

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Gen. Howard, in his annual report, earnestly recommends that the Umatilla Indians, who served government with fidelity, be rewarded, and that all who assisted the hostiles be sent to some remote place whence they cannot easily return. It is difficult, he says, to state where the blame for last season's outbreak should lie, but certainly none of it can be imputed to that portion of the army within the department of the Columbia. Recommendation is made by General Howard that some energetic officer of the engineers be assigned to his headquarters, and that funds be provided to enable him to make greatly needed corrections in the maps of the department.

Postmaster General Key, to-day, ordered Spring Garden, Ala., post-office to be discontinued, and mails for that place to be sent to the neighboring postoffice at Ladiga, on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by certain of the inhabitants against the special agent of the department, who has discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner. The agent reports in consequence of this action he was himself speedily arrested on a charge of libel, and bound over for trial next April. After a night's detention by the sheriff, he procured bail and is now at liberty, but he informs the department that the friends of the postmaster declare they will "fix the jury" when the case comes to trial, and are already exultingly promising that he shall break stones for the county.

BOSTON, 20.—In wool there is no change. The demand is steady and prices about the same as last reported. Manufacturers have purchased to a fair extent, and holders are free sellers at current rates. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 35 @ 37 for XXX and No. 1, and good lines of X & XX are selling at 35 @ 36. Michigan and Wisconsin extras are selling at 33 @ 35 for X, XX, and medium, combing and delaine fleeces at 35 @ 42. Medium grades are held firm but 40 @ 42 is the outside quotation for the best, and fine delaine at 35 @ 38. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces are in fair demand and command previous prices. California is in request and meets with a fair demand; sales, 18 @ 27 for spring, and 12 @ 18 for fall.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Tribune* says: It is stated on good authority that a company has been formed with a capital of \$150,000 to start a new one cent daily newspaper, of the size of the *Telegram*. Joseph Howard, Jr., will be the editor.

A very important conference of coal oil producers, manufacturers and refiners is in progress here, to-day, and will be continued for several days. The meeting was strictly secret. The standard Oil Company and many exporters, refiners and dealers were also represented. It is stated that the object of the conference is to endeavor to agree on some plan of operations tending to regulate the trade and supply of oil produced, so as to prevent the present ruinous state of things now claimed to exist.

There was considerable excitement at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, by intimations from Chicago that a corner in Number 2 spring wheat was contemplated, and that a pool was formed, with James R. Keen at the head. It is stated that three million bushels, being the total stocks of that grade in Chicago, has been bought, also two millions of December options, covering the full amount possible to deliver during December. Keen's operations are said to extend to Milwaukee to keep up the price there.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., 20.—The rumor about the fraudulent plot against life insurance companies by the late Col. Walton Dwight, is regarded here as unfounded. This death was undoubtedly caused by gastric fever of malarial origin.

ALLENTOWN, 20.—A fire damp explosion occurred at Nesquehoning this afternoon in colliery shaft No. 3. Owen Gonsagan, a miner, and Benj. Griffith, fire boss, were killed. Two other miners were badly injured, but will probably recover.

CHICAGO, 20.—A match game of billiards, 1,000 points, was played to-night, between George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaefer, for \$250 a

side. Slosson won by a score of 1,000 to Schaefer's 739.

It is stated that the managers of the trunk lines leading east from Cincinnati have practically agreed to desist from the warfare in passenger rates. The only obstacle is technicality in wording the written agreement, which will be obviated. The Atlantic and Great Western will be allowed to charge \$2 less to New York than the other roads on account of the advantages in mileage.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—Inquiry at the State House elicits the fact that Governor Nichols has not received any reports confirming the rumors of violence in Tensas, Concordia, Morehouse and Caddo parishes. A strict quarantine has prevailed between the parishes and New Orleans until within a few days past. Col. Zacharias' report referred to the disorders which occurred in Tensas and Concordia some weeks prior to the election and which followed the killing of Peck, a white man. In order to ascertain the facts, without further delay, Gov. Nichols will, on Saturday, proceed to each of the parishes named, personally investigate the facts and consult with the local authorities and law-abiding citizens, with a view of vindicating the people where the accusations are false and of ensuring a faithful and impartial execution of justice if the laws have been violated. It is asserted that Governor Nichols' course is not influenced by threats or promises, but by justice.

BOSTON, 21.—After a preliminary examination, W. Franks Paige is required to give \$40,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy with his partner to defraud their creditors.

HOUSTON, Texas, 21.—Juan Antonio Hernandez was hung at noon, at Refugio, South Texas, for the murder of Wader and Maton. He protested his innocence.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Virginia City dispatch says: The committee of miners who last night examined the Sierra Nevada, agree that the mine presents a fine appearance, and express themselves satisfied with the result of the examination. The cross-cut 2,200 level is now in rich ore, six feet on the top and 10 on the bottom. The crosscut is so hot that it is almost impossible to work in it. The crosscut on the 2,100 level is still in a mixture of cap-rock and low-grade ore. The report of the committee assists to restore confidence here.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Minister Welch, in handing Lord Salisbury the \$5,500,000 fishery award, handed also a communication, in which, under instructions from Washington, he stated the payment was made because the United States desires to maintain the value and good faith of the arbitration and treaties between nations, and above all with Great Britain. With this motive, our government reserves the question of the obligation to pay the amount; although it does not withhold it. The United States government also wishes it understood that the amount awarded by the Halifax commission cannot be understood as furnishing a precedent, or fixing the value of the benefits accruing to her fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. It protests against the actual payment being considered by her majesty's government as acquiescence in any such measures.

General Sherman, to-day, said, with regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, that such a transfer is not desirable in view of the fact that it would entail a great deal of extra responsibility and care on the army. He said, however, the whole matter rests on the proposition that either the Indian Bureau must come to the War Department or the army be turned over to the Interior Department to protect the Indian Bureau. The General thinks the recent departure of Cheyenne Indians from their reservation was because they were starving, and he is of the opinion that the problem of controlling the Indians rests in the ability of those who have charge of them to keep the supplies, appropriated for them by Congress, on the ground near their reservation, and not hundreds of miles away.

SULLIVAN, 21.—A terrible coal mine explosion occurred at the Sullivan coal mines to-day, caused by the ignition of lamp flames with gas. A terrific velocity was added by the fact of there being eight kegs of powder below. There were 30 men in the mine at the time, and the scene beggars description. Thirteen were killed outright, eight

or ten wounded, and many of the others suffered so from suffocation that their lives hang by a thread. The excitement is so great that it is impossible to get at the names of the unfortunates. Tom and Sam Hanford, two of the proprietors, are known, however, to be killed. A great crowd of relatives, consisting mostly of women, have gathered around the ill-fated mine, and their lamentations are pitiful.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The following telegram was received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning, from Collector Brayton:

"Columbia, S. C.—Capt. Hoffman's detachment of revenue force was surrounded, on the night of the 20th, in a house where they were stopping in Abbeville County, near the Georgia line, by a band of armed men, at least forty in number, and ordered to leave the county. Their lives were threatened and several shots were fired. The officers have withdrawn to Abbeville Court House, waiting reinforcements, which I have ordered."

Commissioner Raum replied as follows: "I had entertained high hopes that the officers of internal revenue would meet with no further armed resistance in your district, but in this I have been disappointed. Reinforce Capt. Hoffman sufficiently to enable him to overcome all resistance, and thoroughly police Abbeville County, making all proper seizures and arrests. I wish it distinctly understood that I will oppose any further amnesty in your State. The offenders must expect to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

The warrant for the fishery award was, to-day, drawn at the Treasury for \$5,500,000 coin, and placed to the credit of the Secretary of State with the assistant Treasurer at New York.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—This morning's *Standard* announces that no reply to the British ultimatum has been received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, and orders have accordingly been sent to India for troops to advance. Government has published a long dispatch from Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India, to Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, recapitulating the negotiations with Afghanistan. The dispatch traces the first estrangement between England and the Ameer of Afghanistan to the refusal of the Gladstone government in 1873, to give a definite answer as to how far they would help him if he was threatened by Russia. The dispatch points out that on the accession of the present government, the relations of England with Afghanistan had to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkistan. Consequently when Lord Lytton was sent to India, he was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solicited, namely: Substantial pecuniary aid, a recognition of his dynasty, and the pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing the British government to have access to positions in his Territory, except Cabul, where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of the unity of the Ameer's interests with those of Great Britain. The dispatch then narrates the abortive ending of the missions of Sir Lears Pelly and General Sir Neville Chamberlain, which were undertaken in pursuance of these instructions, and shows that the latter was suggested by Lord Lytton, who saw that after the ostentatious reception of the Russian mission the policy of inaction was no longer tenable and that the refusal of the Ameer to receive the British mission was improbable and would be inexcusable. The dispatch concludes by stating the terms of the ultimatum, namely, a full and suitable apology within a given time with the reception of a permanent British mission and amnesty to the tribes who escorted the British envoy.

The *Standard* adds: The cabinet council, which was held yesterday, adjourned, after a protracted sitting, until to-morrow, but the decision arrived at dispels all doubt. We are consequently engaged in a war with Afghanistan, which has been forced upon us by Russian intrigue and the evil effects of our past political policy.

A Lahore dispatch says: That government was preparing a proclamation, which was to be issued Wednesday (yesterday), showing that vigorous measures were unavoidable. A dispatch from Thull says: It is reported that the garrison of the first fortress in Khurum valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned. The column is in splendid spirits and eager for advance.

The *Post*, in its leading editorial, says: When it became evident, some days ago, that the Ameer intended to persevere in his disdainful reticence, the frontier commanders received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet council was to learn whether any change in the Ameer's attitude would necessitate an alteration in these instructions. As the Ameer has sent no reply, it only remained for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun.

The *Times*, in a leader, says: The ultimatum has been refused. The result, we believed, is that the issue has now been left in Lord Lytton's hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy Khyber and Khurum passes and make some advance with the Quetta column.

A dispatch dated Peshawur, Nov. 20, says: "Traveling from Thull yesterday, I passed the Khurum force advancing. Thirty miles of road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawur force is marching on Jamrud. The Ameer is again spreading the report that the Russians will defend Candahar."

PESTH, 20.—The Turks are regarding more favorably the Russian proposition that the Sultan should recognize the validity of the San Stefano treaty stipulations not abrogated by the treaty of Berlin.

The latest Salonica advices are to the effect that the Turkish troops are now ready to assume the offensive against the Macedonian insurgents. Something decisive may be heard of shortly.

LONDON, 21.—The Bank of England rate was to-day, reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

United States Minister Welch, to-day, paid over to Her Majesty's government the amount of the fisheries award, by draft, for \$5,500,000.

A Pisa dispatch says: During the celebration, by students and citizens, last evening, of Queen Margherita's birthday, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, but without serious result. The person supposed to have thrown the missile was arrested.

There is no excitement over the India news. The presidents of the Stock Exchange and Bank of England are quieter even than usual.

A Bombay special dispatch from Thull, to-day, announces that the British troops had occupied Fort Kapion without resistance, the Afghans retiring hurriedly. Fort Kapion, or Kipiyanga, is a station beyond the frontier, opposite Thull. Its abandonment was anticipated.

No resistance is expected until the upper end of Khurum Valley is reached. The native tribes in the valley profess good will towards the British. General Roberts commands.

An order has been unexpectedly received at Woolwich for nearly 100 tons camp equipage for the army in South Africa. Stores are now being embarked for immediate dispatch. The consignment includes a great number of tents, blankets, barracks furniture, utensils, and other necessities of the kind sent out before the commencement of the Kaffer campaign.

A Calcutta dispatch says: All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier, to-day. All telegrams, detailing the movements or disposition of the troops, have been stopped by military authorities. The first troops crossed this morning, the 10th Hussars, at 3 o'clock. They found Fort Kapiyanga abandoned, but three children had been left there. General Roberts' force at once moved forward on Fort Ahmedisbams, five miles further up the valley.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 21.—Dowd has confessed the murder of Ward, and exonerates Mrs. Ward, who knew nothing about the deed until it was committed.

MONTREAL, 21.—His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, will be received at Jacques' Cartier Square, and an address will be delivered at the City Hall. The citizens will illuminate and make

the initial entry of His Excellency one of the grandest affairs ever witnessed in Canada.

HALIFAX, 21.—The *Black Prince* is ordered to Portsmouth, England, as soon as the festivities here attending the arrival of the new governor general are concluded. It is thought the Duke of Edinburgh will be made rear admiral upon his return to England. The fleet will leave on Friday or Saturday to escort the *Sarmatian* into the harbor, and during the progress to the city the forts, from the entrance to the dockyards, will fire royal salutes. Hundreds of flag poles and tons of evergreens are everywhere in the city for the arches, which are being hurriedly erected. Large excursion parties are expected to witness the reception of the vice-regal party.

On the 7th a severe storm passed over this city. The *Sar* and *Herald* buildings were struck by lightning. No serious injury was done.

LONDON, 21.—The dispatch published by government from Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India, to Lord Lytton, is an indictment of the frontier policy of Gladstone and the admission and defense of the policy of the present government. It says the consistent aim of the British Government, during a series of years, has been to establish on its north western border a strong, friendly and independent state, with interests in unison with those of the Indian government, and ready to act, in certain eventualities, as an auxiliary in protecting the frontier from foreign intrigue and oppression. It was considered that the objects of the British government would be best obtained by winning the friendship and the alliance of Shere Ali and his people by a friendly recognition of the existing order of things, and a policy of non-interference. The outposts of Russia were then distant from the borders of Afghanistan, and his lordship's government attached no special importance to the probability and danger of the growth of the former power in the direction of India, which they considered would, in any case, best be restrained or rendered innocuous by a friendly understanding on the subject between the English and Russian cabinets, and early in 1859 friendly negotiations were initiated at St. Petersburg, which terminated in a very distinct understanding and in a recognition, by the Czar's government, of the limits of the Ameer's territories, in complete accord with the wishes of Shere Ali and the British government.

The capture of Khiva by the forces in the spring of 1873, and the total subordination of that Khanate to Russia, caused Shere Ali considerable alarm and led him to question the value of the pledges with reference to Afghanistan which had been given by the Czar to England and communicated by England to the Ameer. Lord Northbrook was prepared to assure the Ameer that, under certain conditions, the government of India would assist him to repel an unprovoked aggression, but her majesty's government at home did not share his highness' apprehension and the viceroy ultimately informed the Ameer that the discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season. The effect of this announcement on his highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not favorable.

The policy which dictated it was unintelligible to his mind and he received it with feelings of chagrin and disappointment. His reply was couched in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm. He took no notice of the viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan. He subsequently refused permission to Sir Douglas Forsythe to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul. He left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian government and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen reserve. Such was the position of affairs when her majesty's present advisers assumed office. The maintenance of Afghanistan as a strong friendly power had at all times been the object of British policy. The method adopted in obtaining that object had not met with the success that was desirable. Its accomplishment was nevertheless a matter of grave importance and it had now to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkistan. Her Majesty's government could not view with indifference the probable in-