

the completion of his term of imprisonment. Kelly's sentence was similar to Conley's, and O'Brien and Mullens were acquitted. Secretary Thompson approved the sentences.

The President has appointed Albert Johnson, of Colorado, surveyor General of the United States for Colorado.

An appropriation of \$2,750,000 will be asked for taking the census.

NEW YORK, 6.—It is expected that the offers of bonds to the Treasury on Saturday will be large, and that the Department will take the whole \$10,000,000 and pay for them as soon as they can be examined, which will be on Saturday or Monday. It is reported that purchases will be made of \$10,000,000 per month hereafter, and if that is done the money market will be relieved that extent at least.

Tracklaying has been resumed on the Southern Pacific eastward from Casa Grande, Arizona, the present terminus. It will reach Shakespeare, New Mexico, by March 1st, 1880, and Messila, on the Rio Grande, 346 miles east of the present terminus, by the end of 1880.

CINCINNATI, 6.—The remains of General Hooker arrived at 9:20 to-night, accompanied by J. H. Treadwell, G. R. Sanford, nephews of the deceased, P. R. Lawlor, Secretary, John Hooker, cousin, and Hon. Thomas L. Young. The casket was placed in the undertaker's wagon and placed in charge of Lieutenant McNeil, United States artillery, with an escort of eight men, and taken to the Second Presbyterian Church, where it will lie until 1 p. m. to-morrow. The church is tastefully decorated with U. S. flags. The pall-bearers to-morrow will be Generals J. D. Cox, N. T. Force, A. Hickenlooper Darlin Ward, Fred. W. Moore, W. H. Baldwin, J. H. Bates, Col. L. N. Anderson, Gen. Thos. L. Young, Gen. H. B. Banning, Col. R. M. Moore, John Kennet, E. Jones, L. H. Bond, Major G. A. Remley and Major A. T. Goshorn.

KENNET SQUARE, Pa., 6.—The residence of J. G. and J. F. Bailey, north of Kennet, was entered last night by three masked burglars, who rifled the safe, extracting therefrom money, bonds and securities amounting to \$200,000. The perpetrators were tracked to Kennet. The thieves threw away a number of bonds, certificates, etc., which were found and restored to the owners.

The burglars took away with them a Pittsburg water bond for \$1,000, not recorded; a valuable gold watch and \$1,000 more in cash. All the other securities were left behind by the robbers, as they could not be negotiated.

FALL RIVER, 6.—At a meeting of the Sagamore Mill, a new organization was effected by the creditors, capitalizing their claims on the basis of \$250,000, the stock being apportioned in proportion to 33 1/2 per cent. of the indebtedness represented by them in the old mill.

The loss to the American Linen Mill by the operations of the late Treasurer Paine amounts to \$156,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—By parties who profess to be on the inside of the movement in this city, it is asserted a very large proportion of the population of Mexico is dissatisfied with the government of Diaz; that this dissatisfaction has taken the shape of organized revolutionary governments, which include many of the most distinguished Mexican soldiers and politicians, and that an outbreak, which will involve several of the most important Mexican states, is imminent. The agent of the government of restoration of the Republic of Mexico, of which Gen. Angel Maris Carrillo De Abornoz is president, is in this city endeavoring to negotiate for material aid to further their schemes for the overthrow of Diaz, President of Mexico. The agent invites capitalists, who are now considering the schemes, to supply the revolutionary government with certain arms and military supplies, in return for which they are to be granted authority to organize a national bank of Mexico, the notes of which are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public lands at the rate of one dollar per acre. All public lands of Mexico are to be set apart for this purpose: Second, franchises for railways and telegraphs in Mexico, and subsidies in bonds and national bank notes sufficient for their con-

struction; third, the abolition of all duties on importations of goods from the United States into Mexico; the land rights of immigrants are guaranteed; taxation and service in the Mexican army for a stated period are to be remitted, and religious toleration assured. There seems to be no doubt that very ambitious men in Mexico are concerned in the movement. Some of the heaviest capitalists of the Pacific Coast are reported to be now examining it with a view of engaging in the enterprise if it promises success. By private letter from a gentleman in Boston it is learned that the same scheme has been submitted to capitalists who own the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. These gentlemen have already sent an agent to Mexico to endeavor to obtain from Diaz the same franchises so far as their company is concerned, and falling in that, it is said they have promised to give the scheme their earnest attention.

NEW YORK, 7.—A St. Paul dispatch says: Stanford Newell, of this city, counsel for Major Reno, furnishes a copy of the charges preferred by Colonel Sturges, from which it appears that Reno is accused of "one fight and three drunks," instead of one "drunk and two fights," also of being disgustingly intoxicated instead of grossly indecent at the traders' house during the trader's absence. The fight was with Lieut. Nicholson instead of with Surgeon Bulwer.

There was a meeting of the Bullion Club held last evening, to hear the lecture by Sutro, projector of the Sutro tunnel, upon the subject of deep mining and its connection with the purposes of the tunnel. The members of the club assembled in force, and there were also present a number of persons interested in mining from various parts of the country. Among the latter were Gov. Latham, of California; J. W. Horker, Chas. S. Horker, of San Francisco; J. H. Luttrell, Santa Rosa; J. F. Cummins, Tuscarora; J. F. Green, London; Judge Palmer, J. W. Satterly, Charles A. Whiting, J. W. Simonton and others. Sutro was introduced by D. G. Croley, secretary of the club. In the course of his lecture he sketched upon the blackboard the geological strata and veins of the Comstock lode and the prominent outlines of the tunnel and its connecting shafts.

The election excitement is rather greater than before the election. The State ticket, except Governor, still hangs in doubt and a majority for either side cannot exceed 5,000 out of the 850,000 votes cast.

Since the 1st of January, 24,993 German emigrants have landed at Castle Garden, against 18,713 in the corresponding period of last year.

President Hayes and some members of his cabinet have accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the Seventh Regiment Fair in the new armory, November 17.

BOSTON, 7.—Congressmen Wright of Penna., and March, of Maine, have been here two or three days, taking evidence of the congressional committee on the depression of business. About a dozen witnesses have been examined, among whom were Wendell Phillips and Gen. Horace Binney.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The authors' carnival was brought to a conclusion last evening by a grand fancy dress ball at the Pavillon, in which the characters represented at the carnival appeared in costume. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and the scene was unusually striking and brilliant.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—Hanlon intends visiting England to defend his title to the championship. A Toronto dispatch says he received a telegram from Blake this morning stating that Courtney had accepted his proposition, and asking Hanlon to forward the amended articles this evening. Hanlon replied to Blake, also accepting, and asking him to instruct Courtney to forward articles for the race at Washington about the 12th of December.

The Irish Land League has adopted an address drafted at the National Land League on Tuesday last, calling on farmers for practical assistance in the efforts making towards securing the soil of Ireland for those who cultivate it with a view to the establishment of peasant proprietary. Owing to the arrangement for Parnell's American tour it will be impossible for him to carry out his programme of visit-

ing the Irish in the large constituencies in Great Britain.

The *Nouvelles Vremia* says: Evidently Beaconsfield's ministry aims either at the peaceful change of Turkish ministers which would practically place Turkish central authority in England's hands, or at an open rupture, threatening Constantinople with serious danger in either case.

The *Golos* refers to the change in Beaconsfield's policy in which he lately professed to maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey. It says: The presence of a British fleet in the Gulf of Smyrna will open the eyes of Europe to the real cause, namely, England's implacable hatred of Russia exhibited by British ministers at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity.

An official Russian newspaper gives notice of the decision of the council of ministers, approved by the Emperor, placing the provinces of Kalanga, Toula and Riazal under martial law. The nomination of officials in the municipalities in the courts of justice, except judges, is transferred to the government.

LONDON, 6.—The *Times* says: The Paris Bourse is thoroughly disorganized. Agitation was concentrated on two securities, shares of the Banque Europeenne and the Credit Mobilier, Phillipport, or his institution, being known to have become a large holder of the latter. The Bourse thought and talked of nothing but rumors of immense losses sustained by Phillipport in his speculations, private and otherwise. It is stated, however, the directors of the Banque Europeenne have held an extraordinary meeting, and decided that having no knowledge of Phillipport's Bourse operations, which were managed personally by himself and without the Board's consent, the Banque Europeenne could not hold itself responsible for them. Phillipport was reported to be at Brussels, endeavoring to meet his engagements.

Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to London, having promised Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Secretary, that the reforms insisted on by England shall be duly carried out, the British government has countermanded the dispatch of the squadron to Vourlah. The Porte, while avoiding precipitate action, is deliberating upon the early execution of reforms.

A later dispatch says Lord Salisbury in consenting to countermand the dispatch of the squadron, has stipulated for the fulfillment of certain conditions by the Porte. It is said in London that England has merely postponed the dispatch of the fleet, notifying Turkey that the fleet would proceed unless substantial action in the direction of reform be taken by a fixed date.

The post of foreign secretary, made vacant by the death of Von Bulow, has been offered to Hohenlohe, present German ambassador to Paris, who would simultaneously be appointed Imperial Vice Chancellor. It is understood that Von Stalberg, present Vice Chancellor, concurs in this arrangement, but it is not yet known whether Hohenlohe will accept.

Continued improvement is manifested in the Preston cotton trade. Yesterday the Ribble Rank spinning mill, which had been stopped for some months, started running. Harrook & Jackson, have started their large mill, which has been stopped the past six months. Full time manufacturing is rapidly advancing on the continent.

A Folkstone dispatch says: The boilers of the steamer whose engines worked the powerful air pumps required to fill the *Grosser Kurfurst*, have broken down, and the steamer has been towed to Dover. If the boilers are not repaired in time to catch the tide on Monday, the attempt to raise the ship will be postponed a fortnight.

The Turkish Consul General at Pesth has been empowered formally to contradict the sensational report that England has sent a note or ultimatum to Turkey to declare that the relations between Turkey and England will be as friendly a feeling in the future as in the past.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland presented a long report to the Cabinet yesterday concerning the condition of affairs in Ireland. Lowther was called on to participate in the deliberation of the Cabinet.

LONDON, 7.—George Montague, alias John Henderson, rearrested after a term of imprisonment and held to await the action of the

American authorities on his confession of murdering a fellow soldier in Baltimore, has been discharged. The American consul stated that no evidence could be secured to substantiate his prior assertion, and the prisoner expressed regret at making his story a false statement.

The Paris *Gaulois* says: Princess Clotilde, on the advice of the King of Italy, will pass the winter in Paris. The announcement has occasioned much gossip in the political circles of Prince Jerome Napoleon.

The difficulties which marked yesterday in the Paris bourse have not yet been surmounted. At the opening there was much hesitation and fear of a catastrophe, but later on, rumors of a quiet arrangement reassured the markets. The directors of the bank Europeenne have reconsidered their position regarding Phillipport's speculation and will intervene in the settlement of the difficulty resulting from them. The Banque Europeenne seems to have been advised that it stands by law responsible for its chairman's operations. It is stated that Phillipport has resigned the chairmanship of the Banque and that an extraordinary meeting of shareholders would be held as soon as possible.

PARIS, 7.—Toward the end of '74, Phillipport burst like a meteor on the financial horizon of Paris. He created the Banque Franco-Hollandais, became president of the Credit Mobilier, and attached himself to many other companies. He came to grief and was declared bankrupt both at Paris and Brussels, his liabilities amounting to 28,000,000 francs. Four years elapsed and that catastrophe was sinking into oblivion, when Phillipport re-appears. It was noised about that he had settled with his creditors not in cash, but by showing them that he had acted with sincerity, had not enriched himself at their expense and had worked conscientiously, but had succumbed to a great coalition against him of the great railway companies, who sought to prevent him from grouping all small lines into a seventh great company. His creditors believed him and absolved him, and he re-appeared in the financial world. He created a new bank, the Banque Europeenne, and was empowered to raise its capital to a hundred million francs and issued shares at a considerable premium. He made no promises, he simply reminded the public it was he who invited it to subscribe. His first issue was of 10,000 shares at 500 francs nominal. At 700 francs they were subscribed four times over. A general meeting held at Brussels authorized him to continue his issues and 17,000,000 francs entered the coffers of the Banque Europeenne. Then commenced a kind of race against the Bourse speculations. Phillipport bought an enormous number of shares of credit mobilier, the chairmanship of which he wished to recover. His name was mixed up with a variety of schemes, and in short he shone more brilliantly than ever, and as if endowed with financial ubiquity. At the settlement of October 15th, it was whispered that some difficulties had impeded his operation and that he had to pay very dearly for money. The settlement, however, passed over. Four days ago he announced to the board of the Banque Europeenne that the coming settlement would be difficult, that he found it hard to raise money and that he was going to Belgium to procure it. He started, and news from him was anxiously expected, but two days passed without tidings. Tuesday evening the Europeenne board met and a telegram was sent him. There was no reply. The Banque's legal advisers were sent for, and the state of things examined into.

Phillipport's liabilities to the Banque amounted to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 francs, but the Banque had an immense quantity of Credit Mobilier shares, and it is reckoned that its shares in the purchase of the Grand Hotel.

LONDON, 8.—A St. Petersburg letter says: "If the new British Parliament sustains Lord Beaconsfield's policy, Russia will occupy Northern Afghanistan."

The short time labor movement in Oldham cotton mills, which has now lasted eight weeks, shows signs of breaking up. Many companies have already prepared for a change. The results of the experiment, however, are regarded as highly satisfactory.

A Paris journal describes a plan about to be carried into effect for deepening the Seine, by which vessels drawing nine feet of water will be enabled to reach the eastern extremity of Paris. The works will cost 86,000,000 francs.

A Madrid dispatch says: Two Cabyle tribes in Morocco have had a desperate conflict, 19 were killed on one side and six on the other.

The London *Times* says: Money continues in large supply on short loan, but discount rates are still somewhat unsettled. More gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. This was fully expected and probably there will be further withdrawals. If they continue the bank will have to supplement its action of Thursday, by absorbing the surplus supply of money in the open market as on former occasions, and force the outer rate up nearer to its own minimum and thus try to make shipments profitable.

The projected railway through the Arleburg Mountain meets with increasing favor in Austrian official circles. As soon as the plans have received the sanction of the Emperor they will be laid before the parliament.

LONDON, 10.—A *Times* dispatch from Paris says: The crew of the British ship *Coringa*, Capt. Gibson, from New York, Sept. 29th, have been arrested at Antwerp. The consul is investigating an outbreak which occurred during the voyage. The mate had several times to repress insubordination which on Nov. 3rd reached such a height that the captain ordered the arrest of the ringleader, one Kearney, of Liverpool. The crew resisted, the captain seized a revolver and the mutineers also armed themselves. The mate struck a man with a hatchet which proved fatal on the 5th inst. This act restored order, and Kearney was arrested. The mate and five sailors are under detention.

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