

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War says: By the assignment of Major General Schofield to the superintendency of the military academy it is made the equal of that of a division command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the commanding general of the department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order general court martials, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not especially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of war. The military academy, in addition to its well established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the official government of an army in the field. The academy, under General Schofield's administration, will take rank among the first educational establishments in the world.

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,331 men, all actively employed as though war existed, by subdivision of territory. Every fort is under the supervision of a general officer near at hand, with part of the army, proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and the civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. On the military division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been marshaled in enforcing the revenue laws and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea coast ports is a chief duty of the troops.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the military division of the Missouri. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sheridan's report, but will endeavor to give a concise report of some of the chief points as gathered from reports and letters. In the department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as in the department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment.

On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has, at times, sought an asylum on this side of the Rio Grande; but from Gen. Ord's letters and reports, there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses and cattle, and cross back with their stolen property to the other side, where they are comparatively safe from pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid until it is too late to intercept. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the national Government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also three regiments of infantry, Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, which are necessarily very small under the existing laws; still, I hope, with increased activity, these troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions. In the department of the Missouri the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Klowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, located on the reservations at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring, for reasonable security on the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Forts Sill, Elliott, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons along the

Arkansas River and Kansas Pacific Railway.

The chief events to which General Sherman refers are relating to the war with the Sioux, and after giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer and his command, &c., General Sherman says, Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding in Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck, with four companies of his regiment, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by surrendered chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his own special followers during the retreat down Bad Route Creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British possessions.

Col. Miles reports that it is his purpose to replenish his supplies, and turn north and follow this last desperate band to the death. Gen. Crook has organized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th of October for another early winter campaign against the fraction of hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse.

Gen. Sheridan, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses this language, which I cordially endorse: "If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country, of any magnitude, will be over forever." Arrangements are made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter, and must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Times*' New Orleans special complains that the democrats are treated unfairly every way by the canvassing board, who prevent the democrats from getting witnesses, exclude press reporters during actual working time, and allow returns to remain in the hands of interested gentlemen; from the so-called bulldozed parishes.

NEW YORK, 23.—Wm. M. Tweed landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand Street and North River from the revenue cutter. He was taken and conveyed in a carriage to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by an officer. All he remarked, on being admitted to the cell by Warden Watson, was, "I thought I would come and see you again." No person is allowed to see him tonight, and no one but the watchman will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officers of Ludlow Street Jail very watchful, he will be treated precisely as the other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, and are accessible only through the warden's apartments.

Tweed was visited by his son, W. M. Tweed, Jr., and an unknown person. They remained two hours. Tweed closed his door and refused to be seen. After supper he retired, and was not visited again during the night. The prison is thronged by reporters and visitors, who are so mixed up that the warden has hard work noting who is who. Tweed's delivery by the naval officers was made in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, United States District Attorney Bliss, and Sheriff Connor. Mr. Phelps has not decided yet whether the forgery suits will be pressed against Tweed; however, an order has been served on the sheriff calling for the arrest of Tweed should he procure bail in the civil suits pending.

TALLAHASSEE, 23.—Gov. Stearns presented an affidavit in court this morning stating that he had never decided to canvass the vote, nor had he decided that he was empowered to canvass the votes.

CHEYENNE, WY., 23.—General Crook's command reached Fort Reno on November 18th, in good condition, and was paid off by Major Stanton. The weather is severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command there, making nearly four hundred Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command 2,000. The hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered

on both sides of the Big Horn Mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work. Crazy Horse, with about four hundred lodges, is encamped on the Rosebud near the scene of the June fight, for which point a cavalry command, under Gen. McKenzie, moved from Reno on the 22nd, and would have to march about sixty days before reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent condition, and if this movement is successful, the heaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Times* Washington special says there has been no new arrival of soldiers today, but more companies are on the way or under orders to come here. A high officer of the army says that within a few days there will be twenty-two companies in Washington, which will comprise altogether, perhaps, about 1,600 men. It is not disclosed whether this will be all the force gathered here, but probably not. It is likely that two or three gunboats may also come here, as they certainly would be useful if any force should be necessary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 24.—The Supreme Court has issued a rule to the State canvassers, and their counsel D. T. Corbin, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, in violating the writ of prohibition issued on the 17th instant, and issuing certificates in defiance of the court. The answer is made returnable at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SCRANTON, Pa., 24.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway bridge crossing Tunkhannock creek, just north of this city, was burned down last evening. The trains from New York lay over in this city last night, and no train from the north will be able to go to New York today.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—A gentleman, who saw Tweed yesterday, and in answer to an inquiry, said, he is crushed and broken, has lost his old buoyancy and defiant spirit, is suffering from pleurisy now, and is actually ill. He seemed wearied, and only anxious to know about his old acquaintances. He is entirely in the dark as to what to do, and is even without legal advice. He needs medical advice more than anything now.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—The official returns of the votes of this State for President are as follows: Tilden 202,687; Hayes 144,398; Cooper 3,498; Tilden's majority over Hayes 58,289; over Hayes and Cooper 54,791.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The returns at the office of the Secretary of State, give Pacheco, republican, a majority for Congress in the fourth district of one vote.

A San Diego dispatch says it is reported that a revolution has broken out in Lower California. Jose Moreno has collected a force and issued a pronunciamento declaring himself governor. He has imprisoned governor Villagran, and his secretary Rodriguez, seized the custom house at Rialjara, deposed Villagran, collector, and restored Caballan, who was removed some months ago. Many Mexicans have entered Lower California from this state and taken the side of Moreno.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—The returning board met this morning; present, Palmer, Trumbull, G. R. Smith and Julian, for the democrats; Stoughton, Hale, Van Allen, White and McGrew for the republicans.

Governor Wells stated that he had received a communication from the supervisors of Nachitoches, stating that the names of no electors had been left off the tickets. The report from the supervisors was read, in which it was stated that in Ward eleven the vote for Hayes electors was 542, Tilden electors 173, that it was thought necessary to count only the vote for electors at large and electors for the fourth congressional district.

Zacharie asked whether the returns could be corrected by outside testimony.

Gov. Wells answered it was not testimony of outsiders, but commissioners of election.

Zacharie inquired if the statement was in the returns when opened.

Wells replied, no. Zacharie asked if the democratic counsel would be offered an opportunity to contradict the statement.

Wells said it would, but the statement could only be contradicted

by the ballots themselves. They would telegraph for them.

Mr. Daponte made application on behalf of the newspaper correspondents who presented application for admission.

Gov. Wells referred him to the special sent on the 19th to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from New Orleans, denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the board. He was firm in the determination to exclude correspondents.

Daponte protested that the whole fraternity be not blamed for the action of one judge.

Trumbull and Smith condemned this article.

Col. Zacharie pressed the election of Kennedy to fill the vacancy on the board, but Governor Wells said he had decided that the clerical force was full. If there was a vacancy the democratic recommendations would be considered. The board had not determined to appoint Kennedy.

McGlavin read a petition of citizens and candidates for representation on the board. Both were refused.

Governor Wells fixed Monday as the date for examining East Baton Rouge returns. St. Martin's and Ouachita will be considered today.

On application of Judge Spafford an officer was dispatched to search for the returns from Morehouse. The board then went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, 24.—There was a full cabinet meeting, to-day, lasting two hours. A general consideration of affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and questions growing out of the presidential election, received attention and discussion. Statutes touching the points recently raised and opinions of the Attorney General upon the questions of the rights and duties of courts in instances similar to those in South Carolina and Florida were referred to, but no formal action was taken by the government.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show the internal revenue receipts, during the last fiscal year, as follows: Alabama \$97,000; Arizona \$12,000; Arkansas \$63,000; California \$3,034,000; Colorado \$73,000; Connecticut \$656,000; Dakota \$12,000; Delaware \$417,000; District of Columbia \$115,000; Florida \$177,000; Georgia \$363,000; Idaho \$17,000; Illinois \$23,699,000; Indiana \$5,567,000; Iowa \$1,212,000; Kansas \$150,000; Kentucky \$7,654,000; Louisiana \$528,000; Maine \$91,000; Maryland \$2,570,000; Massachusetts \$2,744,000; Minnesota \$248,000; Michigan \$2,650,000; Mississippi \$83,000; Missouri \$2,973,000; Montana \$21,000; Nebraska \$502,000; Nevada \$63,000; New Hampshire \$260,000; New Jersey \$3,772,000; New Mexico \$22,000; New York \$14,158,000; North Carolina \$1,070,000; Ohio \$16,568,000; Oregon \$48,000; Pennsylvania \$5,970,000; Rhode Island \$222,000; South Carolina \$106,000; Tennessee \$592,000; Texas \$241,000; Utah \$33,000; Vermont \$47,000; Virginia \$7,313,000; Washington Territory \$20,000; West Virginia \$431,000; Wisconsin \$3,308,000; Wyoming \$15,000; total \$110,001,138.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in memorializing Congress to remove the duties on beet sugar-making machinery, was held in the California State Building, on the exhibition grounds, to-day. Hon. J. A. Johnson, of California, presiding.

TALLAHASSEE, 24.—Arguments in the injunction and mandamus cases were continued, to-day, before Judge White, Mr. Sellers and Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia, in speeches, and Governor Brown, of Ga., by written argument, appeared for the democrats; and Gen. Barlow and Judge Emmons for the republicans. The Court will possibly decide tonight, but certainly to-morrow. The situation is unchanged, with three counties yet to hear from. It will be Monday before all the returns are in, possibly later. The result from the face of the returns will be very close. It is very probable that unless the cases now pending should go to the Supreme Court, the canvass will begin on Monday or Tuesday. If an appeal is made before Thursday, the canvass will probably run up to the 5th of December, no matter when it is opened.

NEW YORK, 24.—Tilden and Hendricks were closeted for two hours, to-day, Hewitt being also present.

To-night Hewitt publishes a letter to Wade Hampton as follows—
"National Democratic Com.,
New York, Nov. 24.

"My Dear Sir—Your admirable address to the people of South Carolina is the subject of universal commendation here; in fact, the prudence, forbearance and self-control of your people, under the most exasperating provocations, is beyond all praise. I can only trust that, in the exciting situation in which you will find yourself next week, no outbreak will occur. It is almost too much to expect that there will be no indiscreet man in South Carolina who may provoke a collision; but, nevertheless, the providence of God has so far guided you and your people in all your difficulties, that your friends rest in calm confidence upon the wisdom and good fortune which have so far attended your actions. You may rest assured that your northern brethren have consecrated themselves to the work of your deliverance, and will never cease their efforts until you are restored to that freedom where-with you were free by the labors and sacrifices and wisdom of our forefathers and your forefathers. God give you and your people all the wisdom and all the patience needed in this hour of trial, and in this crisis of the destiny of our common country. We have full faith in the justice of the people of the United States, and we do not entertain any doubt of the final verdict which they will pass upon the occurrences of the last two weeks, this verdict will surely vindicate their majesty and re-establish a free government upon a lasting basis.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,

"Chairman National Dem. Com."

Jacob Schaffer, to-night defeated Cyrille Dion, 300 to 193. Garnier defeated Rudolphe 300 to 216. Slosson this afternoon beat Maurice Daly 300 to 285.

A reporter says Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Tilden, Ex-Gov. Curtin, Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt and wife, and Mrs. Hendricks dined with Hon. Peter Cooper, to-night. Gov. Hendricks leaves for home to-morrow. The following statement was made by Gov. Hendricks: He did not come here for the purpose of holding a conference. He stated that he is so perfectly convinced that the feeling of honest men throughout the country is so general that Tilden has been elected, and the sense of justice of the country, irrespective of party, is so strong, that the corrupt canvassing boards of the South will not dare to set public opinion at defiance, and if they do make the attempt, they will fail in their purposes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 24.—The court convened at 4 p. m. In response to the rule issued at the morning session to the board of canvassers, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in refusing to obey its mandate issued on Wednesday, U. S. District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, introduced an affidavit asking for further time; but he refusing to indicate the line of their defence, or assure the Court that they would obey its mandamus; no further time was granted.

Counsel for the relators were instructed to draw the order, but as a recitation of all the proceedings was required as a preface to the order to commit the board for contempt, they requested until to-morrow morning to file it.

The Court said they hoped the board would, in the morning, obey its mandate, and purge the contempt. If they do not they will be committed to jail.

Counsel for the relators then moved that a peremptory mandamus issue to H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, to issue certificates to all the members of the general assembly, including the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, in accordance with the order of the Court, of Wednesday's session.

Associate Justice Willard said the relators ought not to pray this at this state of the proceedings, as Payne was now in contempt, and the Court had no assurance that he would obey, as he had disobeyed their mandate already, intimating that counsel ought, therefore, to await the result of the rule before moving this order.

Judge Willard said, "Here we have just made a solemn decision, in which he (Payne) is a party, as a member of the board of State canvassers and Secretary of State. If the order in that case directed to him, as well as to others on the board, had been obeyed, this question would not have arisen. At the case now stands, an incident