

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.
NEW YORK 31.
The Times says 80 arrests were made yesterday for violation of the excise law.

Considerable excitement was caused, this morning, by the announcement of the failure of John Bonner & Co., one of the oldest houses on the street. The firm has made an assignment to B. W. Griswold. It is said that the firm pursued the same methods charged against Netter & Co., rehypothecation of securities. Their liabilities are said to be quite heavy, and several prominent speculators are mentioned as considerable losers. Intelligence of the failure has had a depressing effect on the stock market, and some of the leading shares are down one per cent.

The Post says, of the Bonner & Co. collapse, Bonner bought all the stock of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association offered, compelled the manager to pay for it out of the funds of the Association, and then took the stock and borrowed on it. He bid \$5 for the stock on Saturday, and borrowed \$25,000 on \$100,000 of it. Other transactions reported are as follows: He lent \$70,000 on Panama stock and borrowed \$100,000 on it, loss \$30,000. He lent \$100,000 on \$188,000 collateral securities, which cannot be traced.

Among reported losers are C. J. Osborn & Co., differences on 5,800 shares of Northwest Common; Trenor W. Park, differences on 3,900 shares of Panama; George Barlow, large cash losses; and many others.

The failure of John Bonner & Co., has involved the suspension of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, an institution availed of by small operators for clearing stocks. Bonner cannot be found. It is thought Bonner & Co's liabilities will exceed \$300,000. It appears that on Sunday A. L. Sewall, one of the firm of Bonner & Co., applied to his counsel for advice, and announced the failure of the firm and the flight of the senior member, John Bonner, who had left for Canada. Upon his advice, an assignment was made to B. W. Griswold, who is now engaged in straightening the affairs of the firm, and who will make a report thereon as soon as possible. The amount of securities rehypothecated is now stated at \$400,000, all of which, it is said, has been lost in speculation, Bonner having taken nothing with him in his flight. A large number of individuals and firms are sufferers by the failure, including Henry Clews, and Vau-schaack & Co., about 7,500 shares of stock were sold out under the rule, to-day, by parties having transactions with Bonner.

A fire this morning in the buildings on Thomas Street, occupied by M. Walsh & Sons, manufacturers of shirts and dealers in woollen goods, caused a loss of \$57,000, fully insured.

The Times' Chicago special says: A special to the Tribune from Omaha has this: "Thomas Nixon, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific Express robbers, was arrested here late last night, and the charge of two of the Pinkerton detectives, and was lodged in jail. The prisoner's right name is Henry Underwood."

An evening paper says: Following the suspension of John Bonner & Co., came that of J. T. Jackson, a small member of the Exchange, who was also short of Lake Shore and Western Union. Some of the large stock houses in the street are suffering by these failures, their loans having been violated, and it is reported that their securities were sold out without authority.

Another body was found in the ruins of Barclay Street fire, to-day. It is but a mass of cinders and cannot be identified unless by a few shreds of jacket which were found with it, showing it to be that of a man.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—The Servians under Generals Leschjanin and Benitzki, have occupied Lescovatz and Kurs-humljr and captured a quantity of cattle and provisions.

A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot, states that the Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid.

A correspondent at Vienna says the intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the rejection of the Turkish note by the powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Above all, the

reaction produced by the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the note is deemed regrettable.

Thirty thousand Servians with 120 guns, are investing Nisic.

PARIS, 28.—The *Moniteur* announces that in consequence of the inquiry ordered by General Borel, minister of war, General Bressolles has been placed on the retired list for insubordination, in having remonstrated with his superior against the orders issued during M. Rochefort's tenure of the war ministry, that troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies. The *Moniteur* declares that the public has the right to a full explanation of the nature of these orders, but if any military manifestations were intended the idea did not originate at the Elysee, as President MacMahon was ignorant of such plans. It is also stated in some republican circles that MacMahon was ignorant of these plans, which were intended to be carried into execution in the event of his resignation.

LONDON, 27.—Bullion in the bank of England decreased £80,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46 per cent.

Bullion gone into the bank on balance, to-day, is £65,000.

The Montenegrins, yesterday, defeated a body of Turks occupying entrenched positions between the river Bojana and the town of Duleigno. The Turks lost many prisoners, three flags and a quantity of provisions.

PARIS, 27.—The *Moniteur* states that Japan has denounced all commercial treaties and resumed its right to revise the customs duties at pleasure.

A Russian official dispatch states that the steamer *Russland*, commanded by Adjutant Baronoff, has returned to Sebastopol from a cruise in the Bosphorus, bringing as a prize the Turkish transport steamer *Messina*, with 700 Turkish troops on board.

The French government has requested Don Carlos to leave France, and he has started for the frontier.

LONDON, 27.—Another cabinet council was held in Downing Street, to-day.

Prince Waede, the Austrian diplomatic agent, has informed the Servian government that Austria decisively protests beforehand against Servia extending her action, either warlike or revolutionary, to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Servia has consequently given her formal assurance that the strictest orders have been forwarded to the commander of the Drina corps to refrain from hostilities in the direction of Bosnia.

A Bucharest dispatch says the bridge across the Danube at Nicolopolis was totally destroyed by ice on Wednesday. The destruction of the bridge at Sistova must follow, unless it is immediately removed.

The weather seems to have arrested the Russian onward movement, and it begins to look as though the campaign was over for the year.

The railways are not working regularly and the commissariat have all they can do to keep the troops supplied in the camps near Plevna without increasing the difficulty by sending them further inland.

A Berlin special says: "Russia is sounding the various Mediterranean states as to their disposition relative to the opening of the Dardanelles."

A Vienna dispatch says it is stated, from several sides, that England, although declining to mediate, has confidentially sounded Russia as to the terms on which she would be inclined to make peace, and that the Russian cabinet has been far less reserved than might have been anticipated.

BERLIN, 27.—It is probable that Herr Von Berhingsen and Herr Von Forckenbeck, speakers of the Prussian and German parliament and eminent members of the moderate liberal party, will become ministers of finance and interior, respectively. The ministry of commerce will be combined with that of agriculture, under Dr. Friedenthal. Prince Bismarck's motive in establishing closer relations with the moderate liberals seems to be a wish to form a strong majority for the support of his financial and political projects, it being doubtful whether an increase of direct taxes would be politic. Prince Bismarck, contrary to the recognized financial programme of the liberals, intends to resort to indirect imports, especially a heavy tobacco duty and excise. Probably other motives are

connected with the cabinet changes, which it would be difficult to fathom as yet. If the Emperor approves the new appointments, they will likely be announced about the end of January, when Prince Bismarck returns to Berlin.

TORONTO, 27.—About a hundred unemployed laborers waited on the mayor to-day and stated that they must have work or they and their families would starve. The majority of them will be set to work breaking stones to-morrow.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—The *Agence Russe* observe that the English cabinet, in encouraging the Porte to further resistance, by convoking the British Parliament earlier than usual, will compel the Russians to march on Constantinople, causing the precise result which it seeks to avert.

The *Agence Russe* says the Porte's request for mediation will be declined, because, according to the international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents; otherwise mediation becomes intervention.

LONDON, 28.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that it is reported Don Carlos was ordered to quit France, partly in consequence of Queen Isabella's overtures to him. These overtures are regarded as an expression of her displeasure at the marriage of King Alphonso.

A correspondent at headquarters of the Russian Rustchuk army, says: Snow is over two feet deep, and all operations are suspended. Transport service to the bridges crossing the Danube at Sistova and Petroschavi is interrupted. There is no sledges here to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The quartermasters department has declared that it cannot supply food for cavalry here. One regiment of Cossacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender. The best authorities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube must all go in a few days, when communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen enough to permit crossing on ice. If the winter is of ordinary vigor field operations will be impossible.

Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest on Wednesday last. His wound is progressing favorably. It is believed that he will be interned at Moscow.

PARIS, 28.—A correspondent telegraphs that the Cabinet has determined to prosecute sub-Prefect Gallac, of the Department of Tarn, for insulting President McMahon, to whom he wrote his letter of resignation, describing the President as Marshal of France, who was wanting in allegiance to his sworn faith.

The ultra-republican papers demand the impeachment of the late Rochebault ministry, for an alleged intended *coup d'etat*. President McMahon has expressed to Dufaure, President of the Council, his uneasiness lest the prosecution of Prefects should result from the investigations of the electoral inquiry commission. Marshal deprecated the revival of party passions, and urged that his own conciliatory attitude should be reciprocated. Dufaure assured him if any prosecutions resulted from inquiry, they would not be based on simple obedience to orders, but on deliberate personal excesses.

The following seems to be the correct version: General Bressolles called the officers of his garrison into his room and communicated the instructions which seemed to indicate a *coup d'etat*. He also made a speech about how the orders were to be executed, saying that in case of insurrection or commotion, if the insurgents resorted to the stratagem of placing women and children in their front, the soldiers must fire notwithstanding. Major Labordere hereupon protested, and resigned his sword. General Borel, Minister of War, on investigation, placed General Bressolles on the unattached list, and dismissed Major Labordere for insubordination.

ROME, 28.—The Pope held a consistory at the Vatican, to-day. Monsignor Moretti and Pelligrini were nominated as Cardinals, and some Bishops were appointed.

Gambetta is expected here for an informal conference with the new ministry on the policy of Italy towards the Vatican and on the Eastern question.

LONDON, 28.—Six hundred cotton operatives, who were on strike in Macclesfield, have submitted to the reduction of wages.

The colliers in South Wales have agreed to accept a temporary reduc-

tion of five per cent. The general closing of the pits, which the masters at one time contemplated, seems averted.

A Berlin dispatch says the latest report is that Herr Von Benda, moderate liberal, will enter the Prussian ministry, as well as Benningen and Forckenbeck. The cabinet would thus be more strongly liberal than any which has existed since 1862.

PARIS, 28.—The *Temps* says: When the cabinet discussed the Limoges affair, President MacMahon warmly repudiated having ever contemplated a *coup d'etat*, and declared that as far as he was aware nothing was intended beyond precautions against armed resistance, which some newspapers threatened, should the government have demanded a dissolution.

LONDON, 29.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following in an official form: "We understand the Sultan has solicited the British Government to approach the Czar with a view to bring about negotiations for peace, and the British Government has consented."

The *Advertiser's* announcement regarding the negotiations for peace is officially confirmed.

The *Post*, in a leading article, says: The duty which England has undertaken is not embarrassed by any basis for a settlement of the war, and involves nothing more than to test the willingness of Russia to enter into negotiations, the terms of peace being a matter for subsequent consideration.

The reinforcements ordered for the Russian army exceed 250,000 men. The army of the Baltic numbering 90,000 men is also being formed. Russia has bought 200,000 rifles in Berlin.

Sofia reports that forty battalions of Turks had arrived at Piro.

BOSTON, 29.—The death of Dr. J. S. Jones, the well-known surgeon and playwright, took place this morning, after a long illness.

BUCHAREST, 29.—It is impossible to procure full information regarding the condition of the Russian and Roumanian soldiers and Turkish prisoners who were on their way to Bucharest, during a snow storm, but from disconnected details which have come to hand, it is evident there has been terrible suffering.

BELGRADE, 29.—Servian troops have captured Piro, with a quantity of guns and ammunition. No details received.

ST. JOHN, 29.—Ten wooden buildings in the rear of Waterloo Street, occupied by a number of artisans, were burned; loss \$40,000, insurance \$15,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—Official intelligence has been received announcing the success of the Chinese troops in Kuchgar. They had taken fortified Touchongaran and Aska, two strong strategic points. The inhabitants were fleeing in terror to Russian territory.

LONDON, 29.—Give no credence to the rumors of early peace on any terms short of the extinction of the Ottoman power. The indications continue abundant that Russia intends to gain this point even at the risk of war with England herself. That is the meaning of the Czar's call for another quarter of a million of men. If Derby, in his attempts at mediation is able to offer such terms, Russia may possibly yield his purpose to negotiate directly with Turkey or not at all, but the organizing by the Czar of an army of the Baltic indicates his intention to be ready to guard the coast in the event of a war with England. This is significant evidence of his intention to meet the possible contingency he anticipates and of his ulterior purposes and resolution. Meantime, private information is that active operations are to be pressed as rapidly as the weather permits. There will be no new campaign, but a prolongation of the present until Turkey falls irretrievably.

The *Times'* leading article says: The announcement that the Sultan has invited Her Majesty's government to approach the Czar with a view to bringing about negotiations for peace will tend to calm some fears which have been exciting the country, and to hold out the hope that the dreadful war may be brought to a close more quickly than by the shock of battle. The Sultan has taken the only course consistent with a calm review of what the war has already done and what it must do if it should last much longer. His circular to the powers showed that the peace party at the Porte had for a time

got the upper hand. It proposed terms which would no doubt have been admissible ever before the war, and which would not bear discussion after the terrible battles of the last six months; but the Porte did not intend the circular to be taken at its word. Now that all the Powers have courteously but firmly declined to approach Russia with impossible conditions, the Sultan has wisely asked this country to use its good offices to bring about negotiations for peace. It is important that government should conduct the negotiations in a spirit absolutely free from partisanship. We are not parties to the present contest. As mediators our essential duty is to convey a message from one power with which we have no quarrel to another power with which we have no quarrel. We have doubtless great interests at stake, political as well as commercial, and they will be urged at the proper moment; but, meanwhile, it is our duty to act as a friendly intermediary and not as rulers of the Indian Empire. To take side with one of two powers which we must bring into contact would simply be to make our mission useless and destroy the prospect of peace. Our government will have to ascertain whether Russia is willing to open negotiations, and what are her conditions of peace. It will then have to offer Turkey such advice as may seem proper, and present her answer. It may have to reason in an earnest spirit with both belligerents, in order to secure common ground; it may be obliged to urge the Porte on the one hand to be wise in time, and Russia on the other not to demand such terms as would goad the Turks to desperate courses and thus multiply the perils of Europe. While the mediator may seem to act as an advocate now of one power and now of another, arguments must be dictated to both purely by a spirit of conciliation. No doubt government would have to consider the interests of England, but the presentation of them would come in good time, and there is not the slightest reason to fear that they will be neglected.

The *Daily News* says: The Ottoman government declares that its desire for negotiations for peace may be brought about on the present basis of facts, and as its professions may be accepted as sincere, the public will wish it success in its new policy. It cannot be necessary to point out that, even upon the most limited interpretation of the office it has assumed, that the Queen's government has assumed a task of great delicacy. The present war primarily concerns Russia and Turkey, but the Eastern question is one which must be considered by Europe. By its present action, our government has taken upon itself the character of intercessor for one unfortunate belligerent, while acting also officially for Europe; but it has to harmonize this new character with the declarations which it has repeatedly made and with the whole course of conduct of which the least that can be said is, that it has now prepared the world for the part it has undertaken to play. On Her Majesty's ministers may very much depend whether the Eastern question shall be now settled, at least for many years to come, or this war be followed by mere truce, the prelude to a war even greater and more disastrous than that of which we are now spectators. We are bound to hope they will prove equal to their responsibilities.

LA VALETTA, Malta, 30.—Ex-President Grant landed on Saturday. He took luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and dined with the governor. A gala performance of opera was given in honor of the General in the evening.

PARIS, 30.—The French Academy of Moral Sciences elected Ralph Waldo Emerson one of its foreign associates.

LONDON, 30.—The removal of the British fleet from Bisiba Bay to the Gulf of Smyrna was made necessary because of the serious risks to iron-clads and crews wintering at the unsheltered anchorage of Besika, but on the other hand, the transfer to another point so near the Dardanelles, signifies the alertness with which England intends to guard those important straits. While forcible British intervention is by no means believed to be imminent, the government certainly is omitting no effort in preparing for it.

The garrison of Nisch seems inclined to surrender and negotia-