LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Austria and Germany Test Their United Strength.

EGYPT'S COMMISSIONERS THWARTED.

Italian Philanthropists Seeking Peace and Finding None.

BAITING THE MAYOR.

Humbert, Sentenced to Prison, Stands for Parliament.

PARIS AND FLOODED SPAIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 30, 1879.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that the insurrection in Macedonia has completely ceased.

A despatch to the *Times* from Berlin says Herr Von Bennigsen will probably be elected President of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

A despatch from Cabul to the *Times* says the Ameer has finally placed his abdication in the hands of General Roberts. It will probably be accepted.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Daily News* says the *Golos* and *Journal de St. Petersbourg* deny that a division of Russian troops has been sent to Central Asia.

The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says the advance of the Russians on Merv continues without interruption, but very slowly. [To which expedition the correspondent refers is not evident.]

Several Cuban members of the Chamber of Deputies intend to move that immediately after the passage of a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba the Cortes shall proceed to discuss other measures for reforms in Cuba.

A despatch to the *Times* from Bucharest says Minister Kasson is expected there shortly to formally recognize Roumanian independence and establish diplomatic relations between Roumania and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"An article, evidently by M. Gambetta, appears in the *République Française*, which may be regarded as a declaration of war against the Waddington Cabinet."

The *Times'* Paris despatch reports that M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, being asked by some of the electors to support plenary amnesty, said he was entirely opposed thereto, and that the whole Ministry has resolved to oppose it when submitted to the Chambers.

ITALIAN METHODS OF PROMOTING PEACE.

A despatch from Rome to the *Times* says:—"The proceedings of the Congress which met at Naples on the 26th inst. to promote a general disarmament throughout the world terminated with a scene of indescribable confusion, amid hissing, applause and other demonstrations, owing to the opposition of a section who disapproved the object of the Congress. Placards bearing the words, 'Live Trieste! Live Trent! Death to Austria!' were posted on the walls of Naples in the morning, but were torn down by the police."

AID FOR THE MURCIANS.

M. de Lesseps delivered a lecture at Paris on Monday last for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Murcia, Spain, the subject being "The Panama Canal." M. de Lesseps announced that he would start for Panama in the beginning of the month of December. A fête is to be held at the Hippodrome shortly, under the management of Paris newspapers, for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent floods in Murcia, Spain. It is expected that the fête will surpass in entertainments and receipts any previous effort of this kind in Paris.

ASPIRING MONSIEUR HUMBERT.

The radical committee at Vaucluse has offered to M. Humbert, the amnestied communist, the candidature of the arrondissement of Orange for member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the place of M. Joseph Gent, who has been appointed Governor of Martinique. M. Humbert has accepted the candidature.

CARDINAL MANNING'S PROJECTS.

A despatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says:—"Cardinal Manning will leave London for Rome on the 6th of November to endeavor to win the assent of the Vatican to his long cherished scheme, which, by admitting certain changes in the external organization of the Catholic Church in England, will facilitate the return to Catholicism of an important group of English Protestants."

AUSTRIA'S BUDGET.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the Austrian budget has produced a bad impression. The deficit will prove to be nearly double the amount stated. It has transpired that the Finance Minister, unable to cover the deficit by increasing taxes, has had recourse to secret loans.

FRUITS OF THE ALLIANCE.

FAILURE OF THE COMPTROLLERS OF EGYPTIAN FINANCE IN THEIR VIENNESE MISSION—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SILENCE—BEACONSFIELD AND DISSOLUTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 29, 1879.

The Paris *Télégraphe* (evening newspaper) says:—"The mission at Vienna of Messrs. Baring and de Blignières, the recently appointed Comptrollers of Egyptian finances, has failed. The failure may seriously compromise the action of France and England in Egypt. Thus the first result of the recent Austro-German alliance is opposition to the settlement of Egyptian affairs. The resistance of Turkey to a reasonable arrangement of the Greek question is attributable to the same cause." The object of the mission of Messrs. Baring and de Blignières at Vienna was to induce Austria to accept the commission of control in Egypt. Austria insists that the commission's operations must be subordinated to the prior claims of creditors who hold mortgages on the estates surrendered by the Khedive's family to guarantee the recent Rothschild loan. As the Rothschild loan was negotiated with the aid of the French and English governments, Austria's opposition on this point really affects the whole question of European interference in Egypt. This result has already excited lively comment. The attitude of Germany is watched with intense interest. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* explains that the absence of any reference to European politics in the speech of the Emperor William at the opening of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday was due to the fact that foreign affairs are the exclusive concern of the Empire, and their mention would be out of place in a speech from the Prussian throne, and that the reason no reference was made to certain vexed questions of school and church policy would seem to lie in the circumstance that no legislative step in these regions is at present contemplated. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"A dissolution of Parliament is widely talked of, and will be still more discussed until after the issue of the proclamation in reference to Parliament, rendered necessary by the expiration of the present period of its prorogation on Saturday next, the 1st of November."

ACRIMONIOUS ALDERMEN.

CARRYING THE ZULU WAR INTO THE HEART OF THE MANSION HOUSE—THE LORD MAYOR'S OPINIONS OF THE NUDE IN ART.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 29, 1879.

In the Lord Mayor's Court at the Mansion House to-day, at the conclusion of a case wherein a bookseller was summoned for exposing photographs of semi-nude Zulus, the summons having been dismissed, Alderman Nottage, who is a director of the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, which printed the photographs, arose and said:—"On last Thursday, when I was not here"——

The Lord Mayor interrupted him and said:—"I cannot allow you to address the Court." (Cries of "Shame," accompanied by hisses and uproar.)

Alderman Nottage—I insist upon my right as a magistrate to be heard here. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor—Officer, do your duty. (Hisses.)

Alderman Nottage—I repeat I insist upon my right to be heard in reply to observations you made behind my back last Thursday. (Applause and a voice, "Speak to the reporters.")

At this point the Lord Mayor left the court amid loud groans, hisses and cries of "Shame."

Alderman Nottage—The Lord Mayor has been pleased to say that he would scorn to take the profit out of such indecent stuff.

The Lord Mayor (returning) ordered the court to be cleared.

A scene of wild confusion and tumult, with groans and cheers, ensued.

Alderman Nottage—Should you decline to hear me, in spite of the fact that you are supposed to be dispensing justice from that seat, I impeach you in the name of the citizens of London, and charge you with having brought discredit on your office and with having violated the duty which belongs to that ancient chair.

The court was then cleared, amid groans, cheers, hisses, cries of "Shame!" and great uproar and excitement.

MR. JOLY DEFEATED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29, 1879.

A vote was taken in the House of Assembly this evening on Mr. Lynch's amendment, and the Joly government was defeated by a majority of 6.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE LABOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29, 1879.

The following is the petition of British Columbians against the employment of Chinese labor on the Pacific Railway:—

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Premier of the Dominion of Canada:—

SIR—At public meetings held on Vancouver Island and mainland it was resolved to petition the general government to have a clause inserted in government contracts for the construction of railways in British Columbia prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor on such contracts, the government to aid in supplying Canadian labor in preference, which would be beneficial to the country, and for which your petitioners will ever pray.

A WINTRY STORM.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29, 1879.

The *Journal* has a special despatch dated Mount Washington, to-day, saying:—"The severest storm ever known at this time of the year occurred here to-day. The wind at ten A. M. attained a velocity of 132 miles per hour, accompanied by snow, which has been falling for the last twenty-four hours."

A GALE AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29, 1879.

The wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour to-day, and a large fleet of vessels put in here for a harbor. A number of small craft capsized, but no serious accident occurred.

HIGH WIND IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29, 1879.

A severe gale struck the village of Kennebunk Depot to-day, uprooting trees, starting a building belonging to the Eastern Railroad Company, blowing down fences, breaking glass and doing other damage. It blew very severely along the coast.

WIND AND RAIN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29, 1879.

The rain storm and heavy southeast gale which began last night continued until late this morning. At one time it was very severe, and trees and fences in some quarters of the city were greatly injured. The tide was unusually high, and some wharves were submerged, but no serious damage on water has yet been reported. Telegrams from various parts of the Province report the storm very severe, the rain heavy and the tide high. Saw mills on some rivers were idle from want of water power, but now there is plenty. At Lunenburg the storm was severely felt.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle States, warmer south to west winds and clear or fair weather during the day, followed by colder northwest winds and rising barometer by Friday morning.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather and warmer southerly winds, followed during the night by colder northerly winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly cooler, clear or fair weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow in the extreme northern portions.

For New England, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, a slight fall in temperature and continued low barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals will continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section Six, Eastport, Portland and Section Seven.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Boston, Section Eight, Wood's Hole, Newport, New London and New Haven.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	40	49	3:30 P. M.	56	62
6 A. M.	40	51	6 P. M.	50	60
9 A. M.	44	55	9 P. M.	49	56
12 M.	49	60	12 M.	48	51

Average temperature yesterday 55½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47

GENERAL GRANT.

VISIT TO THE SUTRO TUNNEL—THE EX-PRESIDENT IN THE DRESS OF A MINER—PLEASANT EXPERIENCES UNDER GROUND.

SUTRO, Nev., Oct. 29, 1879.

Having delayed his departure from Virginia City until Wednesday for that express purpose, General Grant, accompanied by Governor Kinkead, of Nevada; Colonel James G. Fair, U. S. Grant, Jr., Philip Deidesheimer and some dozen invited guests, to-day visited Sutro Tunnel and safely returned to Virginia City via the Savage mine. The party left Virginia City at six o'clock and were driven in four-in-hand turnouts over a fine mountain road to the town of Sutro, where they arrived at eight o'clock, the General expressing himself as much pleased with the early morning drive. His welcome was emphasized by the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles of the company's workshops and by a heavy discharge of giant powder from the mountain tops overlooking the town. The party were received at the Sutro mansion by Mrs. Adolphe Sutro, Superintendent H. H. Sheldon and officers of the company, and after an examination of the works of the company at the mouth of the tunnel, and the reception of the citizens of the town and vicinity, a sumptuous breakfast was served.

THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

After breakfast preparations were made for the trip through Sutro tunnel, but before starting, and while assembled on the portico of the mansion, much merriment was occasioned by the General's appearance in the costume of a miner. The visitors were now turned over to Superintendent Sheldon and Secretary Young, and under the generalship of Foreman Bluett the mouth of the tunnel was reached. The party were placed aboard the cars, and amid the cheers of the assembled citizens disappeared in the darkness. Quick time was made underground. Shaft No. 1, one mile from the entrance, was reached in eight minutes; shaft No. 2, two miles from the entrance, in seventeen minutes, and the station of the north lateral tunnel in thirty-five minutes. Here the party left the cars and walked to the north header, the better to examine the underground workings and witness the execution of the powerful drilling appliances required in driving a work of this character. The covered boxes which convey the steaming hot water from the Comstock mines were also an object of considerable interest.

COMING TO THE SURFACE.

Returning to the cars the trip was continued to the face of the south lateral tunnel, after which the party were escorted to the 1,640 foot station at the "Savage Incline," where they were given in charge of the officers of the Savage Company, and were hoisted to the surface at Virginia City.

Throughout the entire trip the General evinced great interest in all the details of the underground management and working. He was particularly struck with the immense energy everywhere displayed, and the wonderful tenacity of Adolphe Sutro in successfully accomplishing what he, General Grant, considers one of the greatest works of the age.

THE EX-PRESIDENT MOVING EASTWARD—BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT RENO, NEV.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29, 1879.

A despatch from Carson City, Nev., says General Grant and party passed through on a special train about three o'clock this afternoon bound East. They were met at the depot by a number of citizens, who wished them a safe and pleasant journey home.

A Reno, Nev., despatch says General Grant and party arrived there from Virginia City in a special train at four P. M., and departed east at half-past five. Flags were displayed and the depot and hotel were decorated. General Grant held a reception in the theatre and shook hands with 1,500 persons. A ladies' reception was held by Mrs. Grant in the car.

AN ADDRESS AND REPLY.

There was great enthusiasm. Senator Downing delivered an address of welcome. In reply General Grant said:—

"It affords me great pleasure to see this bright spot in Nevada. I did not expect to see such agricultural land. I know what Nevada has done and is doing to bring about the general prosperity of our country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the greeting you have given me."

The General goes through to Ogden, and will then take the Union Pacific to Omaha.

THE GENERAL TELLS WHY OUR COUNTRY IS HIGHLY ESTEEMED ABROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29, 1879.

After the visit of General Grant and party yesterday to the lower levels of the Bonanza mines at Virginia City the General was escorted to the Hall of the Pacific Coast Pioneers and was made an honorary member. A badge of office and credentials of the society were given him. He was introduced by Dr. Harris. Colonel Robert Taylor delivered the address, to which the General responded as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF PACIFIC COAST PIONEERS—Your President has already said what I feel in appreciation of my reception here. Nothing which I received abroad was such a source of pleasure to me. I do not mean by that to disparage my greeting abroad. It was honest and hearty, and showed the high esteem felt for our country by foreign nations. It would have been quite different a quarter of a century ago. Now we are regarded as the most powerful nation on the earth. We have much which European nations have not—that is, we have a population which as yet does not threaten to crowd any inhabited district or exhaust the productiveness of the soil. We have an extensive soil and immense undeveloped resources to exhaust before our population will become so dense as to make the raising of sufficient to live on a serious problem. In this respect we have great promise for the future. The fact of the matter is, we are more thought of abroad than we think of ourselves. Yet at the same time we think considerably of ourselves, and we are a little conceited over our advantages. (Laughter.) Newspapers and politicians, however, think there are a good many bad people in the world, and that things are on the verge of ruin, but I guess we are all right. (Laughter.) Still we can be improved. If I was not an American I would not dare to talk like this for fear of being mobbed. (Laughter.) I thank you all for this kindly expression of your esteem.

TO VISIT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29, 1879.

Mayor Baxter has received the following despatch in answer to an invitation sent to General Grant:—

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Oct. 28, 1879.

To J. G. BAXTER, Mayor:—

Your kind invitation to visit Louisville received. I do not know when I will be going east of Illinois, but when I visit Indianapolis I will extend my trip to Louisville. U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS' LINGERING SCOURGE.

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER REPORTED—ABSENTEES RETURNING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1879.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health this morning, James Hartwell and Ed. Dubach. Both are at the City Hospital. One death occurred last night, John A. Glass, two miles east of the city. The weather is warmer.

INSPECTING OFFICER DOWN.

Dr. W. B. Winn, inspecting officer of the National Board of Health, is down with fever. He was sent from here to Forrest City, Ark., when the fever appeared at that point, and returned three days ago. He contracted the disease at Forrest City.

A special train left here at noon with a physician and nurse for Harrison Station, Miss., seventy miles south of here, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

The Howards have relieved from duty all but forty-three of their nurses.

Four hundred absentees returned to this city by rail to-night.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CONCORDIA ABATING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 29, 1879.

The fever at Concordia is abating and the epidemic may fairly be pronounced at an end. No new cases have been reported in five days and only one death, that of Henry Clay, colored. Rev. Dr. Pellews and child are dying.

UNJUSTLY CONVICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 29, 1879.

Five months ago George McGoldrich, of Baltimore, was convicted in this county of robbing the husband of the Widow Oliver of $70, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. While returning from Washington, where Mr. Oliver had testified in the Oliver-Cameron case, several pickpockets victimized him. Among them he identified McGoldrich, but facts have been developed since showing that he had been mistaken, and the State Board of Pardons to-day recommended the prisoner to Executive clemency.

A special session of the Board will be held on November 11 to consider the case of Andrew Tracy, who murdered his cousin, Mary Reilly, in McKean county, in a fit of jealousy. Tracy's execution is fixed for December 4.

WRECKAGE ON THE LAKES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29, 1879.

The Canadian government has issued a circular respecting wreckage, which permits American tugs to work in Canadian waters in cases where life or property is in danger, but under no circumstances and in no case to assist in loading cargoes.

THE FRONTIER POLICE.

General Sheridan's Opinion of Recent Indian Troubles.

JUST CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

The Erection of Another Military Post Recommended.

INADEQUATENESS OF THE ARMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29, 1879.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has forwarded to Adjutant General Townsend, at Washington, his annual report of the operations of the army in the Military Division of the Missouri, together with the annual reports of the department commanders, Generals Pope, Crook, Terry, Ord and Hatch. In the report of the Lieutenant General it will be seen that he alludes to the numerous complaints which have been forwarded to the War Department, showing that there has been an insufficiency of food at some of the Indian agencies and that the allowance made is not enough for the wants of the Indians. The impression has been that the Interior Department was abundantly provided with an appropriation to feed the Indians well, and as the complaints have come to the Lieutenant General officially and been forwarded by him the question arises, Who is responsible for this lack of subsistence?

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

In another part of the report the General gives what is undoubtedly the secret of the rising of the Utes:—That they were suspicious that they were to be deprived of their homes by a concentration elsewhere, and that the approach of the troops was to enforce the order for their removal. The following is the report in full:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22, 1879.

Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:—

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the General of the Army, the following report of operations within the limits of my command since October 25, 1878, the date of my last annual report. The organization of the division remains unchanged and consists of the following departments:—

The Department of Dakota, which comprises the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Montana and Dakota, is garrisoned by twenty-one permanent posts and four temporary encampments, commanded by Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry.

The Department of the Platte, consisting of the States of Iowa and Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Utah and a portion of Idaho, garrisoned by seventeen permanent posts, commanded by Brigadier General George Crook.

The Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, the Indian and New Mexican Territories and two posts in Texas, Forts Elliott and Bliss, garrisoned by twenty permanent posts and eight encampments, commanded by Brigadier General John Pope.

The Department of Texas, which embraces the Mexican frontier, garrisoned by thirteen permanent posts and ten encampments, commanded by Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord.

THE FORCE INADEQUATE.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that our forces were too small to properly perform the duties incumbent upon them throughout the vast extent of territory they occupied. The ratio of the force was one man to every seventy-five square miles in the Departments of the Platte, Dakota and the Missouri, and one man to every one hundred and twenty square miles in the Department of Texas, and there has been no change in that respect up to this time. The forces of the division are assigned to the several departments as follows:—

In the Department of Dakota—Officers and men, cavalry, 1,538; infantry, 3,649.

In the Department of the Platte—Cavalry, 1,463; infantry, 1,525.

In the Department of the Missouri—Cavalry, 1,269; infantry, 2,081.

In the Department of Texas—Cavalry, 1,817; infantry, 1,787; artillery, 188.

The number of permanent posts in the division is seventy-one, which, together with twenty-two temporary encampments, gives us an aggregate of ninety-three stations to provide for during the summer. These posts have been garrisoned by eight regiments of cavalry, aggregating 5,098; four companies of artillery, with an aggregate of 188; nineteen regiments of infantry, with an aggregate of 9,042, and 200 Indian scouts, making a grand total of 15,517 officers and men.

A NEW NORTHWESTERN POST RECOMMENDED.

For the details of the various Indian troubles and movements of troops throughout the division I refer you to the accompanying reports of the department commanders. The report of General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, is comprehensive and fully describes the operations in his department, and especially the expedition of Colonel Miles and the beneficial effects arising from it, to which I wish to add a just commendation by saying that Colonel Miles, in the organization of his column and in his soldierly bearing, has given satisfaction to his superiors and inspired confidence in the officers and men under his command. When the buffalo again return south of the northern boundary line they will be followed by the Indians now living north of that line, or at least by their hunting parties, and as these Indians are dependent for their main supplies of animal food upon the buffalo herd it will be exceedingly difficult to establish any international conditions which will prevent such an invasion of our territory. The number of Indians dependent upon these herds for subsistence aggregate many thousands. I therefore concur with General Terry in his recommendations for the establishment of another large military post about midway between Forts Buford and Assinaboine and as near to the northern boundary line as the local conditions will permit, and I recommend that an appropriation of $200,000 be asked for its construction. The rapid progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad will fill up the Northwest with hardy pioneers and emigrants, and the establishment of this new post should take place during the summer of 1880.

THE AFFAIR OF CAMP ROBINSON.

The report of General Crook illustrates the condition of affairs in his department. The reference which he makes to the Camp Robinson prisoners I only wish to supplement with the remark that it is to be regretted that the small number of troops then available did not admit of as large a force at that place at the time of the outbreak as might have by its presence sufficiently intimidated the determined and sanguinary savages who were there confined. It is useless for me to speak about the grievances of these Indians. They belong to a system which has obtained for many years. It is enough for me to say that the "poor Indian" fully sustained his cruel nature by making a breastwork of his women and children in resistance to the orders which sent him back to his agency, where he alleges he was pinched with hunger and his people were dying with fever, arising from certain climatic conditions of the country. In what occurred at Camp Robinson the troops had no responsibility. They had but to obey the orders originating in requests from the Indian Bureau, and the only thing to be regretted is that the occurrence might have been avoided had we had an overwhelming force to meet it, but we had not. It is also to be deplored that the most guilty of the band of Northern Cheyennes, which escaped about the same time, have not been punished. They murdered men, women and children in Kansas and have gone free, and this circumstance will be likely to give encouragement to these and other Indians at some future time to attempt the same thing.

VICTORIA'S OUTBREAK.

In the Department of the Missouri much trouble was occasioned by an invasion of the Indian Territory by squatters, but the prompt action of the President of the United States in giving full authority to the troops to act has resulted in putting a stop for the present to these restless adventurers, and we hope very soon to clear the Territory of another class of desperate characters who for a long period have rendered life and property insecure there. In New Mexico a band of Apaches, under Chief Victoria, broke away from their reservation, to which they had gone reluctantly, and the result has been bloodshed, expense and anxiety. They have killed five soldiers, two scouts and fifteen or sixteen citizens, including one, if not more, families of women and children, but have to some extent been already punished by the troops, who are still in pursuit. The most recent information from New Mexico, though not yet officially confirmed, goes to show that great destruction to life and damage to property have been committed in the Mesilla Valley by these same Indians, although they are constantly and energetically pursued by our troops, their tactics being to attack and plunder some given point, then to scatter like quails and meet again at some distant point previously understood for plunder and again scatter. Therefore it is exceedingly difficult for our troops to overtake and punish them. At present, however, the prospect looks fair that they will soon be overtaken and killed or captured.

THE WAR OF THE UTES.

The recent and unexpected outbreak of the Utes at the White River Agency seems to have been brought about, as far as I can ascertain, by local causes. The Indian agent wished them to engage in farming, and many of them were uncompromisingly hostile to anything in the way of labor, which might assist in making them self-supporting. As soon as a knowledge of the trouble was communicated by the Indian Bureau to the military authorities a force which was deemed more than sufficient by the agent was sent from the nearest post, under command of Major Thornburgh, Fourth Infantry. Before the troops reached the agency the agent, Mr. Meeker, and most of his employés were murdered by the Indians, who then came out and attacked Major Thornburgh's force at a point eighteen miles distant from the agency, killing Major Thornburgh and twelve of his men and wounding forty-two others, officers and men. The ground selected by the Indians was exceedingly favorable to them, and they succeeded in beleaguring the command and holding it until it was relieved by Colonel Merritt's command, which was thrown forward with great rapidity to its rescue. The troops under Colonel Merritt then pushed on to the agency without opposition, where they discovered the dead bodies of the agent and his employés. At present a large column of troops is held at White River Agency, another large column is being organized at Fort Garland, and still another at Animas Valley, pending the action of the Indian Bureau, through its Special Agent, General Adams, and these troops will be held at these points, awaiting the result of General Adams' negotiations with Chief Ouray for the surrender of the murderers.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The report of Brigadier General Ord gives a full and interesting account of the status of affairs in his department for the past year. Nearly all the vexatious conditions which have heretofore existed along the Rio Grande, the boundary line between our country and the Republic of Mexico, have ceased, owing to the active efforts of our own troops and those of the Mexican government, an earnest and generally successful effort having been made upon both sides of the line to capture and destroy all raiding parties. Small parties of Indians occasionally succeed in evading the troops and commit robberies and outrages upon the outlying settlements and mail routes, some of these parties entering Mexico from our side and others coming from that country into this. It has been pretty well established that most of the raids made by our Indians have their origin on the Fort Stanton Indian reservation. I have repeatedly called the attention of the authorities to this fact and to the impossibility of stopping them unless the reservation is placed directly under the control of the military, when I am satisfied we would be able to put an end to them. It will be seen from General Ord's report that the troops in his department have been very active, having marched over forty thousand miles on scouts and in following the trails of raiding parties, and much of the good order which has obtained on the Rio Grande is undoubtedly owing to the energetic movements and general activity of the troops.

NO MORE GREAT INDIAN COMBINATIONS.

There has been no general combination of hostile Indians in this military division during the past year, and I doubt that such combinations can ever again exist. The continuous settlements of the valleys of the Arkansas, the Smoky Hill, the Platte, the Black Hills and the Valley of the Yellowstone, and the construction of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Northern Pacific railroads and their natural connections, following the Indian wars of 1868 and 1876, have thrown too many obstacles in the way for Indian runners to communicate intelligence among the various tribes.

INSUFFICIENCY OF FOOD.

In addition to this the great southern buffalo herds, together with the elk, antelope and deer, upon which they depended to subsist their warriors, are now nearly gone. Therefore, Indian troubles that hereafter occur will be those which arise upon the different Indian reservations or from attempts made to reduce the number and size of these reservations by the concentration of the Indian tribes, and I think I can safely say in the nature of a warning to the government that there is great danger at all the agencies of wild Indians, where a sufficient military force is not present, of scenes occurring similar to those recently enacted at the White River Agency. Many complaints have been forwarded to the War Department through these headquarters since my last report, showing that there has been an insufficiency of food at some of the Indian agencies. I have heretofore reported and desire to reiterate my former statements that at least the beef ration now allowed the Indians is insufficient and I believe this may arise from inadequate appropriations made by Congress for this purpose. It should be borne in mind that the vast country lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, including Colorado and a portion of New Mexico, has been wrested from the Indians, and that the immense herds of game upon which these Indians formerly subsisted have to a great extent disappeared, and that nearly all the country mentioned is now given up to mining interests, cattle ranches and general agriculture, and that the annual market value of the mineral and food supplies of this region aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars. It seems to me that such beneficial results as these should induce Congress to furnish the poor people from whom this country has been taken with sufficient food to enable them to live without suffering the pangs of hunger. It should also be remembered that the Indian possesses a nomadic stomach; and heretofore, simply by the pleasures of the chase, he was enabled to put his family beyond the possibility of a want of food; and one can easily imagine how exasperating it must be to a warrior to find himself limited to a meagre ration of Texas beef, and to see his women and children suffering for food before his eyes.

THE REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

There is one other source of trouble that I desire to allude to, and that is the removal of the Indians from the localities in which they were born and reared. I have never known it to be done without producing trouble. The Indian is deeply attached to his place of birth, and he never abandons it except under compulsion; and when that occurs and his removal is accomplished, it is invariably followed by a homesickness which is so intense that it frequently terminates fatally. I have no doubt that the groundwork of the present Colorado trouble arises from a suspicion on the part of the Indians that they are to be deprived of their homes by a concentration in order to make fewer agencies. It should not be forgotten that there is no established system of government among Indians for the punishment of crime, and the little influence possessed by their chiefs is entirely disregarded whenever in the opinion of the individual Indian his present safety or other interests are threatened, and among communities so loosely governed, composed of men so wild and savage in their nature, we must as a natural sequence expect to be occasionally startled by some most sanguinary outbreaks. There should always be some power to control or punish. We cannot govern highly civilized communities without at least the force of law to guide and even punish, and much less ought we to expect to control wild Indians without a force to compel obedience to such rules as may be wisely established by the proper authorities for their benefit.

GENERAL COMMENDATION.

The supply departments throughout the division have worked well and economically, and the officers in control of this important branch of the servtce are entitled to credit for their services. The department commanders have faithfully performed their duties, and the line and staff have all done well.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, THE PUBLISHER.

The death of John Blackwood, the famous publisher, senior partner of the firm of William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, and editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is announced by cable. He was born at Edinburgh, December 7, 1818. Having been thoroughly grounded in the classics, and having ripened his knowledge by travelling, he returned from a long voyage in Italy, master of many modern languages, to take up the management of the magazine. His father had established it in 1818 and had made it the acknowledged organ of the tory party. In 1834 his elder sons, Alexander and Robert, undertook the management. In 1846 it passed into the hands of their brother John, who held it till the day of his death. Under his direction the magazine has maintained the high position that it had at its inception. Remaining constantly faithful to the conservative party it has become less bitter in its polemics and has striven to reconcile with its old brilliancy a greater breadth of criticism. It may fairly be said to have changed the whole character of the periodical press in Great Britain. It was the first to inaugurate the continuous form of novel which afterward gave birth to the French *feuilleton*. Of course, much of its old reputation was due to Professor Wilson, the poet, critic and philosopher. Its earliest contributors were Sir Archibald Alison, the historian; Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law; Galt, the painter of Scottish life; Dr. Moir, De Quincey, Mrs. Hemans and Robert Southey. The next batch of contributors includes the names of Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year;" Bulwer Lytton, who wrote his three best novels for *Blackwood*; Professor Aytoun, of Bon Gaultier fame; Michael Scott, Professor Hardman, author of "The Chemistry of Common Life," and James White, author of "Sir Frizzle Pumpkin" and "Nights at Mess." Then among the moderns come Colonel Hamley, author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood;" Colonel George Chesney, author of the "Battle of Dorking;" Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist, and Lawrence Oliphant, who is now contributing his letters from Syria, and to whom the "MacChilicuddy Papers" are generally ascribed. And not the least of John Blackwood's title to fame is this:—That if he was not actually great himself, he was at least the cause of greatness in others.

ISAAC N. MORRIS.

Isaac N. Morris, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, died yesterday, at his residence in the city of Quincy, at the age of sixty-seven. He was the fourth son of Thomas Morris and a brother of Jonathan D. Morris, who was also a Representative in Congress, but from the State of Ohio, serving from 1849 to 1851. Isaac was born in Ohio on the 22d of January, 1812. After a course of legal study he was admitted to the Bar in 1835, and in 1836 emigrated to Illinois, settling at Quincy, where he continued to reside until his death. He was appointed to the office of Secretary of State for Illinois in 1840, but declined to serve. The next year he became president of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company and in 1846 was elected to the State Legislature from Adams county. He had identified himself with the interests of the democratic party and in 1856 he was elected by it a Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was also elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress. During his term he was a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals. In 1869 he was appointed a commissioner for the Pacific Railroad. Recently he had been but little heard of in public life, his health having failed him during some years.

BENEDICT PRALTO, JOURNALIST.

Benedict Pralto, founder, editor and proprietor of the New Jersey *Frei Zeitung*, the leading German paper of New Jersey, died yesterday morning at his residence, on High street, Newark, after a long illness. Mr. Pralto was born in the village of Gratn, in the Tyrol, in 1827. He was educated at the Universities of Innsbruck, Grez and Vienna. He took part in the insurrectionary movement of 1848, and was a political prisoner at Salzburg. He emigrated to this country in 1857 and settled in Newark. He founded the *Zeitung* and built it up into a valuable property. He dies deeply regretted, but leaving his family in very good circumstances.

ISAAC PAUL.

Isaac Paul, one of the oldest and most respected retired merchants of Harrisonburg, Va., formerly and for many years in the commission trade at Winchester, Va., and well known in commercial circles in Baltimore and Alexandria, died in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, after a long illness with dropsy of the chest.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD." Use Roebuck's celebrated WOOD AND RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. S. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Fulton st.

A.—ESPENCHEID, LEADER AND INTRODUCER of fashion for gentlemen's HATS. 118 Nassau st.

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.—ALL NERVOUS, EXHAUSTING AND PAINful diseases are quickly cured by PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Books, with particulars, free. PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 1,161 or 265 Broadway, N. Y.

A NOTABLE FEATURE OF SOCIAL LIFE THIS fall is the unusual number of weddings that have taken place and that are announced for early consummation. It is also observable that the grooms and their attendants are uniformly adorned by the fall style KNOX HAT, from 212 Broadway and under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—A.—BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES at low prices. Gentlemen's fine French calf and kid DRESS GAITERS and OXFORD TIES, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5. Ladies' fine BUTTON BOOTS, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5. at BROOKS', 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.—BROOKS' PATENT CORK SOLE BOOTS and SHOES; recommended by all physicians. BROOKS, 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN; AUTUMN FASHI