LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Afghans to Surrender Their Arms on Pain of Death.

CABUL UNDER MILITARY LAW.

Italy Hopes to Restore Peace Among the Nations.

TRANSVAAL LIBERTY LOST.

France Still Anxious to Stand Well with the Holy See.

GAMBETTA AS THE SPHINX.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

Operations against Chief Secocoeni will commence immediately.

The Caspian Sea submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 14th inst.

Le Temps says that Russia has reduced her force of sailors in the Black Sea to barely a thousand men.

A despatch from Murcia to the Paris *Temps* says the police estimate the damage caused by the floods at 15,000,00 pesetas.

On the subsidence of the floods in the province of Murcia thirty dead bodies were found. It is believed that over one hundred persons perished.

The *Standard's* Paris despatch says the Cabinet have decided to issue circulars ordering the local authorities to suppress all communist and other illegal demonstrations.

The Belgian correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"It is stated that the British government has refused to discuss with Russia questions relating to the Afghan war."

Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary. No very serious catastrophe has yet occurred from this cause, but the people of the country are in a state of continual suspense.

Louis Adolphe Spach, the author, born in Strasburg September 27, 1800, is dead. He has published novels under the pseudonym of Louis Lavater, works of an antiquarian and historic interest.

A Madrid despatch says the sudden determination of King Alfonso to visit the Mediterranean ports and fleet encourages the belief that the rumors of revolutionary intrigues in the fleet and army are well founded.

A despatch from Belgrade says:—"The relations between Roumania and Servia are now extremely cordial, and they are believed to be favorable to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the Balkan principalities."

A despatch from Pesth to the *Standard* says:—"It is feared that the help which the Hungarian government proposes to afford distressed agriculturists will come too late to permit of the autumn and winter sowing. Throughout the country thousands of people lack money with which to purchase food, as the tax gatherers have seized all their possessions."

PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.

A meeting will be held at Naples on the 26th inst., to advocate a simultaneous partial disarmament throughout the world. All the peace associations have been invited to send delegates. Special deputations will represent American, English and German peace associations.

A LEGITIMIST MAYOR DISMISSED.

A despatch from Paris states that M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, has dismissed M. de Carayon-Latour, Mayor of Virelade, in the Department of the Gironde, for being present at a legitimist banquet. Twenty-two mayors and deputy mayors in La Vendée have been dismissed for participation in legitimist manifestations, and the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Guer have been also dismissed for attending a banquet in honor of M. Blanqui, at which seditious speeches were made.

GAMBETTA AND ROCHEFORT.

A despatch from Paris to the *Times* says:—"The statement published in *La France* concerning M. Gambetta's views on the subject of plenary amnesty is probably correct; but, even supposing he were ostensibly to support amnesty, it could not be imagined that he would have any very ardent desire for its adoption. Were M. Gambetta to enable M. Rochefort to return to Paris he would simply be creating for himself a troublesome opponent, if not a rival. Were M. Rochefort to stand for Belleville at the next election for members of the Chamber of Deputies he would assuredly run M. Gambetta very close."

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Mgr. Czacki, the newly appointed Papal Nuncio at Paris, has presented his credentials to President Grévy. Mgr. Czacki said that he counted upon President Grévy's kindness and the support of his government to bring about a perfect agreement between the Church and State. The union of Church and State, he said, was the best protection for their common interests, and to afford a mutual satisfaction of those interests was the principal aim of his mission. President Grévy replied that the maintenance and strengthening of the good relations existing between France and the Holy See was the object of constant solicitude to the French government.

WHAT CABUL MUST EXPECT.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Cabul says:—General Roberts, on entering that city, made a speech to the following effect:—'It will be necessary to inflict severe punishment. Buildings of the Bala-Hissar and of the city interfering with proper military occupation will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens. A military governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants under his jurisdiction will be required to surrender their arms within a week on pain of death if they fail to do so. Rewards will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British embassy. The restrictions against newspaper correspondents accompanying the British army in Afghanistan are now withdrawn.

IRELAND GROWING CALMER.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* denies the statement published in the *Daily Globe* on Wednesday that the Irish government authorities intend to prosecute Mr. Charles S. Parnell, the home rule leader, or take any action in Ireland beyond what is necessary to guarantee security to life and property. There is no excitement here about the anti-rent agitation in Ireland, or not nearly as much as there was a fortnight ago. The meeting yesterday at Belfast, at which Messrs. Parnell and Biggar spoke, was not an anti-rent but a home rule meeting, under the auspices of the Ulster Home Government Association. There were no farmers or rentpayers present. A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"St. Mary's Hall, where the meeting was held, is reported to be able to accommodate 3,000 persons, but unless they were packed like herrings in a barrel it would tax its capacity to the utmost to afford space for more than half that number, and at no time during the evening was the place overcrowded." Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Newry meeting, announced that he intended going to America in November.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

The *News'* Madrid despatch says the floods extended 120 miles in Andalusia, Malaga, Alicante and Murcia. Several villages are in ruins, railways are destroyed and crops devastated. From Murcia the Governor reports that the loss of life will exceed three hundred. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. The King will visit the flooded district while *en route* to the Mediterranean ports and fleet.

THE ELLIOTT-BOYD CONTROVERSY.

Elliott makes a statement in reply to Boyd to the effect that it must be distinctly understood that Hanlan's backers have deposited money for a match with Elliott. Therefore it is only fair to Hanlan that a contest for him should be assured. Elliott considers Boyd bound in honor to go on with the Boyd-Elliott match on the conditions and articles drawn up by Elliott. Unless Boyd will do so immediately Elliott will ignore Boyd's claims and devote his whole attention to arranging a meeting with Hanlan.

BOERS IN BONDAGE.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY TELLS THE BOERS THAT THE ANNEXATION OF THEIR REPUBLIC IS IRREVOCABLE—DEMANDING INDEPENDENCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 30, 1879.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is at Pretoria, where he has publicly declared that the annexation of the Transvaal is irrevocable. The committee of Boers have adopted a resolution that nothing will satisfy them but the restoration of independence.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN REPAYS THE BOERS FOR THEIR FORBEARANCE AT A CRITICAL PERIOD—GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES LOST.

The Boers have played their cards badly. They have been clamoring for independence all the year long. Some months ago they assumed a very determined attitude, and at one time threatened to keep Sir Bartle Frere as hostage at Pretoria unless their demands were granted. At that time 20,000 Boers had pledged themselves to support their leaders by force of arms if necessary in demanding independence from England. But the leaders permitted themselves to be bamboozled, and this at a time when, if they had added their might to that of the Zulu King, it would have gone hard with the British flag. Three companies of British infantry garrisoned the entire colony during the past six months, and every possible soldier in South Africa was needed to fight Cetywayo. Then, of course, was the golden hour for the Boers. During the Pretoria gatherings in April last, when England had already suffered her first reverses at the hands of Cetywayo's Zulus, Sir Bartle Frere was sent to parley with the leaders Kruger and Joubert, and Sir Bartle induced them to draw up a petition to the British government containing an account of their wrongs and their demands. In forwarding this petition to England Sir Bartle Frere said:—"And looking to the bearing and temper of the committee whom I met—men of position in the country and respected, and leaders who have, since the earliest establishment of the Republic, taken a prominent part in the government of the country—I think I may say that their representations are worthy of your earnest consideration." But, the war with Cetywayo over the British army in South Africa out of the woods, so to speak, the Boers are rewarded for their forbearance at a critical moment by the harsh answer from Sir Garnet Wolseley that the annexation of the Transvaal is irrevocable. This is British gratitude.

LOST IN LIVERPOOL.

LAYING THE EXCITEMENT AROUSED IN ENGLAND BY THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MISS E. M. EDWARDS—NOT DETAINED IN A LOW DEN ON THE MERSEY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1879.

The Liverpool *Courier* states that Miss Edwards, who has been missing for several weeks, and about whose fate there was much discussion, was at a hotel at Birmingham from the 30th of September to the 10th of this month. Her present whereabouts is unknown, but the fact is now certain that up to the 10th inst. she had met with no violence, and that her whole proceedings have been voluntary.

STORY OF A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE—CLEWS SUGGESTED BY THE NEWSPAPERS—LIVES OF DAILY DEATH, &C.

The above despatch is the epilogue of one of those strange domestic dramas that sometimes startle the inhabitants of crowded cities. A month ago a young lady was lost in Liverpool. Leaving her home, where she lived upon terms of affection with her family, on some necessary domestic errand, and with the full confidence of the whole household, Miss E. M. Edwards disappeared down one of the streets of a crowded thoroughfare. The case was one of great mystery, and caused extraordinary excitement. She lived with her parents in the Rufford road, Fairfield, Liverpool, and left her home on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3d of September, in order to pay a few tradesmen's accounts in a district known as Islington and in Lime street. Beyond the fact that the young lady was subject to fainting fits there would appear to be no reason why a well conducted girl of eighteen years should not leave her home without escort to pay bills and call upon her friends. She was recognized in the omnibus by the way of West Derby road, and directed it to stop close by the King's Monument, in the London road. This was proved; for, as it happened, she was recognized while in the omnibus, and when it stopped was seen to pass down one of the streets off the London road, which would be the shortest but possibly not the most desirable direction to Islington. From that moment when the omnibus stopped and Miss Edwards was observed hurrying along on her errand she had, according to all available evidence, been seen by nobody. At Islington or Lime street she never arrived; the bills were not paid and the friends unvisited. Thirty days passed away, and neither widely circulated advertisements nor persistent search did more than raise the suggestion of an elopement to Shrewsbury, which was believed to be extremely doubtful, and ultimately proved to be utterly untrue. The newspapers grew almost hysterical on the subject. "The thought," says the *Telegraph*, "that this virtuous young lady had been detained in some low den of infamy, will make every honest man burn with indignation. There have been such cases, and there are believed to be such cases now in the great city of London itself. There are probably at this moment, both in London and in Paris, girls firmly tied to the stake of infamy, who may cry out in their agony, but are unable to get release. Threatened with murder, watched at the door, robbed of their clothes, they would lead a life of daily death, until shamelessness or despair or drink drowns their troubles and accustoms them to vice. For, easy as it looks to escape, how can they obtain their freedom? Their jailers are relentless, their visitors do not dare to release them, lest, by the scandal, they accuse themselves. We do not say that this is the solution of the mystery, but, at any rate, it is more charitable to believe in coercion than in deceit." And not the least curious part of the affair was that each separate paper in London had its own "clew."

LAWSON-LABOUCHERE.

From Honor's Field to the Police Court of Guildhall.

TRUTH PLEADS ITS CAUSE.

Amusement of Magistrate, Clerk, Lawyers and Spectators.

WOMEN AND THE DUELLO.

Labouchere Escorted to His Office by a London Crowd.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1879:

When the Clerk of the Guildhall Police Court called the libel case of Messrs. Lawson and Labouchère, the journalists, this morning, every seat allotted to spectators was occupied, and every inch of standing room behind the bar was covered. Sir Robert Carden took his seat upon the bench at noon. Sir Robert was for a long time Senior Alderman of London, and is the dean of the magistrates' guild in those courts where the civic authorities still hold jurisdiction. He is a man of large and imposing presence, his white silky hair and beard giving him the patriarchal appearance of a lawgiver of old. The crowd had to wait for some little time for the coming of the combatants and eagerly discussed their personal appearance while it waited. Mr. Labouchère's figure had long been familiar on 'Change, and few of the city men in court had forgotten his street encounter, waged some years ago in this vicinity with Mr. Sampson, the late financial editor of the London *Times*. Mr. Lawson is better known in the Parliamentary and journalistic world than in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, his paper is nowhere so widely read as in the business quarter of the city, and it is safe to say that a great pecuniary crisis would hardly have excited more interest than the present personal squabble.

BUZZ! THE ACTORS ARE COMING.

Mr. Lawson was the first to arrive. He sat on the attorney's bench, immediately behind his counsel, Sir John Holker, the Attorney General, and Mr. Poland, Q. C., of whom the latter prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Edward Levy Lawson is a man of medium height, but inclining decidedly to *embonpoint*. He has a light mustache and slight side whiskers. He was dressed in mourning, and is plainly a man of much nicety in his toilet. Mr. Labouchère followed. As he entered the court he threw a glance of great contempt upon his enemy, who parried it with a look of equal disdain. Then Mr. Labouchère dropped into a seat among the reporters, whom he greeted with a pleasant nod. He is a well built man. His jetty beard is tinged with gray and he is almost bald. He is certainly a most inoffensive person in appearance. He bears no mark whatever of the recent encounter. Some little time was lost in preliminaries, during which the spectators jostled each other in their eagerness to see the heroes of the brawl; and then, catching sight of nothing but two quiet and very neatly dressed individuals, almost repented of their curiosity.

PROLOGUE.

At length the Attorney General rose to open the case. Sir John Holker is sure to command immediate attention, no less in Parliament than in the law courts, although his massive build and good natured face give him rather the look of a successful farmer than of one of the shrewdest lawyers at the English Bar. He recounted at some little length the *Daily Telegraph's* policy with respect to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. He did not defend it. It was no duty of his, he said, to stand sponsor for a newspaper's views; but it was necessary to the understanding of the charge that the Court should know from what cause it originally sprang. Sir John then entered on the subject of Mr. Labouchère's long series of attacks, and read the obituary of Lionel Lawson, which had been published in *Truth*, emphasizing the now well known paragraph that "the deceased had started the *Daily Telegraph* with £500 of his own, £500 borrowed and £500 from a trust fund," implying that he had misappropriated money entrusted to him. There was a general laugh in court when the Attorney General read Mr. Labouchère's remark that the late Lionel Lawson was not exactly a mean man, for he would possibly have lent Mr. Labouchère £5, if Mr. Labouchère's life had been at stake, and the ripple of laughter swelled into a roar when he recited Mr. Lionel Lawson's endeavors, as told by Mr. Labouchère, to make Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, the newsdealers, take their copies of the *Telegraph* at their own risk. "I do not deny," said Sir John, "that the article is smart and amusing. But I do say that it is the stab of an enemy disguised as a friend." He regretted that Mr. Edward Lawson had taken the law into his own hands. He related the details of the assault, which the HERALD has circumstantially published. He read Mr. Lawson's reply to Mr. Labouchère's challenge; and then Mr. Labouchère's final letter, on which the complaint was based.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

All this time the audience was in entire sympathy with Mr. Labouchère. They laughed uproariously at certain passages in the articles. They applauded each epithet. Some of them cried "Hear!" "Hear!" when the most abusive adjectives were read. The publication of the offensive letter was first proved, and, after other formalities, Mr. Lawson entered the witness box. He took the Hebrew oath, with his head covered. He denied the truth of Mr. Labouchère's statement with respect to his treatment of Mr. Gladstone. He admitted the assault. Then Mr. Labouchère, who was his own counsel, rose to cross-examine the witness. The two enemies faced each other. Mr. Lawson was stern; Mr. Labouchère cynically smiling. The spectators pricked up their ears. The aged Clerk of the Court nervously examined the points of his quill pens. Sir Richard Carden settled back in his chair, wrapping his mazarin robes about him. And the battle began.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Mr. Lawson's answers were at first sharp and clear, and Mr. Labouchère's questions were put in an ordinary business-like tone. After a while Mr. Labouchère began to badger the witness in his manner of airiest persiflage. Mr. Lawson shuffled his feet, blushed, stammered and grew more and more confused. He contradicted himself more than once. He admitted that he had thought of fighting the duel on the night of the assault. Next day he decided to refuse. Here came into play Mr. Labouchère's strategy. "Did Mr. Lawson," he asked, "or did he not consult the ladies of his family on the subject?" Mr. Lawson hesitatingly admitted that he did. "Did the ladies," Mr. Labouchère continued, "or did they not, advise him to decline the challenge?" Mr. Lawson admitted that they did. "Did Colonel Napier Sturt advise him to accept?" Mr. Lawson admitted that he did. "And you decided," cried Mr. Labouchère, in triumph, "to take the ladies' advice?" The Court re-echoed with derisive laughter. Mr. Lawson was then made to relate the circumstances of the assault in such a manner as to cover himself with humiliation. "Why," asked his cross-examiner, "Why did you bring witnesses to see the assault?" "Because," rejoined Mr. Lawson, momentarily taking heart, "because on former occasions when you were thrashed you took excellent care to give false accounts of the matter." That was Mr. Lawson's turn. The blow staggered Mr. Labouchère for an instant. He lost his temper and continued the cross-examination with warmth. Witness and questioner glared at each other. The audience still greeted each sally of Mr. Labouchère with laughter. Mr. Lawson's bitter replies were received in dead silence. After an hour's skirmishing Sir Robert Carden suggested an adjournment. There was a general bustle in court. The lawyers retired to corners and laughed heartily over the scene that had been enacted. Magistrate and clerk exchanged amused whispers across the desk. Mr. Lawson left, unobserved, by a side door. Mr. Labouchère emerged, smoking a cigarette. He was immediately greeted with loud cheers. He took off his hat and bowed slightly to the crowd, which followed him cheering down King street to the *Truth* office.

MEXICO.

RETURN OF SENOR BENITEZ TO THE CAPITAL—CONGRESS ENGAGED IN ELECTION INTRIGUES.

HAVANA, Oct. 16, 1879.

The steamer City of New York, which arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, brings city of Mexico advices to the 5th inst. Señor Benitez had returned to the capital. There were great demonstrations upon his arrival. The partisans of Señor Benitez are not numerous, but they are active and noisy. Congress, in secret session, accorded parts of the States of Chihuahua, Durango and Cohahuila, including the entire mining district of the Sierra Mojada, to be erected into a federal territory, remaining under the jurisdiction of the federal government until the question of boundaries shall have been definitely settled by the said States. Some of the newspapers allege that this act is unconstitutional, but it appears to be the only remedy to preserve order and prevent conflicts of the local authorities. Congress appears to be altogether engaged in election intrigues, laying aside legitimate legislation. The public peace is uninterrupted. The *Diario Oficial* denies that Mexico is taking measures to renew relations with France. Typhoid fever is raging in Guadalajara. Destructive inundations have occurred in Tabasco, where the loss caused by the destruction of corn, cacao and tobacco crops is estimated at $1,000,000.

THE DOMINION.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S DEPARTURE—MR. PARNELL'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO AMERICA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 16, 1879.

The Governor General will accompany Her Royal Highness Princess Louise as far as Quebec to-morrow, and will return immediately. It is expected that Her Royal Highness will be absent until January next. There is no truth in the report that His Excellency intends shortly to pay a visit to the principal American cities, nor is it true that he intends to visit England.

The Ottawa *Herald*, the Irish Catholic organ at the capital, in speaking to-night of Parnell's contemplated visit to America, says:—"As a visitor, Mr. Parnell should meet with a hearty welcome, but as a political emissary it is otherwise. The land agitation in Ireland has our fullest sympathy, but can any good come from an appeal to the people of this country or this continent on the subject? It is doubtful. We are of the opinion that no benefit will accrue, but that harm may.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL FOR BRIBERY AT HARRISBURG—STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16, 1879.

The attempt to have the trial of the Legislature riot bribery case postponed was successful to-day. Judge Pearson, who had so absolutely insisted that they should be determined the first week of court, beginning November 17, agreed to a continuance of one week. The defence were given more time on the strength of a letter to Judge Pearson, from ex-Attorney General F. Carroll Brewster, one of the principal attorneys employed by them, stating that other engagements would seriously interfere with his appearance for his clients at the time fixed. The general impression is that the counsel for defence expect to save the alleged corruptionists by their repeated postponements. Although Judge Pearson declared to-day that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the trial on the 24th of November, there is an apprehension that still further time will be granted the accused. The Judge first charged with severity against legislative corruption; second, he agreed to a postponement and indicated his desire to have the defendants tried at a special term in October; third, he receded from this position and appointed the third Monday in November for the trial; fourth, he gave the defence another week. These numerous concessions are looked upon with much disfavor by those who want legislative corruption made odious.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 16, 1879.

For some time a spirit of lawlessness has prevailed in the old Molly Maguire region between Pittston Junction and Scranton. The wagon road has been policed, but outrages have been perpetrated in the suburbs, frequent acts of incendiarism occurring.

To-night the gang attacked a passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsbury Railroad. They signalled the engineer to stop, but he, surmising the danger of complying with their signal, let on steam. The response was a volley of shots, riddling the cab, and one ball ploughed through the scalp of the brave engineer. There were about twenty in the attacking party.

HOSTILE SAVAGES.

GENERAL MERRITT ON THE MARCH TO GRAND RIVER—NO SIGNS OF THE INDIANS OR NEWS OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN—DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTATION—COST OF THE WAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 16, 1879.

In response to a despatch sent by the writer to General Crook at Fort Steele, requesting the tenor of his despatches received to-day by courier from General Merritt, the following response is at this moment received by telegraph:—

A letter, dated on the 13th inst., from the White River Agency, written by General Merritt, says that he (General Merritt) has given orders to move next day for Grand River, and that he ultimately expected to bring up at Uncomapahgere Agency. General Merritt adds, however, that a severe storm had set in and that he would have to wait for Colonel Gilbert's command to arrive, which he expected on the following day. General Merritt transmit no news in addition to what he has previously sent.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

There is news in regard to the women and children who were at the agency.

The above despatch from General Crook to your correspondent shows that Merritt, who in his last despatch seemed to await instructions, has taken the bit in his teeth and is determined to go ahead if he can without further instructions added to his general ones. The delay he specifies caused by the storm may enable him to receive the messages sent by the last two couriers from Rawlins, one of whom carried the despatches communicated to General Sherman by Secretary Schurz. Gilbert's six companies of the Seventh infantry, numbering 300 men, were accompanied by three cavalry companies from Rawlins, which may have reached White River before the infantry.

THE WOUNDED.

Payne's and Dodge's commands are reported by William Iles, the rider from Bear River, as having encamped on the muddy creek, about sixty miles from here, when he passed. To-night they expected to reach Soldier Wells, forty-five miles from Rawlins. To-morrow night they aim to reach Lambert's, seventeen miles further this way. They hoped to arrive at Rawlins Saturday.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR INDIANS.

A courier just in from General Merritt's command reports that the troops were at the White River Agency and that they have been scouting throughout the country for fifty miles around without finding a single Indian. It seems evident that the Indians have gone south and split into small bands, going into the various agencies. It looks as though the troops may have an all winter campaign to ferret out those of the savage tribe who brought on the trouble.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

From all accounts that can be gathered General Merritt, if he decides to move southward, must move with pack trains, which would carry enough rations to enable him to make dashes of ten days at a time. He may be able to take wagons further south, but the testimony is against that possibility. That his pack trains, with which he marched to Payne's relief, are in a sorry plight, is proved from the letters of two packers received here.

That a base of supplies must be established at or near the White River Agency is the universal opinion of officers here and those who have been heard from at the front. Merritt will not find a pound to eat except what is sent after him, as the Utes left not a living thing at the agency nor anything edible. They drove off all the cattle and threw all the flour to the winds. In case supplies should not reach the agency there would be nothing left for the troops but mule meat to be eaten to the detriment of their transportation. All hope that affairs will not reach that pinch, but this bitter storm suggests disappointment while it continues.

COST OF THE PRESENT WAR.

That you may judge of the probable cost of the present Ute war I have obtained of Captain Gillis, depot quartermaster at this point, the following estimate of the extra expense of transportation, animals, wagons, teamsters, ammunition and other supplies already incurred. This estimate covers, in the first place, the cost of bringing everybody and everything from the posts where the troops were previously stationed to Rawlins. Next, it covers the cost of sending all forward to White River Agency. The cost of rations is not, of course, embraced in the estimate, as that would be incurred by the troops whether at post or on the march.

Cost of transportation to Rawlins of 1,500 men at $20 each	$30,000
Transportation of 100 cavalry horses at $5 each	5,000
Transportation of 150 wagons at $25 each	3,750
Transportation of 270 pack mules at $5 each	1,375
Transportation of 200 civilian employés at $20 each	4,000
Transportation of 45,000 rations (eight car loads at $100 per car)	800
Transportation of 600,000 pounds of forage (thirty car loads at $100 per car)	3,000
Transportation of baggage, harness, saddles, &c. (thirty carloads at $150 per car)	4,500
Transportation of ammunition, &c., from Rawlins to and at the front here, of 500,000 lbs., of citizens' transportation at six cents a pound	30,000
Transportation of 100 additional employés at fifty dollars apiece, including rations	5,000
Transportation, hire of scouts and guides	3,000
Wear and tear of animals, including cost of replacing the horses lost by Payne and Dodge—800 horses, at $125	100,000
Ammunition expended by Thornburgh's and Payne's commands, 160 rounds per man, at three cents per round, 150 men being engaged	480
Ammunition sent out to supply the total estimated force of 1,500 men	9,000
Total	$189,905

This, in round numbers, $200,000, is a moderate estimate for only one month, since Capt. Gillis received his first orders on October 1. Should the troops be recalled within the month there would be an additional charge of at least $100,000 for their return.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY—RUNNING FIGHT WITH A VOLUNTEER COMPANY—A PERSISTENT WAR INDICATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16, 1879.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says a special despatch to the *Daily Star* from Silver City contains the following:—The Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande Valley and southwest of Fort Cummings for several days past. The people of Colorado have been besieged and fighting since Saturday and appeal for aid. On Sunday a volunteer company of thirty men under Captain C. Crouch went from Messilla and Cruces to their aid. They met one hundred Indians near Colorado, eighteen miles from Slocum's ranch, on the side of the road. After a severe fight the volunteers were compelled to fall back. They had a running fight into Slocum's ranch. The killed in this fight were W. T. Jones, County Clerk of Donohue county, and four Mexicans. On receipt of the news at Messilla two companies of eighty men were raised, commanded by Colonel Rynerson, and were composed of the best men in Messilla Valley. The companies were to join Crouch's command to-day at Slocum's and go to Colorado.

TRAINS CAPTURED.

Two trains were captured yesterday on the west side of Slocum's. In one of them eleven men, one woman and a child were killed, but in the other all hands escaped. Both trains were scattered, and some of the oxen were killed and others left standing in their yokes. The stage from the east arrived this morning, two hours late. The number of people known to have been killed within the past four or five days reaches an aggregate of about forty. The Indian trail, leaving the stage road yesterday, leads toward the Black Range and the vicinity of the Hillsboro mining camp. Major Morrow, of the Ninth cavalry, with a strong scouting party, is thought to be in the vicinity of Colorado. This is the most persistent fighting the Indians have been known to do in this section. The Indians are in large bands, and seem determined to stay in the country and fight and make a general warfare.

APACHES GOING SOUTH TOWARD TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1879.

A despatch from San Antonio, Texas, says:—General Ord, commanding this department, received the following despatch to-day:—

FORT CONCHO, Oct. 15, 1879.

Colonel Hatch, commanding the district of New Mexico, informs me that large bodies of well armed Apaches are going south toward Texas. They are probably renegades from the Indian Territory and Mexico. I have arranged to intercept them and to reinforce and concentrate forces when necessary.

General GRIERSON.

FOUND MURDERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Oct. 16, 1879.

Several weeks ago a man named Clarke mysteriously disappeared from this place, and at the time, owing to local circumstances, his absence contributed to substantiate the general impression of foul play. The supposed murder had been almost lost sight of, when to-day the body of a man was found in the abandoned shaft, No. 15, of the Nottingham mines, near this place, once operated by Charles Parrish & Co. The theory is that he was garroted and thrown down the shaft. A coroner's jury has been impanelled and officers are in possession of warrants for the arrest of the supposed murderer.

GRANT IN OREGON.

WELCOMED BY JUDGE STRONG—THE GENERAL DRAWS A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF AMERICANS AND THE PEOPLES OF THE FAR EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16, 1879.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, says the public reception tendered to General Grant at Cascade last evening was a fitting tribute to the distinguished visitor. The reception was held at Mechanics' Pavilion, and the immense structure was crowded to its fullest capacity. It is estimated that during the evening at least eight thousand people visited the building. At half-past eight o'clock General and Mrs. Grant entered the pavilion, followed by all the members of their party. Advancing to the south gallery, General Grant was met by ex-Senator Corbett, who said:—

GENERAL GRANT—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Judge Strong, who will deliver an address of welcome.

The General smiled, and as he acknowledged the introduction, remarked:—

Well, Senator, I reckon I know Judge Strong very well. We knew each other nearly thirty years ago.

Judge Strong then delivered an address of welcome It was very appropriate and was listened to with almost breathless attention. Judge Strong concluded his address as follows:—

Instructed by my fellow citizens and in their name and behalf I welcome you back to your native land. I welcome you to Oregon. More especially do I welcome you to this fair city of Portland. When you last saw it it was but a small hamlet; now it is the pride of the Northwest. We desire that you and your friends who accompany you may have a safe return to your homes and ever bear with you pleasing memories of your trip to Oregon.

GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH.

General Grant responded:—

JUDGE STRONG, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF PORTLAND, OF OREGON, OF THE NORTHWEST—I am proud of the reception now tendered me and of those which have been tendered at your hands. It is a pleasure to be back again near the place I enjoyed so much twenty-six years ago. I am glad to note the evidences of your prosperity, and I take it as only a beginning of the great improvement in the near future. When I first came here Oregon and Washington were one Territory, small in population, but large in area. Now you have one prosperous State and a Territory which I hope soon to see become a State. You have the soil and the climate to support a population sufficient for many States. In your remarks you have alluded to the struggles of the past. I am glad that they are at an end. It never was a pleasure to me that they had a beginning. The result has left us a nation to be proud of, strong at home and respected abroad. Our reputation has extended beyond the civilized nations. It has penetrated even the less civilized parts of the earth. In my travels I have noticed that foreign nations appear to respect us more than we respect ourselves. I have noticed the grandeur at which we have been estimated by other Powers, and their judgments should give us a higher estimate of our own greatness. They recognize that poverty, as they understand it, is not known with us, and the man of comparative affluence with them is sometimes no better clad or fed than our paupers. Nowhere are there better elements of success than on the Pacific coast. Here those who fought on opposite sides during the war are now peaceably associated together in a country of which they all have the same right to be proud. I thank the people again through you, Judge Strong, for this reception.

At the conclusion of his response General Grant was presented to the citizens. He remained at the pavilion about an hour, during which time thousands came forward and shook hands with the guest. On leaving the pavilion the party proceeded to the Newmarket Theatre.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1879.

President Hayes and family arrived here this evening and attended the wedding of Mr. Eugene Cowles. After the wedding a reception was given the President by Colonel John Hay, at his residence on Euclid avenue. The President leaves here to-morrow for Columbus.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, is at the New York. Governor Henry M. Mathews, of West Virginia, is at the St. James. General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman. Ward H. Lamon, of Washington, and Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, are at the Gilsey. Paymaster M. B. Cushing, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue. Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, and William Hamersley, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort. Professor T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, and Commander James O'Kane, United States Navy, are at the St. Denis.

THE SKIN IS BENEFITED BY OPENING THE pores with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. 25 cents; three cakes, 60 cents.

See that "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," is printed on each packet, without which none is genuine.

An inspiration introduced HAIR REVIVUM to a gray-haired race. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

DO YOU DESIRE A POSITIVE CURE WITHOUT AN OPERATION OF ANY KIND AND NO INCONVENIENCE TO YOUR TIME OR BUSINESS? Yes, you say, but I have tried so many so called cures and found myself getting worse with each new trial until I have come to the conclusion that rupture is incurable. With your experience, which is shared by many thousands besides you, we cannot blame you for reaching such a conclusion, but did you ever consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN? No, but I now have no faith in anybody. You should not give up all hope until you see him. He can surely effect a cure in your case. He has effected complete cures in thousands of cases where the patient had given up all hope and been pronounced incurable. If you are incredulous of the Doctor's skill and ability, he will take pleasure in referring you to prominent men, whose word you cannot doubt. He has thousands of voluntary letters from patients who have been cured by his treatment, among whom are physicians, lawyers, ministers, editors, professors, &c., of the highest standing. Surely you cannot doubt such testimony. The Doctor can now be consulted at his PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 251 Broadway, on Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at his branch office in Boston on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Go see him, get cured, and bless the day you went to him, as thousands of others have already done.

A.—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN; AUTUMN FASHIONS ready; style and texture unsurpassed; popular prices. BURKE, 214 Broadway.

A.—WHY SHOULDN'T THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL be proud when it is considered that the handsomest Hats for gentlemen have been introduced this season by KNOX, "the" Hatter? An answer to this conundrum can be obtained at 212 Broadway or Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN OLD REMEDY.—DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache. All Druggists keep it. Sample bottles free at 162 Broadway, room 12.

A.—RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office, 2 Vesey st. (Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church). No uptown branch.

A.—

FOR BREAKFAST.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
NEW YORK DEPOT, 286 GREENWICH ST.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
A sure cure for constipation and headache.

OUT OF TOWN PEOPLE SHOULD NOT LEAVE the city without trying GREENFIELD'S CARAMELS. 901 Broadway.

P. P. P. P.
PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, the little giant cathartic. Sold by druggists.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES WILL CURE Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Debility.

WIGS, TOUPEES.—HIGHEST AWARD AT PARIS Exposition, 1878. G. RAUCHFUSS, 44 East 12th st., N. Y.

$5 SILK HATS, $3 20 EACH.—LATEST STYLE Derbys, $1 90; worth $3. 15 New Church st. up stairs.

EUROPE.

GENERAL AGENT FOR GERMANY.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services for the purchase and sale of all articles; highest references.
WILHELM JAEGER, Magdeburg.

PARIS.
Mr. and Mrs. F. GERARDIN beg to inform their friends and customers that they have removed from their late residence, No. 40 Rue de Chabrol, to No. 3 Rue Galilee, corner of Avenue du Roi de Rome, Paris, where they will be happy to receive their friends and patrons visiting Paris, or orders from the United States for all kinds of Paris Goods. Particular attention given to orders for ladies' wardrobes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS. THIS WEEK

CASHIER'S SCRAP BOOK. A Portfolio of Bank Anecd