

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

OMAHA, 3.—A banquet was tendered General Grant last evening by the citizens. About sixty invited guests were present. After dinner speeches were made by the General and Senators Saunders and Paddock. The General was quite witty. His tongue seems to have become loosened in Nebraska, as he made speeches at every stopping place after striking the border line. An hour's reception was held and then General Grant and wife with Mr. and Mrs. Crook drove to military headquarters at Fort Omaha, where they remained all night. The weather has been unfavorable, dusty and cold.

Council Bluffs, 3.—A special train carrying General Grant and party left here for Burlington, Iowa, at 9.30 this morning, via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

RED OAK, Iowa, 3.—The special train which backed into Omaha was received by a large crowd at Council Bluffs. Thirty-nine members of the Grand Army of the Republic welcomed General Grant and Governor Gear made a speech of welcome, and offered an escort of the Grand Army across Iowa, which Grant accepted with the remark: "There was a time when their protection was more necessary than now. I hope this occasion may prove a more pleasant one than when I needed your escort before. I thank you Governor, and the State of Iowa heartily for your good will and your escort."

Creston, 3. At Vilesca General Grant went through a severe hand shaking in a good natured way. The run from Vilesca to Creston, forty five miles, was made in forty minutes. A large arch was erected over the main track here, and a large crowd was in waiting.

NEW YORK, 3.—The examination of Jas. B. Calgate was continued to-day before United States Commissioner Lyman in the suit of the government against Samuel J. Tilden for unpaid income taxes. He was called on to produce his books as required in the subpoena, but refused to do so. The matter was argued before Judge Choate.

The Judge decided that Calgate could not be compelled to produce his books, and he was excused as a witness. The Judge directed the examination to be closed before a commissioner, and to this ruling the United States attorney excepted on the ground that the court had no power either to excuse a witness or to close the case.

Panama advises say: Paroff, the olemargine swindler who went from San Francisco to Santiago and organized mining frauds there and was imprisoned two years ago, has been sentenced to five years' exile in Vividia under guard. The Paroff fraud in Santiago entailed the loss of many thousands of dollars upon several of the most estimable members of the community who for some time solemnly believed in the humbug. Works costing hundreds of thousands of dollars were erected at Santiago for the reduction of ore, according to the Paroff method, which remain to this day a monument of his fraud.

The Evening Post says: We understand that the Union National Bank, one of the banks which has many stock brokers for customers, has decided to go out of the national system, and several other banks have the subject under consideration. The recent action of the controller of currency respecting check certificates is the assigned cause of the change.

The steamship Rhein brought \$950,000 and the Britannic \$850,000 in British gold bars and American gold coin.

A Halifax dispatch says: The storm which visited the eastern part of the province last week damaged Prince Edward's Island \$40,000.

WASHINGTON, 3. The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day:

## A PROCLAMATION.

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habits of a religious people has made the occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God, and humbly invoking His continued favors, has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold, or more universal, than during the past year. Also the unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of

domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their Government, which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so fitly framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His meritorious, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness thereof, etc.,  
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,  
By the President,  
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,  
Secretary of State.

Gen. Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War was completed to-day. It is prefaced with the usual tabular statements and returns compiled by the Adjutant General, commenting upon which Gen. Sherman says: The 11 generals, 1,559 officers, 20,566 men and 233 Indian scouts, together with such officers of staff as are assigned by the War Department to do duty with the troops, constitute the army proper, or the combative force. All other parts of the military establishment are provided by law for special service, more or less connected with the army or militia, but are not available for frontier defence. Thus, for instance, the 397 enlisted men of the Ordnance are in fact workmen at the arsenal; the 192 men of the engineer corps are at Willits Point, undergoing instructions in torpedo practice, and are not subject to the division commander; the 456 of the Signal corps are employed in observing the weather or in working the telegraphs; the 114 ordnance sergeants have charge of old forts or fixed magazines, etc. These various detachments, aggregating 3,463 enlisted men, of the highest grades, compose about one-sixth part of enlisted men provided by law for the whole army, leaving but 20,299 for active service. I mention these figures in some detail because I know that it is the popular belief, shared by many members of Congress, that we have 25,000 men on duty. I have done all in my power to reduce these detachments to the lowest number possible, so as to afford more men to our skeleton army. There are 430 companies in the regular army; 25,000 men would give 58 to each, which is as small as any company should be, and I earnestly recommend that you ask congress to so legislate that the 25,000 men provided by law may be allowed exclusively for regiments of the line and that special provision be made for these several detachments as has already been done for the signal service. The army cannot, with justice, be held responsible for the work of 25,000 when so large a fraction is necessarily diverted to other uses, perhaps of equal national importance. The tables above referred to show that the grand aggregate of the army roll is 2,187 officers and 24,262 men in the service and 388 officers retired.

The report details at some length the history of the well known results leading up to the movement by Major Thornburgh's command, and the detachment of the officer, and continues, "With a knowledge of the result and to throw as much light on the immediate cause of this war as possible, I give the last letters which passed between Major Thornburgh and Mr. Meeker, and I will here record my judgment that Maj. Thornburgh was an officer and gentleman, of whom the army had reason to be proud. He was young, ardent, ambitious, of good judgment, and no man could have done better in life, nor met death with more heroism."

Gen. Sherman continues: "I give these letters entire because I believe that Major Thornburgh acted from the beginning to the end exactly right. So did Mr. Meeker, and the crimes afterward committed rest wholly on the Indians."

The report then recites the events incident to the death of Major Thornburgh, the killing of Lieut. Wier, and the murder of

Agent Meeker, and embodies various dispatches and military orders (heretofore published) relating to the subsequent movements of the troops. The following dispatch will show the objects arrived at, and are the orders existing at this moment of time:

Headquarters of the Army,  
Washington, Oct. 24.  
To Gen. P. H. Sheridan,  
Commanding Division of Chicago:

I have received your three dispatches of yesterday, giving account of the killing of Lieut. Wier and of the strength of your force at White River and Forts Garland and Lewis. All these seem strong enough and are well commanded. Let all preparations proceed and be ready the moment I give the word to pitch in. Should Agent Adams fail in his mission, I understand the civil authorities will stand aside and the military will take absolute control of this whole Ute question and settle it for good. In the mean time, humanity to the captive women and friendly Utes, even of the White River agency justifies this seeming waste of time.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,  
General.

All the world now knows that Special Agent Gen. Charles Adams, of Colorado, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to conduct these negotiations with the hostile Utes, has partially succeeded in his mission, has obtained the surrender of Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and two children, who are already safe with their friends. He is now supposed to be again with the hostiles on Grand River, endeavoring to effect the other conditions required of the Utes by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who is primarily responsible for the entire management of the cases. I certainly applaud the courage and energy thus far displayed by Gen. Adams, and hope he will fully and completely succeed in his praiseworthy mission, and yet believe that prudence demands that military preparations and precautions shall not slacken. Thus far we have lost 11 citizens, two officers and 12 soldiers killed and 41 wounded. The Indians admit the loss of 39 warriors killed, so that they have not much reason to boast.

The report treats of the Apache raid and states the troops are in pursuit, but nothing definite can be given as yet. The Apaches, the General says: Only resort to the agencies to rest, recuperate and make ready for the next war. I infer that as soon as winter comes they will turn to their agencies and be good.

General Sherman refers at some length to last summer's incursions of the Indians from Sitting Bull's camp, and kindred subjects, and remarks that some more permanent security must be found than results from the good will of our neighbors. He therefore recommends that Congress be asked to appropriate \$100,000 to complete Fort Assiniboine and \$200,000 to build a new post near Wood Mountain, and says: In this connection I also beg to submit my conviction that very soon the progress of events will make it absolutely necessary to move all the Indians now located in the upper Missouri, viz: The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Pegans, Bloods and Crows, to the Sioux reservation below Cannon-Ball Creek, and to open for actual settlers all the land in the region north and west of that reservation.

Gen. Sherman reports a highly satisfactory condition of affairs in the department of Texas, especially along the Rio Grande frontier. The large immigration which has poured into Texas having now extended to what were formerly her waste lands, the removal of some of the frontier posts further west is necessary, and General Sherman therefore endorses the recommendations made to him by Gen. Ord for congressional appropriations to construct military posts on the new western frontier.

The report in conclusion treats of the subject of military education, and after referring to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and the academy at West Point, says: "Similar schools should be established and maintained for the cavalry and infantry. These have repeatedly been attempted at Forts Leavenworth and Snelling, but no sooner have they been begun than some Indian outbreak has imperatively called away the troops, so that at this time we have nothing of the kind. But the day must come when schools for the infantry and cavalry will be established in

the nature of a post graduate course and imperative for instruction in the use of the rifle and horse before your officials and recruits are pushed into battle and danger."

RAWLINS, Wyo. 2.—A courier came in from the front last night with dispatches and mail. All is quiet at Merritt's camp. On the 29th an Indian came into Merritt's camp to have a peace talk. He was informed that Merritt had no authority to make peace. He then gravely told the General if he would give up his arms, ammunition, horses and mules, he would be allowed to leave with his men. After the Indian left the camp numerous signal fires were observed in the neighborhood of the camp. Two companies of infantry will be stationed at Snake River to protect the stores and furnish escorts for the wagon trains with supplies for Merritt.

Washington, 2.—The news received last night that the White River Utes are willing to surrender for punishment the members of their tribe who murdered Agent Meeker and his employees, inspire both the civil and military officials in Washington with the confident hope that all Indian difficulties in Colorado may soon be permanently ended.

Secy. Schurz to-day received a dispatch from special agent Adams that the instructions of the department had been received, and would be fully carried out.

Chief Ouray has ordered the White River Utes to come to Uncompahgne, where the commission is to sit to investigate the White River massacres, where those found guilty are to be surrendered.

The dispatch was dated from Alamosa, Gen. Adams having arrived there this a.m. He will proceed from that point to Denver, to take the testimony of the Meeker ladies and of Mrs. Price. The commission is to be ready for its work on the 8th inst. Gen. Adams repeats his expression of confidence that the demands of the government will be complied with and a satisfactory settlement arrived at.

SCRANTON, Pa., 3.—A tremendous explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Delaware and Hudson mines, at Mill Creek, Penn., yesterday morning. George Wassie, Daniel Rupp and J. Kinney have been taken out dead. Two men are yet in the mine and are believed to be killed.

Later.—The dead bodies of Zach Thomas and D. Jenkins have been taken from the mine. The men were all dead when found, and the bodies fearfully mangled. The remains were hoisted to the surface amidst the weeping and lamentations of friends and relatives of the unfortunate men. It cannot be definitely ascertained how the catastrophe occurred. It is thought however a flame from one of the miner's lamp came in contact with the gas.

CAIRO, 3.—A fire at Mound City, yesterday afternoon destroyed over one-third of the town. A telegram was received here at 3 p.m., asking assistance, and, in response, three fire engines were promptly dispatched by railroad. The fire had gained too great headway for the fire department to accomplish anything more than prevent its spread. From 60 to 80 houses are burned, among which is the court house with all the records.

NORWICH, Conn., 3.—The case of Thomas D. Riddle, accused of wife poisoning, came up in the City Court this afternoon. Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College, an expert chemist, testified to finding arsenic in the body and discredited the theory of the defense that it might have gotten in the stomach with medicinal bismuth, which deceased had taken.

DETROIT, 3.—James L. Fitch, who recently murdered his wife and four year old daughter, at Hadley, has been convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor for life, at the Jackson penitentiary.

BOSTON, 3.—The Journal says: Walter Hastings, recently deceased, left the bulk of his fortune to Harvard College after the decease of his wife. It is estimated that it amounts to \$100,000.

MEMPHIS, 3.—Ice formed this morning in all the gutters of the city, and to-day, is far the coldest of the season. Fully 500 telegrams have been sent by physicians, advising all who can to return.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—John Donnell, a blacksmith, was shot dead yesterday by Daniel Harrigan, a special officer. Both were in liquor and quarrelling.

In a fire on the corner of Pacific and Davis Streets last night, Mrs. Robert Graves was burned to death. Her husband was also fatally burned.

NEW YORK, 4.—A well attended meeting of the California Pioneers of '48 was held last night at the Sturtevant House, to make arrangements for attending General Joseph Hooker's funeral. General H. T. Gibson presided, and among those present were Hon. J. S. Wetherent, E. R. Anthony, R. W. Dowling, John Gault, O. T. Goodell, George H. Johnson, John Laimber, Hon. C. Lydecker, General F. E. Pinto, John Sickles, James A. Sperry, Hon. Demas Strong, Lewis Leland, B. C. Souder and others. After the speech of the chairman the following was adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has stricken down our beloved associate and fellow pioneer, Major General Joseph Hooker, and having assembled for the purpose of expressing our sentiments at the sad event, be it therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of General Hooker this society has lost one of its most genial members, and the country one of its bravest defenders, courageous in battle, warm in his friendships, profound in his loyalty, he commanded the love and admiration of all fortunate enough to know him. It was not his privilege to die in battle, but the memory of the departed soldier and comrade will be enshrined as deeply in our hearts as though he had perished under the cannon's roar, and amid the clouds of his own lookout mountain.

Resolved, That this association invite all Californians to unite with them and attend the funeral, and that these resolutions be engrossed and a copy sent to the relatives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 4.—As the sheriff of this county entered the Vincennes jail last night, two prisoners secreted behind the door, made a break for liberty. Refusing to stop at the demand of the sheriff he fired, the ball passed through the back of one, named Moyle, with fatal effect. The other prisoner surrendered.

BURLINGTON, Ia., 4.—After leaving Creston, Gen. Grant's train next stopped at Murray a moment, and at Osceola a trifle longer. At Chariton the decorations were quite pretentious, a band welcomed the train and the crowd was the largest yet seen in Iowa. He was conducted to an enclosure near the public schools, and the lady superintendent of the schools held aloft a little Miss, who read a neat speech of welcome in an embarrassed manner, which pleased the General exceedingly. His return to the train was a very difficult matter, owing to the crowd about him. At Albia a minute was consumed in the customary hand shaking. Ottumwa was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires and lanterns, and hearty cheers greeted the incoming train. At Mount Pleasant there were more illuminations, and the committee of citizens from Burlington, including Mr. Potter, superintendent of the B. & O. road, entered the train at that point.

As the train steamed into this city the fire and church bells rang out, steam whistles sounded and artillery belched out at intervals a welcome to the returned hero. The train reached the station at 10.30. A crowd of seven to ten thousand were present, and rent the air with cheers, as Governor Gear conducted Gen. Grant to the platform. Mayor Adams introduced the guest, when the General said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The welcome which I have received since coming into Iowa is exceedingly gratifying. I have seen a population in crossing your State, on a single line of railroad, greater than that of the whole State a quarter of a century ago. This is remarkable and shows a growth and enterprise in this great State that is most gratifying. The impossibility of making you hear all my remarks will force me to do as I have seen them do in Washington. I will ask permission to have my speech printed. (Cheers and laughter.)

The party then entered carriage and a procession, headed by the Grand Army of the Republic, formed and proceeded to Major Adams' residence. The whole of march was brilliantly decorated and illuminated. The reception here was worthy the City and State, the finest since the late left San Francisco. There was an informal reception at Mr. Adams' residence, after which, General Grant retired. To-day will spend in driving about the city.