cabul. The general opinion is that he was allowed to leave on his engagement to arrest the British advance, and he fears the troops will avenge themselves by attacking his palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3.—Discontent is general in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population is unanimous in its dislike of the Austrian rule. The Duke of Weterburg has demanded reinforcements to suppress the insurrection which is spreading in Herzegovina.

LONDON, October 3.—A Berlin correspondent has good reason to believe that by the time the Prussian elections are finished the Liberals and Progressists will have lost about fifty seats in the Diet.

BERLIN, October 3.—Emperor William is endeavoring to reconcile Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

BUCHARIST, Oct. 4.—The drought continues, and the country is in a fearful state.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The breach between Austria and Russia is mending daily.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—A telegram from Perpignan states that all the rumors of a Republican conspiracy on the frontier, are utterly unfounded.