

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WINNIPEG, 25.—The detachment of militia that started last night arrived at Quappelle station at noon to-day, where they are quartered in an emigrant shed to await the arrival of the remainder of the force, which will leave for the front to-morrow afternoon, under command of Gen. Middleton. It is reported that the cause of the hurried movement last night was a fear of an Indian outbreak at Regina and Broadview. Lieut. Gov. Dewdney went with the detachment to Quappelle, and after conference with the Indians at Broadview, reports them quiet, but demanding more supplies. Chief Piepot is still sulky. Nothing is heard from Irving's troops since last night, and some uneasiness is felt concerning the safety of communication with Duck Lake and Prince Albert. This is still cut off, so that no word can be received of the movement of the half-breeds at Hudson Bay. Agent Clark, of Prince Albert, has not been heard from, and the company is getting anxious, feeling sure he would send word if he could.

Ottawa, 26.—In the Commons to-night Blake, leader of the Opposition, rose, amid cheers, to call attention to the Kiel rebellion, and the causes of the same. He reviewed the conduct of the government since Riel's return to Canada, and in stern terms condemned their failure to deal with the grievances of the half-breeds and other settlers in the Northwest. The government had been wanting in their duty in withholding information from Parliament. He reminded the House of Sir John A. MacDonald's conduct in 1871, when he paid Riel \$3,000 to get out of the country, while professing that he wished to God he could catch him. Riel had made a good thing out of the rebellion in 1871, and now wanted to repeat the operation.

St. Paul, 26.—Manitoba Railway officials got an order from the Dominion government at Ottawa to-day for the transportation of 400 troops to Winnipeg, to arrive to-morrow. These are troops the government asked the permission of the United States to transport through to the scene of the Riel rebellion in the northwest territory.

KANSAS CITY, 26.—The Arkansas City, Kansas, Oklahoma boomers received a telegram from their representatives at Washington, to the effect that a commission would be appointed at once to investigate the legal status of the Oklahoma lands. General Hatch, who returned to-day from Caldwell, states he has information that the men who will compose the commission are Senators Ingalls, Dawes and Morgan. He says he has no doubt that the President's proclamation will be enforced as far as the boomers are concerned, but doubts if the cattlemen are driven out of Oklahoma, though they may not be permitted to establish ranches there. He says government lands always have been open to grazing. It is not grass that the government is looking out for, but the occupancy of the lands for settlement without the consent of Congress.

NEW YORK, 26.—In the trial of ex-President Fish of the Marine Bank, Gen. Grant was examined to-day at his residence, by consent of the counsel of both parties, before James Horace Fish, notary public, and the stenographer of the court. The counsel present were Stephen J. Clark and Edwin C. Smith for defendant, District Attorney Elihu Root for the Government, and Clarence H. Seward, Gen. Grant's adviser. There were also present Col. Fred Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., and W. A. Purrington. It was about 4.30 when counsel arrived at the house. The General had just returned from his drive through the park. He took a reclining position in an arm chair, and put his feet upon another chair as the lawyers began their questioning. It was agreed between counsel that the testimony of witness be taken subject to objections to be stated at the reading thereof in court to-morrow. The administering of the oath was waived. The deposition will be taken with the same effect by the consent of counsel.

The General's memory as to details was defective, but whenever counsel seemed particularly anxious to get an answer, witness tried to connect the events and dates with something else that occurred about the same time, and thus got at the answer desired. His evidence was given in a perfectly calm manner, without any show of personal feeling against any one. He told all he knew about the firm of Grant & Ward, even to the circumstances of his entering the firm. Once or twice witness was asked if he was tired, but each time he answered he was not.

When the examination was concluded a short chat took place between the General and the lawyers. In the course of it, Gen. Smith remarked he thought the patient was looking quite well. "Well," said Gen. Grant in reply, somewhat slowly and seriously, "I know I am a very sick man."

The particulars of the testimony will be first made known when the evidence is read in court to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Rev. Drs. H. R. Taylor, Methodist, W. A. Bartlett, Presbyterian, and W. A. Leonard, Episcopal, all ministers of this city, called upon President Cleveland to-day, and presented a memorial earnestly urging him to enforce the Edmunds anti-polygamy act. The memorial was signed by over a thousand clergymen and laymen, and the names of some of the

most prominent divines in the country are attached to the document. The President said he would give the subject careful attention at an early day.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Hon. Henry S. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been tendered the position, and will probably be nominated on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 26.—The Senate met at noon and immediately went into executive session. The committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed their duty, and the President had expressed a wish that the Senate should remain in session until next Thursday. When the doors re-opened the Senate adjourned until Monday.

An early adjournment of the Senate was prevented by several nominations being submitted. It is understood, however, that among them were the nomination of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, Commissioner of Railroads, and Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, Commissioner of Agriculture. Coleman is a resident of St. Louis, about 60 years old, and was for many years editor of the *Rural Home*, an agricultural paper published in St. Louis.

NEW YORK, 27.—General Grant rested badly last night, and paced up and down his room until 5 o'clock this morning, restless and uneasy. Notwithstanding this he looked well this morning. Col. Grant read some testimony taken yesterday to the General, and the latter made some corrections. The General will revise his testimony before it is sent to the court.

SOUTH ABINGTON, Mass., 27.—The Windsor Hotel at Randolph was badly damaged by an explosion of dynamite this morning. It is supposed to be the work of striking shoemakers, who had a grudge against the proprietors.

WALL STREET, 27.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western directors have just adopted a resolution declaring a quarterly dividend of two per cent. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central directors, at a meeting to-day, passed the dividend, and no statement was made public. It is not customary to make a statement for this quarter.

NEW YORK, 26.—The Supreme Court has ordered the discharge of Becky Jones, the refractory witness in the Hammerley will case, who has been confined in Ludlow St. jail nearly a year.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Armour Packing Co. yesterday received another order from the British War Department for 8,000 additional cases of canned beef, representing about 650,000 pounds; and another proposal for 10,000 additional cases, which, however, could not be filled within the time stated. The statement is made that the orders already in hand have divested all the establishments in the country engaged in this particular industry of their available stocks.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, 26.—It is reported on good authority that the government has received word that the rebels have captured Major Crozier and his force of over one hundred police, after an engagement in which several were killed on both sides. The rebels tried to wreck the train carrying troops from Winnipeg west. They were arrested. One had dispatches from Riel to the half-breeds around Winnipeg and Southern Manitoba, urging them to rise. General Middleton arrived this morning, and orders have been issued to advance this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, 27.—The steamer *Mark Twain* exploded her boilers this afternoon, killing Will F. Triste and A. J. Demerick, two young men from Louisville, engaged in newspaper advertising schemes; also a fireman, deck hand and an unknown negro. Capt. Fogleman and the pilot, George Malone, each had a leg broken. The barkeeper was badly scalded, and Mary W. Jones, a colored passenger, had her arm broken. Twenty persons, including five ladies, were aboard at the time.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *World's* Washington special says: A prominent democrat who has talked with the President says there is no doubt that a democrat will be appointed to succeed Pearson. He says, further, that the President originally intended to re-appoint Pearson, but that he has yielded finally to the pressure of democratic opinion in New York. He says this is one instance where the President has changed his opinion.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Commissioner Black to-day issued the following circular:

"To advance any one pension claim out of its order is to retard by so much the adjustment of thousands of others which precede it in the order of filing. To prevent the practice of fraudulent impositions upon the pension office, it is announced that no claims will be made special—that is, taken out of their order for expedition—unless such reasons are shown in writing as will, in the judgment of the Commissioner, warrant such action. The mere statements of the claimants themselves, uncorroborated by disinterested persons, will not be deemed sufficient warrant for such special action."

The *Critic* says: Secretary Endicott states that no orders have yet been issued to Gen. Hatch to clean out Oklahoma. The President's proclamation ordered that all occupants of Oklahoma, whether settlers or cattlemen, should vacate, and a reasonable time will be allowed for them to comply. In the event of their failure to remove, the Interior Department will take steps to free the territory of all intruders; and

if the assistance of the army is required, it will be given.

Among the nominations prepared for transmission to the Senate to-day was that of Captain Wm. J. Volkmar, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be a Major and Assistant Adjutant-General. It is said another of the delayed nominations designated Captain Geo. H. Burton, of the Twenty-first Infantry, for appointment to fill the vacancy of Major in the Inspector-General's department. The President recognized Gabriel Schindler as Consul of the Swiss Confederation for Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, to reside at Portland.

It is reported that ex-Governor Jarvis of North Carolina will be appointed Minister to Brazil. Senator Ransom, who is an intimate personal friend of Secretary Bayard, has been pushing the claims of Mr. Jarvis, and had an interview with the Secretary of State yesterday morning just before he went to attend the Cabinet meeting. Members of the North Carolina delegation are confident that Governor Jarvis' nomination will be sent to the Senate Monday.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, March 27.—The forces of Honduras and San Salvador have had several skirmishes. The armies of Guatemala and Honduras acted in harmony. San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have formed an alliance to protect themselves against the revolutionary scheme of President Barrios. San Salvador puts her whole army in the field, Nicaragua provides 4,000 men, and Costa Rica sends 2,000. Costa Rica at the same time contributes \$100,000 towards the expenses of the war. President Zaldivar of San Salvador will assume chief command of the allied forces. President Cardenas of Nicaragua will be second in command and General Soto of Costa Rica will probably take the third place.

Washington, 27.—Information has been received in this city that on the 25th instant a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was formally signed at Salvador, by the governments of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. An alliance was entered into by those States immediately upon the announcement of President Barrios' project of confederation, but the details of a plan of action for mutual defense were not agreed upon until the 25th, when the treaty was signed. By the treaty, Costa Rica pledges herself to contribute to the common defense, for the present, \$100,000 in money and 1,000 troops, who are now in Nicaragua en route to the seat of hostilities; Nicaragua agrees to furnish 4,000 troops, and San Salvador her entire available military force. Costa Rica gives her aid to the alliance in money, rather than troops, because of her distance from the border line of San Salvador, where the Guatemalans will seek to enter the territory of the allies. There is no railroad, and no way for troops to reach San Salvador from Costa Rica, except by a tedious march of several hundred miles. By the terms of the treaty, the President of San Salvador will have the direction of operations against Barrios for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—F. S. Swinton, president of the Mutual Life Insurance of New York, is dead.

TORONTO, 28.—The excitement here continues unabated from an early hour this morning, the approaches to the drill-shed were crowded with people, waiting in expectation of seeing the departure of the troops. The Royal grenadiers mustered at 8 o'clock, and notwithstanding the early hour and the fact that the sergeants could not find time last night to notify all the members of their companies, they turned out 300 strong. After they were dismissed the Queen's Own mustered, and showed the creditable turn out of 542. There is the wildest excitement among them, and many who had left the regiment, when they heard Col. Otter was to take command, begged to be re-enrolled. Both regiments are now in the drillshed, anxiously awaiting orders when to start. The selection of 250 men from each regiment could not be made until definite orders arrived. The Mayor has intimated that the city will look after the wives and families of any married men who go to the front.

WINNIPEG, 28.—Further exciting rumors come from Carleton, stating that there was another skirmish and 11 more men killed, but this is not confirmed. General Middleton, Colonel Houghton and 20 officers and 680 men of the ninth battalion left here last night and reached Quappelle this morning, where they joined the first detachment of the field battery of fifty, and fifteen cavalry, and left this morning for the west. It is understood in military circles that Middleton will not advance immediately with the troops, but will await further developments. He was heard to remark that if the rebels mean to fight he will not advance without a stronger force.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 28.—Information received from the suffering districts says the people are in a bad condition; in fact, on the verge of starvation. People are asking for bread, and animals are starving to death. In many places strong men are begging for corn to keep soul and body together. The condition is very distressing in many parts of the suffering section. Many gain a livelihood by running timber, but for months there has been no rain in rivers or mountain streams, hence the people are suffering for want of wood, because no timber can be run unless a rise comes soon. There will yet be months of suffering. The people hold out well and are trying to keep the truth in regard to their suffering from going abroad, but the time has

come when hunger pinches them, and they are compelled to ask for food. In the northern part of the country great suffering is experienced among the mountain farmers and lumbermen, and matters are truly distressing.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The War Department is informed that the Oklahoma boomers intended to invade Indian Territory next Monday, and march direct to Oklahoma lands. General Hatch telegraphed to-day that Couch had informed his followers that they would not move at the time proposed. They are now at their old camp and number about 500.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Secretary of State has received the following telegram from the president of the Central and South American Cable Co., dated March 27th: The following was just received from the superintendent of this company at Panama: "The crew of the Colombian gunboat *Boyaca* landed at the Buena Ventura River yesterday, forced open the cable house of the Central and South American Co. and cut the company's cable, interrupting communication with South America. We have repaired damages. Will you kindly instruct the commander of the U. S. naval vessel at Panama. The Colombian gunboat is still at anchor at the mouth of the Buena Ventura. It is uncertain whether she is co-operating with the national forces of Colombia, or those in rebellion, but we fear further injury to our cables and interference with international communication." The dispatch was referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN.

London, 26.—In the Commons this evening Gladstone said England protested against the action of France in declaring rice contraband of war. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

Henry Drummond Woolf, Conservative, asked whether, in view of the fact that the ice was vanishing in the Baltic Sea, the government was prepared to send thither an adequate fleet. Sir Thomas Brassey, Secretary of the Admiralty, declined to answer such a question. [Cheers.]

Brassey, replying to Baron De Worms, said the Admiralty was not aware that the British man-of-war *Canada* had been fired upon at Carthage, as stated in a Sunday cable dispatch.

The fact that the Queen had sent a message to Parliament was not known until the official close of the Stock Exchange, and when the news was received most of the operators were gone. Business during the day was steady, with a tendency toward better prices. When news of the message came, a rush was made by the remaining dealers to sell consols and Russian bonds. The former fell to 96½, the lowest point touched since 1878, when the Anglo-Russian war threatened. Russian bonds were offered at 62½, with no buyers. Large selling orders were received from Berlin. It is feared there will be a panic to-morrow.

Orders for thousands of rifles and revolvers have been sent to Birmingham. The arms will be shipped to Bombay as rapidly as completed. The factories at Birmingham are working night and day.

The Queen's message calling out the reserves and militia is as follows:

"The present state of public affairs and the extent of the demand on Her Majesty's military forces for the protection of the interests of the Empire having promoted, in the opinion of Her Majesty, a cause of great emergency, Her Majesty has deemed it proper to provide additional means of military service. She has, therefore, thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to cause the reserve forces and such proportion of the militia as may be deemed necessary to be called out for service."

The Council of India is authorized to raise a credit of £1,500,000 on account of the Indian Treasury for war purposes. Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, will give the Ameer of Afghanistan the grant which he demands to pay the Afghan troops and allay the discontent of the tribal leaders. The Ameer promises to place 50,000 troops on the frontier and in the forts at Balkh, Penjdeh and Herat. Preparations now being made at Rawul-Prindi and Quetta indicate that an early advance will be made via Quetta and Sidi, with the object of reaching Herat before the Russians.

The Russian ambassador informed Granville that he expects important dispatches from St. Petersburg Saturday.

Ali Riza Pasha yesterday left Constantinople on a mission from the Sultan to Bismarck with reference to Russian proposals for a Russo-Turkish alliance.

LONDON, 27.—The House of Lords will discuss the Queen's message to-day.

The *Daily News* says: "The Queen's message does not imply that peace is less hopeful; it simply means, England will not shrink from the responsibilities to remove the impression abroad that England is reluctant to engage in war. This is true, but there are some things preferable to peace; some things worse than war. The excuse that the Czar is unable to control his officers on the Afghan frontier would be more convincing if their acts were promptly disavowed." The *News* hints that if necessary, Indian soldiers will be employed to do garrison duty in England.

"Whatever frontier shall be traced, we must protect Afghan. It will be

always in the power of Russia to provoke a quarrel, unless we convince her it will not be to her advantage to do so. A compromise in the present state of affairs will be represented as a Russian victory, and would produce opposite convictions in Russian and Afghan minds. We are persuaded that if Russia is reckoning upon want of spirit and inadequate resources in England in preparing herself for war, it will be in order for her to test the strength of cohesion of her vast Empire, which will bring the dreams of her ambitious statesmen and soldiers to a cruel ending."

It is reported that an appropriation of from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 will be asked in April on account of the navy.

It is expected at present that 20,000 of the first class will be called out, with 5,000 picked efficient militia.

The war ship *Mercury* will be supplied with two first-class torpedo boats and appliances.

The military authorities state a force of twenty thousand men could be dispatched from England within a fortnight.

A contract was concluded with a Tyne merchant to-day to carry 12,000 tons of coal to Cronstadt during the season, with the option of delivery at Copenhagen or Aarhus in the event of war with Russia.

The *Standard* says: The entire reserve force and militia comprises only 150,000 men. This number can easily be spared from the aggregate population, and will not seriously interfere with trade or agriculture. All preparations now being made indicate that the Cabinet consider it more probable that war will be declared than that an amicable settlement of the difficulty can be reached. The nation is in the humor to settle the business once and for all. The general impression is that England is better prepared for war now than she has been for years. She can continue the war in Sudan and also send 70,000 men to India. India was never before so tranquil. The Sudan campaign proves the troops are still what they were in the old days. Trade has been treated to such a regime of self-denial that there is little or none to lose through war. Never was there such a time in the present generation when the nation would so calmly accept as necessary that which she would never accept as her choice.

Allahabad, 26.—Sixty thousand troops have been equipped and made ready for service at any moment. The Maharajahs of Scinde and Halkar met Earl Dufferin to-day and in an informal and cordial manner placed their armies at his disposal.

Rawul-Pindi, 26.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab and commander-in-chief of the Bombay army has arrived here. The commanders of India and Madras will arrive to-night. Numerous Punjab chiefs have also arrived. Earl Dufferin is expected to-morrow. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are coming. The Ameer of Afghanistan is expected on the 30th inst.

The Indian princes and chiefs in the Punjab accepted with eagerness the invitation to meet Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, at Rawul-Pindi, on the occasion of his interview with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

It is reported Russia has chartered steamers to transport troops across the Caspian Sea.

VIENNA, 26.—Dispatches from Moscow show a commercial crisis in that city. Within the past 30 days the five largest tea and sugar importing firms have failed. Their liabilities aggregate 16,000,000 roubles (over \$10,000,000). The government and private bankers are concerting measures to avert the spreading of failures and a panic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—In political circles here it is thought in the event of war between Russia and England, the fighting will not be confined to the Afghan Frontier, but will extend to the Black Sea.

It is rumored that Great Britain has already sounded the Porte in regard to obtaining permission to pass the Dardanelles in case of war. The prolonged stay in London of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, Turkish envoy, is attributed to the belief that Afghan troubles will be more likely that the Egyptian question to effect, under certain conditions, the alliance between Turkey and England.

LONDON, 26.—An outbreak of Asiatic cholera is said to have occurred in the Crimean ports of Russia.

PARIS, 26.—A dispatch from General Negrier, dated Dong Dang, March 24th, says: "The Chinese attacked Dong Dang on Sunday. I advanced Monday and captured the first line of forts defending their camp at Bang Bo. To-day renewed efforts were made by us against the enemy, but these proved unavailing in the face of superior numbers. Our artillery ammunition was exhausted and we returned to Dong Dang. Our loss in killed and wounded numbered 200."

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day De La Fosse asked the government to publish the whole truth concerning the Dong Dang affair. Premier Ferry, in reply, read General Negrier's telegram in reference to the engagements. Ferry stated measures had been completed for the dispatch of reinforcements, advance columns of which were arriving at Lanson. "The affair at Dong Dang," he said, "was merely an incident of war, the effects of which our glorious commanders know how to repair, and which will not affect the confidence reposed in them by the Chamber."