

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—In accordance with a provision in the last Indian appropriation bill, Commissioner Atkins of the Indian bureau has ordered the removal of Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians from Indian Territory. Of the 282 Indians composing this band, 112 will be sent to the Colville reservation, Washington Territory, and the remainder to the Lapwai reservation in Idaho Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs to-day issued schedules of supplies required by Indians this spring, including \$1,500,000 worth of beef and \$750,000 worth of dry goods. Advertisements for proposals will be published in the democratic newspapers hereafter.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has decided that a mother cannot be allowed a pension as a dependent mother and the accrued pension of her deceased husband for the same period of time. He says: "Upon careful consideration of the laws relating to the subject, I am of the opinion that when two claims become united in a person, making only one beneficiary, that person cannot be allowed, either directly or indirectly, the benefit of two pensions for the same period of time. Such allowance would be contrary to the provisions of the statute, which declares the pension laws shall not be construed so as to allow more than one pension in the same time to a person."

Ex-President Arthur, accompanied by Senator Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. McMichael and Miss Wallace, left Washington this afternoon for fortress Monroe. A large number of friends, including members of the ex-President's Cabinet who are now in the city, several members of the diplomatic corps, a number army and navy officers and many ladies and gentlemen well known in private life, gathered at the station to see the party off.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued a circular for the information and government of all concerned, stating the provisions of the law enacted during the closing hours of the last Congress, which provides that from the 3d inst. Past Assistant Engineers of the Navy should receive during the third five years after the date from which they take rank as Passed (first) Assistant, at sea, \$2,450; on shore duty, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders \$1,900. During and after the fourth five years from that date, when at sea, \$2,700; on shore duty, \$2,350; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,950.

The Wachusett has been ordered from Panama to La Union, San Salvador. It is understood that J. B. Baird, son-in-law of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, will shortly be appointed chief of the dead letter office.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Information has been received here to-day to the effect that a movement is on foot to overthrow the government of Honduras, and to form an alliance of the people of that country with the people of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador against Gen. Barrios. The movement is reported to have originated with Marco Aurelio Soto, former President of Honduras, now in New York City. Since Barrios' announcement of his intention to make himself "supreme military chief of the Central American States," Soto, it is said, has been quietly at work trying to break the alliance of Honduras with Guatemala. His negotiations have been carried on through a general of the former country with whom he has an intimate acquaintance. The people of Honduras are understood to be opposed to Barrios, and are only waiting for an opportunity to break away from him. They are, therefore, willing to join forces with the Nicaraguan government to overthrow their own present government. The Nicaraguan forces, it is asserted, will muster 5,000 men or more, and will cross the border line of Honduras and aid in the revolution of the opponents of Barrios in Honduras. It is said an army of 5,000 men can be raised by the States which are allied in resistance to the pretensions of the President of Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—First day of the spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Billow won the first race, California stakes for two-year-olds, half mile, in 50 seconds. Nellie Peyton won the second race—Hearst stakes, all ages, three quarters of a mile—in 1.14. Estelle won the third—Winter's stakes, three-year-olds, mile and a half—in 2.37. Duke Monday won the fourth—selling purse, mile—in 1.44. Phillips won the fifth—purse for all ages, mile and an eighth—in 1.55.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—A Times-Democrat Biloxi, Mississippi, special says: Jeff Davis is suffering from a return of his rheumatism, complicated with the breaking out of his old wound, which he received in Mexico 38 years ago.

MEXICO, 29.—Troops are practicing military maneuvers every day, preparing to enforce the position of the government against Barrios if it should prove necessary. The Minister of the Interior's proclamation, that reform laws must be strictly obeyed, provokes a violent article from the *Voz de Mexico*, a leading catholic daily here, which accuses the government of persecution and defies President Diaz, saying the Catholic party is composed of men without fear and that persecution will awaken them from their lethargy.

WINNIPEG, 29.—There has been but one fight so far, as the rebels did not

resist the retreat on Prince Albert. A dispatch from Quappelle says: Governor Dewdney and McDonald had a conference with Pipot and received satisfactory assurance that the latter would give the government no trouble. A dispatch from Battleford says:

A scout has just arrived with details of the fight. He says the rebels approached Crozier, who had but 75 men, with a flag of truce, and while parleying, fire was opened by the rebels from two sides, raking the police and volunteers on both flanks. These responded with rifles and cannon, and forty rebels at least must have fallen under the raking fire, and as many more been wounded.

A Reil emissary is under arrest at Fort Pitt for inciting the Indians on the Taskatchewan reserves. News has also been received here that the Creeks are in council at Poundmakers reserves, and that the Indians are about starting on the warpath. There are fears of a general movement on the part of the Indians to obtain more supplies. A delegation is now going to Battleford to make demands. Col. Irvine advises Gen. Middleton that he must bring a large force to subdue the rebellion. Middleton had prepared for an early advance, but will now await reinforcements and move with a heavy column.

Toronto, 29.—A special form of prayer was offered to-day in all the Anglican churches for the troops going northwest, and in most of the churches patriotic sermons were preached and at the conclusion of the services the congregations joined in singing the national anthem. The exuberant excitement of the men is quieted down and they are in a more determined mood. They now realize the work before them and long for a collision with the rebels.

WINNIPEG, 29.—A dispatch from the West to-day says: The mounted police under Irvine evacuated Fort Carlton and retreated to Prince Albert, where they can defend the settlements and better protect themselves. All supplies not needed, were destroyed together with the fort to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—A terrible explosion occurred in Coal Mine No. 7 at McAlister, Indian Territory, on Friday evening. Twelve miners, all who were in the mine at the time, were instantly killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but supposed to be ignition of powder. The bodies were only slightly burned. Death was evidently the result of the concussion.

NEW YORK, 29.—To-night General Grant became anxious to see the doctors and they arrived at the house after 11 p.m. They found the patient's throat much better than at the consultation, although there was still a slight congestion. The doctors dressed it and gave the General another anodyne and put him to bed. They remained with the General all night, and Dr. Shady will stay to-morrow night.

The physicians are in the house to allay the General's own nervousness and calm any return of bad symptoms. When the General awoke at 7 a.m. he partook of a small amount of liquid food, which he was able to swallow without distress, and during 12 hours after 2 a.m. the patient had between seven and eight hours of sleep.

It was, of course, artificial sleep induced by anodyne. At 9.45 p.m. the General requested a dispatch to be sent to Dr. Douglas, asking him to come and see him. The patient was not alarmed, but wanted to have his physicians near him. He was not in a critical condition, and there was nothing to warrant the message, but he simply requested that they be sent for, and Dr. Douglas remained with the General all night in accordance with the patient's wishes, and before the General went to bed his throat was treated and an anodyne given. The prospects were at last accounts that the General would have a good night's rest and his condition be much improved.

Harrison, the General's body servant, told a member of the household in the afternoon, that when the General struggled out of bed he said to him in a matter of fact way, "I can't stand this much longer; I am going to die."

NEW YORK, 30.—From the *Tribune* of Monday: Dr. Shady said after midnight: "Dr. Douglas called for me about 1.30 Sunday morning when on the way to Gen. Grant's, where he had been summoned by a messenger a short time before. I dressed hastily and in a few moments we were rapidly drawn to the house of the General. Upon arriving there we found the family up and alarmed at the symptoms developed soon after Dr. Douglas had left the patient a few hours before. There was no indication after the General had gone to bed and before Douglas had started for home that there would be any change for the worse within a short period. At 2 a.m., however, when we saw the General he was much distressed. While he was doing there had been an accumulation of phlegm in the rear of the nasal passage and he was awakened by a sense of suffocation and difficulty in breathing. The patient became apprehensive at the sudden development of the new symptoms that were attended with a prospect of serious results and wanted an explanation of the trouble. He consequently desired the presence of his physicians and we were sent for. We immediately made an examination of the throat, and found the palate considerably swollen, and the throat inflamed and congested more than usual. The anodyne he took before going to bed

was given in separate doses, but in consequence of the existing irritating substance in the throat as well as the distress caused by the inflammation, the anodyne failed to have its proper effect and he was unable to sleep. The patient got up from bed when he felt the distressing situation upon awakening, and sat in an easy chair. Later, the General had four hours of sleep. One physician was present with him all the time during his sleep, and a strict watch was kept of him every moment, but there was an entire absence of anything to occasion any further treatment. The General's family remained up all night long, and it was a night of suspense to them. They were much relieved, however, when the spasmodic attack had been subdued and they were assured there was no occasion for fear. There is good ground for believing that the actual condition of General Grant this morning is worse than indicated.

A bulletin just sent out at noon says the General, who had been sitting and reclining in his easy chair, was lifted by his servant and placed upon his bed, where he is now, at 12.10 p.m.

Mark Lane, who is interested in the firm which is publishing Gen. Grant's book, called at the house in a coupe. He alighted from the carriage and was met at the foot of the steps by a servant, who told him of the General's condition. Lane did not enter the house. The rumor on the street now is that Dr. Douglas stated the General could not live 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Nominations: Consul Generals of the United States, Thomas W. M. Walker, of Connecticut, for London; Frederick Paine, of Maryland, for Berlin; Ministers resident of the United States, C. Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, to Netherlands; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, to Sweden and Norway; Geo. W. Merrill, of Nevada, to the Hawaiian Islands; Consul General of the United States, Edmund Jussen, of Illinois, to Vienna.

Ministers resident and Consuls General of the U. S., Edward Parke Custis, Lewis, New Jersey, to Portugal; Rasmus Banderson, of Wisconsin, to Denmark; Consuls of the United States, A. Haller Gross, of Pennsylvania, to Athens, Greece; Evan P. Howell, of Georgia, to Manchester, England. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of U. S., Thos. J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, to Brazil; Alexander K. Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Keiley, of Virginia, to Italy.

Brown, Shipley and Co., of London, England, special fiscal agents for the navy department; Alexander McCue, of New York, Solicitor of the Treasury; Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, Commissioner of Railroads; Lewis Mullen, New York, Appraiser of the District of New York City; Captain Wm. J. Valkmar, Fifth Cavalry, Major and Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Geo. H. Barton, 21st Infantry, Major and Inspector General.

There were also a number of appointments to minor postoffices in Illinois and Colorado and district revenue collectors in Indiana, Texas, Ohio and the South.

FOREIGN.

dress of welcome, hoped the council which the Earl has come so far to attend would be so guided as to insure an honorable and lasting peace. In reply, Lord Dufferin said he was glad his first public act as Viceroy of India was to cultivate friendly relations with the sovereigns of States contiguous with the frontiers of India. "I trust," continued Lord Dufferin, "that the friendly reception which is about to be accorded me, as Her Majesty's representative, by the Ameer, will prove to our neighbors our firm attention and our anxious desire to respect their rights."

At the railway depot at Rawul Pindi was assembled, when the train carrying Lord Dufferin arrived, the Panjab chiefs and General Stewart, General Robt. and Gen. Hardinge and a number of other high officials. After the interchange of official and personal greetings Lord Dufferin proceeded to camp. The route was lined with troops. The military display was very effective. The soldiers greeted the Viceroy with great enthusiasm.

The authorities of Rawul Pindi later in the day presented Lord Dufferin with an address declaring their loyalty to Her British Majesty, the Empress of India, and expressing their appreciation of the honor done Rawul Pindi in selecting it as the meeting place of the council. The address of the Rawul Pindi authorities concluded with the following statement: "This recognition of our dignity will confirm that confidence in us which has been so long established and which is daily receiving expression from the rulers of India."

Earl Dufferin responded to the Rawul Pindi address very happily, and ended by saying: "The offers of loyalty and service made upon this occasion are most eloquent proofs of England's steadfast good faith and noble confidence in her friends."

Sir Peter Lumsden, of the Afghan boundary commission, has sent to London a report of the engineer officers on the commission, which states that the strategic position of Penjdeh is superior to that of Herat.

PARIS, 27.—The *Gaulois* says thirteen French officers were killed at Dong Dang in Monday's and Tuesday's fighting and declares that Gen. Negrier's position is exceedingly precarious. One hundred and forty thousand Chinese troops are massed on the frontier not far distant.

Figaro urges the French forces to immediately march upon Canton.

Advices from Dong Dang state that 4,000 reinforcements for General Negrier, a portion of which made of native levies, have arrived there. It is estimated that General Negrier's forces now consist of 10,000 men.

PARIS, 27.—The Bourse to-day has been in a state of panic. Immense transactions occurred, but the tendency of prices was steadily downward. The fright was caused by the bad news received by Gen. Negrier, which showed his little army was in a most perilous position at Dong Dang. The capture of Dong Dang and slaughter or paroling of Gen. Negrier's troops would have a very bad effect on rentes just now, and dealers are discounting those events. The immense war between England and Russia also tended to knock the bottom out of securities which are supposed to be held by governmental influence. The result was a general break, and every active stock fell off. The decline was most noticeable in Suez Canal shares.

LONDON, 27.—It is believed that 5,000 Turkish troops will be sent to Suakim as soon as General Graham has succeeded in crushing Osman Digna. This will enable England to withdraw the Guards from Sudan and send them to India. The *Times* learns that the Russian government has ordered 50,000 troops to be massed at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and has instructed the Governor of Caucasus to go to St. Petersburg for consultation.

CAIRO, 27.—The Egyptian government is informed that an "American-Irishman," name not known, started from Chicago in January last to assist the Soudanese in their warfare against the British troops. He sailed from New York in January, and went from France to Ceylon, where he remained for some time and had several long interviews with Arabi Pasha, the exiled leader of the Egyptian uprising of '82. He obtained credentials from Arabi Pasha, commending him to El Mahdi and his followers, and he has now made his way to the camp of Osman Digna, near Suakim.

PUTNEY, 28.—The University boat race between Cambridge and Oxford came off this morning. The river banks were lined with spectators. The water was smooth and conditions favored the Oxford crew. Both got off well together. The Oxford soon took the lead and maintained it to the end, winning the race by two lengths.

LONDON, 28.—According to latest information, the victory for Oxford was more decisive than at first reported. They won the race by three lengths instead of two. The time of the race was 21 minutes, 36 seconds. A trifling improvement over the time a year ago, when the record stood 21 minutes, 39 seconds. The improvement was not as great as anticipated in view of the finer weather and smoother water.

SYDNEY, 28.—In the sculling match to-day between Hanlan and Beach, the latter won by six lengths.

SYDNEY, 28.—The race between Hanlan and Beach was rowed over the champion's course on the Parramatta River. The attendance was enormous. The weather was favorable and the water smooth. Both the oarsmen were in excellent condition. Hanlan and Beach, after the start, kept well together for some distance and the race was close and exciting. The scullers approached the winning post almost bow and bow, the excitement among the spectators was intense. When pulling with all their strength for the winning post, Beach overhauled Hanlan and increased his advantage until the very finish, amid the wildest excitement.

SUAKIM, 28.—A deserter from Osman Digna's camp states that 20,000 men are entrenched at Tamai.

RAWUL PINDE, 28.—The Nizam of Rawul Pindi writes concerning the threatened invasion: The Indian people consider that Russian rule means despotism, corruption of justice, tyranny and oppression. Russia may introduce civilization into Khiva and Bokhara, but in India her rule means retrogression.

SUAKIM, 28.—A rumor prevails here this afternoon that Osman Digna desires to surrender, but upon what terms is not stated.

LONDON, 28.—At Portsmouth all the ships belonging to the first naval reserve, including four ironclads with all the gunboats and torpedo boats, have been ordered into immediate readiness for placing in commission.

LONDON, 28.—There is a marked lull in the war scare. In fact, among the very sober-minded there is no war scare at all. Some of the fiery Jingos are beginning to ask themselves what grounds they have had for causing all the alarm of the past week. The first announcement of the Queen's summons calling out the army reserves and militia, almost created a panic. It aroused the national pugnacity thoroughly. It made every fighting Englishman ready to fight right away. Their yugnacity is still up, but there is a growing belief that it is up for nothing. Their blood thirst is being slaked with the coldest kind of water. After putting everybody in a fever heat of excitement by springing, without notice, a call for the reserves, the Ministry are now apparently attempting to diminish the import of Her Majesty's message by delaying to state what number of militia and reserves will be selected and put under arms. Every effort is made to draw the government out on this point, but so far without success. But the ministers have allowed reports to be circulated to the effect that no more than 25,000 men are wanted. These reports have emanated from such good authority,

and have been so persistently circulated, that they are now generally believed, and so far, to use an American expression, the thing has "petered out." Twenty-five thousand men are just about enough to fill the vacancies in the muster rolls caused by the recent draft for the Egyptian station.

The military garrisons in Ireland will be maintained in full strength, and may be increased from the reserves.

Agents of Irish organizations have approached the Russian Embassy in Paris with offers of assistance in case war occurs between Russia and England. These agents propose to foment a rising in Ireland while England is engaged in Afghanistan, and fit out privateers in America to prey upon British Commerce. All they ask is that Russia shall furnish her allies with the means to carry out their part of the bargain, and they offer to work as cheaply as possible.

Overtures to Turkey for an alliance with Russia are still under consideration. Diplomatic advices from Athens and Constantinople concur in corroborating the truth of the report that secret negotiations have been for some time in progress with Austria, Greece and Russia for new territorial arrangements with Turkey. Under this Russia is to obtain the annexation of Eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria, with the extension of the principality east to Roumelia and the Aegean Sea. Greece is to get part of Macedonia with a frontier line across the Secos and Halesion rivers to the mouth of the Struma in the Gulf of Salonica. Austria is to obtain a new frontier from the plain of Kossona to the western side of the Oreuillos along the river Strymon to the Aegean Sea, the centre of the Austro-Russian territory to be a part of Salonica. Russia also asks to be accorded the right to occupy the forts on the Black Sea at the entrance to the Bosphorus. Knowledge of the fact of these negotiations pending has increased the chances in favor of the consummation of an Anglo-Turkish alliance.

The "peace-at-any-price" members of the Commons are circulating a petition to Gladstone, urging him to secure the submission of the Afghan dispute to arbitration. The petition is getting any names except of extreme radicals.

PARIS, 28.—A number of Russian officers, whose presence in Paris has long been socially conspicuous, have suddenly left France. It is rumored that their departure was occasioned by the receipt of secret orders from St. Petersburg to immediately join their regiments.

LONDON, 28.—Dispatches from Gubran and Penjdeh show that the situation on the Afghan Frontier is unchanged. The commission under command of Sir John Pefer Lumsden, having completed a basis for the delimitation of the boundary and are still awaiting the arrival of Gen. Zeldow, the Russian commissioner. The Russian subjects of the conquered countries of Central Asia are said to be ripe for revolt and to be eagerly looking for an Anglo-Russian war, which would enable them to rise in rebellion and attack the Russian army from the rear.

The vessels of the Channel squadron have arrived at Milford Haven. The appearance is unexpected, and the theory offered is that they await orders.

BRUSSELS, 28.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ here, publishes the following significant commentary upon the present state of the Afghan dispute: "The people of Russia regard a whole quarrel with sangroid and without trace of irritation. This is owing to their conviction of the absurdity of the idea of any war between Russia and England resulting from the Afghan imbroglio, and the impossibility of their part of regarding seriously the warlike demonstrations being made in England in India." *Le Nord* prints a letter, dated St. Petersburg, March 23d, in which the writer, who referred to as good authority, says: "The present Russian military movement is nothing but a precautionary measure, dictated by the most elementary principles of national prudence."

LONDON, 28.—Gen. Graham telegraphed from Suakim that he expects to be able to have completed to-morrow sufficient water stores to enable his army to advance to Tamai. He says he has ordered all available men from seven ships anchored in the Red Sea off Suakim, for garrison duty in town, that the whole regular force at Suakim could be used in the advance against Osman Digna. The censorship of all telegrams sent from Suakim to the press has been made recently much stricter than ever. Cablegrams received from Suez, between which place and Suakim there is good communication, show that Gen. Graham is making very little progress in his expedition to Berber. After the much-heralded advance, to make which hundreds of lives lost, his camp is to-day just two miles nearer Berber than Suakim. His camp is connected with Suakim by a tramway. Nothing is being done in the way of constructing the proposed Berber railway for transport service. The whole army is suffering—men, mules and camels—being compelled to carry otherwise unnecessary burdens in the torrid heat. Typhoid fever and dysentery are quite prevalent among the troops, although in the official dispatches to London the health of the soldiers is described as excellent. At Gen. McNeill's zereba there have been many cases of fatal as well as of disabling sunstroke.

SUAKIM, 27.—Gen. Graham and the whole British army advance arrived to-day at Gen. McNeill's zereba. This