

TELEGRAMS!

UNITED STATES.

AGUSTA, Me., Dec. 17.—Full details of count made by the Governor and Council show the following results: In the Senate Fusionists are given 20 members; Republicans, 11. In the House, the Fusionists have and the Republicans 61. Five cities with Republican representatives, Portland, Lewiston, Rockland and Saco, are about representation. The House will be 12 members short at its organization. The actual result of election according to official returns before changed by the pencil was as follows: Senate, Republican, 20; Fusionists, 12. House, Republican, 60; Fusionists, 61. Not change in Senate, 16; in House, 46. By the election returns the Republicans had a majority of 36 on joint ballot, counted by the Governor and Council. The Fusionists have a majority of 26 on joint ballot. The Republicans claim that the returns and changes where wholly on technical grounds. The certificates to Senators and Representatives were sent out by mail day. The canvass for county officers is out completed. A committee of the Council is engaged in preparing a statement to justify the count.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Christian F. French, shipping merchant who recently died, leaves \$1,000 Danish crowns to his brother Emil and \$25,000 to his sister Caroline. He also testifies that his body be taken to Milan, Italy, be cremated and the ashes be buried at Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Farley day introduced a bill providing for the creation of a Southern Judicial District in California to consist of the counties of San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. The Southern District Court thus provided for is to have in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of a United States district court, the jurisdiction in all cases except appeals and writs of error, which are cognizable in federal circuit courts. Regular terms are to be held at Los Angeles in February, May, September and December. The appointment duties and compensation of the various officers of this court are to be in accordance with existing general law except that the judge's salary is fixed at \$4,500 per annum. The bill in conclusion provides that cases now pending in the district court courts of California relating to matters within the jurisdiction of this new court, may be transferred to it by consent of the parties or for good cause shown. The bill is supported by a petition signed by members of the Bar in all six of the counties named, also by their district and county judges. The petition sets forth that large portions of these counties are situated at a distance of 500 miles from the present federal court; that they contain a great many Mexican grants embracing many hundred thousand acres of land, now being generally divided up and sold to farmers; that the papers relative to the titles for all these grants are in San Francisco and difficult of access, and their examination is attended with great expense; that revenue business relating to licenses and foreclosures from said counties is transacted at San Francisco and the expense citizens are put to in travelling 400 miles to attend a session of the Grand Jury. There is a great denial of justice in many instances that only the wealthy can maintain or defend a suit; that the insurance companies paying business in said counties are mostly foreign or corporations of other States, and all trials for insurance in the local courts are transferred to the federal court, distant 400 miles, and that the delay and expense attending such trials are so great that the insured are forced to settle with such companies on such terms as they may dictate, and that the expense, loss and injury to the citizens in said counties and to the United States in costs of mileage for witnesses and the service of process is annually greater than the cost of maintaining a United States court in said district. The bill and accompanying petition were referred to the committee on Judiciary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The court of inquiry appointed for the purpose of inquiring into Lieutenant-Colonel Warren's conduct as Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April, 1865, and into the operations of his command on that day and the day previous, so far as they related to his (Warren's) conduct, or to the imputations or accusations against him, has adjourned in obedience to instructions from the War Department, until January 5th.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent called upon Secretary Sherman this evening and found him as unconcerned with regard to the proceedings of the National Committee as if his own name had never been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Presidency. In reply to an inquiry as to the political significance of the election of Senator Cameron to the chairmanship, the Secretary said in his opinion it had none whatever. The Senator he said had been chosen by a small majority, and the selection was eminently a wise one, and he thought his majority would have been larger if it had not been given out that Cameron was a Grant man, and sought the position on that basis alone. "The fact is," the Secretary said, "that the Senator had doubtless been chosen because he was known to be a man of character and energy, and he is," continued the Secretary, "a friend of Grant's, and a friend of Blaine's. I know he is my friend. I really don't know which side they placed me on, but I favored Cameron's selection because I knew him to be a man of action and sagacity."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The committee of legislators to whom was referred the alleged over issue of State bonds, after a session since last June, have completed their labors and prepared a report which is to-day given to the Governor. They have thoroughly investigated the matter and traced each bond to its holder. The committee found that seventy-two thousand dollars of bonds deposited in the Girard bank were paid into by Henry S. McGraw, State Treasurer. The report says: "The settlement of Henry S. McGraw is a satisfactory explanation of the whole question, and had it been placed on the minutes of the sinking fund commission there would have been no difficulty with respect to the Board and all outstanding bonds would have been redeemed."

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Pinkerton's detectives yesterday arrested Thomas Wall, an employe of the Southern Express Company, at New Orleans, where, in 1898, he stole a package containing \$10,000. At the time Wall was traced to Texas, and since then until a few weeks ago he has been lost sight of. He says he has been in Texas, Boston, New York, San Francisco and Chicago since his theft. He has been taken to New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—General Grant had an interview to-day with Admiral A. S. Meyer on the Nicaragua canal project. Nothing definite was said. General Grant's views were learned, but the remarks made by Admiral Meyer to personal friends are construed into

a belief on his part that General Grant will accept the Presidency of the Inter-oceanic canal company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The census committee of the House has agreed to recommend an increase of the compensation of enumerators in sparsely populated territories two dollars per diem. Several bills before the committee were discussed to-day, and General Walker was heard upon all points.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Fowler Brothers discharged two thousand hands in their packing house at the stockyards because they insisted that no non-union men should work with them. Other houses are running very few hands and the whole number of workmen now idle is estimated at from five to eight thousand.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The negro exodus from Texas to Kansas continues. A considerable number of colored people pass through Dallas daily, bound to that State. On the other hand quite a number have returned, stating that they have been deceived about Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, answering a telegram from the editor of the Chicago Daily News, telegraphs from Augusta to-day, a long defense of the action of the Maine Returning Board: The apparent Republican victory for members of the Legislature was obtained by wholesale and systematic bribery, ballot-boxing, and fraud. There was a popular majority for Governor, in opposition to the Republicans in many districts giving a fusion majority. The Republicans succeeded in getting a majority for members of the Legislature by trickery and other fraudulent measures. The Governor and council have not based their action on these frauds, in any instance, not having jurisdiction, but they have strictly followed the constitution and thrown out such returns as were fatally defective, whether Republican or Democratic. In some counties more Democratic than Republican returns have been rejected. The Republicans have been in the habit for years of secretly returning defective Republican returns to town officers for correction, but took advantage of defects in Democratic returns. During twenty-three years of Republican rule they have never lost an officer by reason of such frauds, while the Democrats have lost more or less nearly every year. This has served to make the Democratic town officers more careful and Republican officers more careless. The present Governor and council have held the Republicans to the strict letter of the constitution and laws, which results in an anti-Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. They have in no case travelled outside of precedents established by the Republicans themselves, and in most cases their action was based upon opinions given by judges of the Supreme Court. For instance, a judge gave an opinion in 1875, that the Governor and council could not count the votes returned for Win. H. Smith and W. H. Smith for the same office, as having been given for the same person. Applying this rule this year changes the result in a large number of districts. The returns from the City of Portland were fatally defective in not complying with the constitution in giving names of the persons voted for with the number of votes against each name. One hundred and forty votes were returned as scattering, thus changing the result on three Senators, which leaves five vacancies in the House. In Lewiston, Saco, Bath and Rockland returns were signed by a minority only of aldermen. The law requires the whole number of ballots to be given in the returns, and there are abundant Republican precedents for registering them when they fail in that respect; so, too, where there is a material difference between the whole number of ballots and votes stated. Several changes have resulted from these defects. In all doubtful cases the Governor and council have consulted eminent counsel before coming to a conclusion, and in every instance the action of the board has been uniform, with one exception only. In that instance the question at issue did not affect the character of the result.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee has authorized Chairman Cameron to issue a call for the next National Convention, and to attach the names of the members of the Executive Committee thereto. Senator Cameron left this morning for New York.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 18.—Jacob Boyer was killed and Peter Steinhauer and George Race were injured by a fall of top-coal in a mine here to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The play at the Park Theatre was interrupted about nine o'clock this evening by an alarm of fire. The Treasurer of the theatre was leaving the box office in the vestibule, when his attention was called to a cloud of smoke rising from the stairs leading from the vestibule to the theatre which were in flames. Means were at once taken to prevent a panic in the audience. There were three exits from the theatre, to which the doors were thrown open and police officers called in and asked to guard the Broadway entrance. It was with great excitement, as information that the building was on fire reached the ears of persons in the rear of the house and spread through the audience like lightning. A police officer stepped to the inside door and informed the audience that there was a fire in the vestibule, and advised every one to leave the building quietly by the two doors on 22d street. This quieted the alarm and the people dispersed without accident. The flames originated from the packing about one of the pipes attached to the heater. The damage was slight.

REDDINGTON, Pa., Dec. 18.—A train on the Lehigh Valley road to-day struck and instantly killed Mrs. Kramer and Miss Young who were crossing the track.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—A fire in Bismarck, Dakota, this morning started in a restaurant on Main street and burned twelve stores and buildings adjoining the Sheridan house. The Sheridan house was saved with difficulty. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, small.

A large meeting in the Opera House to-night raised resolutions expressing sympathy with the suffering people of Ireland and took measures to start a subscription.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Virginia, Nevada, says the Bank of Virginia has suspended. Cause: carrying too much mining stocks which have fallen greatly during the last month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Schurz has assigned the 26th inst. as the day on which he will hear arguments on the question of the correctness of Commissioner Williams' decision concerning the boundaries of the President's reservation. It is expected that his decision will be rendered within two or three weeks following.

General Geo. E. McClellan was on the floor of the Senate to-day and conversed for some time with Wade Hampton and various other Senators. He is warmly advocating the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After Hill's remarks on the negro exodus, Conkling asked how the negroes of Georgia got so much property. Hill replied "By work, of course; under a Democratic government." Conkling was gratified at that because he could not work often here that the negroes could not work except under masters. Hill said there was a large class of workers making all this trouble. He had doubtless the capacity of the colored man, but was glad to record that he had been agreeably surprised in his success; that half of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

Senator Garland said that all the negroes

who had left Arkansas had gone back, except one who died while trying to get back.

After a spirited debate McPherson moved for an executive session. Rejected; yeas, 13; nays, 13.

Senator Ingalls said he was not greatly in sympathy with the exodus, and if it extended it would be disastrous to those moving and those among whom they settled. He had conversed with a number of negroes, and every one said his sole reason for leaving the South was a desire for political freedom and fair wages for work. One of these negroes came from Georgia, and to some extent corroborated Senator Hill's statement about their educational advantages.

Senator Voorhees said if it were true as alleged that their movement was caused by unjust political treatment of the negroes, it was well to learn the fact. If it resulted from designing men it was also well to know it. Indiana was open to all legitimate settlers, but did not desire to be colonized through the operation of emigration agencies any more than California wished to be colonized by the Chinese. Indiana was quite fully populated; there was no land to give away, and the negroes were being deceived. He thought Windom's amendment was premature.

Senator Windom defended his amendment, and thought that there was a portion of the Indian Territory that could be set apart for the blacks, and that would be a practical solution of the matter.

By Cooke: a bill for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report the losses sustained by citizens from Indian depredations.

By Logan: (by request) to declare legal the effect of the permits granted by the President of the United States to purchase the products of the insurrectionary States.

Senator Pendleton, from the Indian Commission, reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment at 4 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Steele, of the committee on Agriculture, reported the bill originally introduced by Sapp, of Iowa, to encourage inter-State immigration and authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to collect and publish all the facts which may be of value to immigrants. The report which accompanied the bill was an amusing document. It held it would require nearly 1,000 years for the present Commissioner to obtain and publish all the facts, the cost of which publication would exceed one thousand billion dollars, and though it would be officially reliable, it would be of little importance to the present generation, but if by the grave dispensation of Divine Providence the Commissioner should take an admiring view of the standing of his report he must be excused. If he exclaimed in the exuberance of his pride—"What's this?" queried the reading clerk. "Etegi monumentum ere perennis regale stupa pyramidum altius?" read Steele in a loud tone of voice as he ascended the Clerk's desk. (Loud laughter.) The bill and adverse report was referred to committee of the Whole.

Mr. LeFevre, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution instructing the Commissioner to take into consideration such measures as may tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country; to investigate the system and working of the Department of Agriculture and to report necessary legislation for the promotion and protection of that industry, with power to send for persons and papers and with an appropriation of \$4,000 to defray expenses. Mr. Willis submitted an amendment looking to the consolidation or total abolition of the public grounds and conservatories in Washington. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Scales, from the committee of Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement elsewhere, with an amendment requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of their reservation and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-fourths of all the adult male Indians who have not felt their treaty rights and unless confirmed by Congress. He asked for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Conger rose to point of order and said that he must receive his first consideration in Committee of the Whole, and declined to withdraw the point, declaring that the bill was absurd on its face, and that Congress could not by special act confer the treaty-making power of the nation on an officer not recognized by the Constitution or law as having any authority to make treaties, and that Congress had nothing further to do with the confirmation of the treaty.

Mr. Springer appealed to the House to act on the question to-day, and said the gentlemen who lived in the eastern part of the country had no idea of the anxiety and distress to which the people of the West are subjected on account of Indian hostilities, and therefore every measure tending to a peaceable settlement of the Indian tribes should have immediate consideration.

Conger—Let the majority of the House provide an army to protect the frontier settlements. Bring in a bill for that purpose and we can pass it to-day.

Springer—The army is ample now. The point of order being insisted on, the bill was referred to the committee of the Whole.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A Utica special gives an interview with Seymour. The reporter asked him if he would accept the Democratic nomination for President, if such a course seemed necessary for the party's success. He said: "As for myself, I don't think there is a general disposition to nominate me, nor do I think it wise to do so, for many reasons. I should not be a strong candidate, and what I have said to numerous invitations to make addresses on political or other subjects would of itself be a very good reason why I should not be elected even if nominated. While my name was spoken of, I don't consider it anything more than one of the speculations of the day in a time of political uncertainty. In the face of what I have said it is absurd to suppose I shall be nominated. I have no idea that I shall be nominated by any convention for President. I should be guilty of self-complicity, which would be ridiculous if I thought a great party was anxious to make me a candidate against my wishes. Even in that impossible event I should do my friend a very great wrong if I should go on a ticket with the knowledge that I was the wrong man in the position."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A large mass meeting was held at Union Hall last night in aid of the cause of the Irish. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to make collections to be forwarded to Farnell and asking him to visit San Francisco.

BELLINGHAM, Dec. 19.—In the Lower House of the Diet to-day Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance acknowledged that the distress caused by the famine in Upper Silesia during the past month had increased and was intensified by typhoid fever. After the holiday recess he said the government intended to demand a vote of credit for the relief of the destitute of the province. It was the duty of the government, he said, not only to relieve the distress but to prevent its recurrence by improving communications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following appointments were made on the committees to-day: Pacheco on Private Land Claims and Public Expenditures; Page on Education and Labor and Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Belford was also appointed on the committee of Mines and Mining.

AGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19.—The indignation meeting to-night was attended by an immense crowd of delegates from various parts of the State. Gradie Hall, where the meeting was held, could not accommodate the multitude. Ex-Governor Conner presented a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing the action of Governor and Council, and Senator Blaine then made an address reviewing the situation in detail which was received with great enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The outgoing trains to-day were well filled with departing members and by to-morrow morning two-thirds of both Houses will have left Washington to spend the Christmas holidays at their homes.

Senator Farley has got to go to New York city to join his family. Governor Pacheco goes to-morrow for the same purpose. Senator Booth left for New York to-night, with the intention of remaining in that city during most of the holiday recess, although he will return here for New Year's day. Representative Page will also go to New York to-morrow for a visit of a week or two. Congressmen Davis and Berry will probably remain here throughout the recess.

Speaker Randall to-day allotted places on the House committees to California representatives as follows: Horace Davis is made a member of the committee of Coinage, Weights & Measures. Speaker Randall says the membership of the Committee on Commerce will be increased to sixteen representatives soon after the holiday recess and that he intends then to place Page on that committee in fulfillment of his promise last session that California should be represented upon it. The appointment of Berry, of California, and Belford, of Colorado, upon the Mining committee to-day gives the committee what it is strange to say it has not heretofore had during the present Congress, viz: the benefit of membership from States which produce gold and silver in any appreciable quantities. Its other members are, Stevenson, of Illinois, chairman; Acklin, of Louisiana; Arnfield, of North Carolina; Warren, of Ohio; Waddell, of Missouri; Klotz, of Pennsylvania; Robeson, of New Jersey; Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Winner, of Maryland; Ernstine, of New York, and Thompson, of Iowa; besides Delegate Campbell, of Arizona, who participates in its deliberations but of course has no vote.

The nomination of John H. Willis to be Postmaster for Auburn, California, was sent to the Senate a few days ago and the strength of recommendations from leading citizens of Auburn coupled with representations from the same persons that J. H. Wells, the present Postmaster, should be removed upon grounds of intemperance and incapacity. Yesterday, however, Page and Senator Booth received a telegram bearing twelve signatures of prominent citizens of Auburn, and equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, saying that the nomination was a surprise to those people and that they are satisfied with their present Postmaster. Page thereupon requested the Senate Post-Office committee to postpone action upon this nomination until after the holidays, and thus give both sides full opportunity to be heard.

Page says if it be true that the present incumbent is both competent and temperate, and gives satisfaction to the people, he understands it is not to be removed; but, if the reverse is true he certainly ought not to remain in office.

Senator Hamlin has introduced a bill for the relief of the children of the late Gen. J. H. Carleton, well known on the Pacific coast, which proposes to pay them \$700 for the value of certain property destroyed in New Mexico, by the order of Gen. Canby, during the early part of the war of the rebellion.

Delegate Atoc has introduced in the House of Representatives a duplicate of a bill recently described in these dispatches, which was introduced by Edmunds in the Senate providing for the adjudication of all unsettled private land claims in Colorado, Nevada and the Territories acquired from Mexico.

The House has passed Delegate Maginnis' bill to create a new land district consisting of all that portion of Montana east of the 27th range east of the principal meridian, with the land office at Miles City.

Delegate Brents has introduced a bill for the creation of a northwestern land district in Washington Territory, with the land office at Port Townsend.

Judge Morrison, Chief Justice elect of the California Supreme Court, left for the Pacific coast to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A special to the Telegram from Petersburg, Virginia, says the negro Frank Baker was hanged to-day at Sussex Court House for the murder of Henrietta Sams and her infant child, near Stony Point Station on the night of August 1st. Only the sheriffs and assistants, doctors and representatives of the press were present at the execution.

Baker passed an uneasy night but was perfectly calm this morning when told to prepare for the scaffold. When the noose was placed around his neck he trembled a little, but recovering himself muttered a few words of prayer. His limbs moved convulsively for a minute after the drop fell. In about ten minutes the doctors pronounced him dead. His crime was an extremely brutal one. He attacked his victim at her home and almost chopped her head off with an axe. The child he buried alive. The colored people of this district were greatly incensed against the prisoner and for a long time there was talk of lynching him.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Further steps are taken to suppress immoral and indecent shows, the Council having to-day passed an ordinance for that purpose. The ordinance looking to the restriction of the beer and wine houses was passed also, to the discouragement of the confidence men.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19.—Pleurisy-pneumonia having broken out among the cattle at Haverhill, this State, Governor Head called a meeting of the Council and appointed a commission to act at once as they deem necessary to arrest the spread of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—A number of prominent Republicans have formed themselves into a body corporate to be known as the New Orleans Ledger Publishing Co. The object of the association is to publish a Republican newspaper in this city. The first number will be issued January third. Ex-Governor Michael Hall, was elected President of the board of directors.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—Hon. R. E. Little, a prominent lawyer and politician and ex-member of the Legislature, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, James H. Arnold. Little received four shots and died in a few minutes. The men quarreled over land held jointly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following extract from the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, is published for all concerned: "In my opinion a post-trader at Fort Custer in the Indian country, has no right to maintain a traffic with the Indians unless he be properly licensed for such trade. A post-trader can be authorized only for military forces, or where needed for the accommodation of emigrants, freighters and other citizens. I know no authority which permits the military authorities to allow a trader at such establishments with Indians."

DENVER, Dec. 19.—A special to the Tribune from Los Pinos dated 18th, says that the commission, now consisting of General Hatch and Lieutenant Valears, is patiently awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. Nothing has been heard from Ouray since his departure for the camp of the White River Utes on the 15th instant. He felt confident of his ability to secure the prisoners and return to the agency by the 21st instant. There is a strong war feeling existing among both the Uncompaghe and White River Utes, which may yet prevent the surrender of the parties demanded. The reported conversation between a New York World reporter and Gen. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, in which he says that if he had been there he would have taken the Indians prisoners without waiting any longer, is decidedly amusing. When the situation of affairs at the time alluded to is taken into consideration, a question arises which perhaps the distinguished officer can answer. There were seventeen white men in the commission and escort, in a log building and twenty-five armed Indians, and the building surrounded by over two hundred more. By what military strategem would Gen. McCook have surrounded the Indians and taken twelve of their number prisoners?

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The trouble at the stock yards remains *status quo*. There are 5,000 men idle, but 3,000 are at work in the various packing houses where none but members of the union are employed. The whole affair is probably merely a movement of the packers to depress the price of logs and enhance the price of provisions.

Deniz Kearney passed through here this afternoon en route to Boston. He talked volubly to reporters but advanced little news. He said he was a little down on reporters since one in San Francisco had not hesitated to perjure himself. He didn't know when the workingmen would hold their national convention. That would be settled at a conference in Washington January 8th. The workingmen wanted to get a man whom the Democrats would support. Their choice was Thurman, and he thought he would carry the country if supported by both the workingmen and Democrats. Thurman was an honest man, that was shown by his action in the national bank matter.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 19.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Canada Pacific, near Portage, killed four men and wounded three. The killed are J. C. Logan, foreman, Jno. Frasier, Patrick Mallard and — Page. One of the men holding the can of nitro-glycerine slipped, occasioning the explosion.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 19.—The trial of Jno. D. Simpson, editor of the Evening Star, for killing William Howard, late city collector, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 19.—It is stated that Charles E. Barker, manager of the elevator here, has decamped, leaving his creditors \$80,000 short.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Several prominent gentlemen and capitalists will leave this city in the steamer Colon for Aspinwall, on Monday next, for the purpose of taking part in a reception to M. De Lesseps, at Panama. In the party are Nathan Appleton, Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad, Col. Totten, Gen. Miller and others. Gen. Miller represents the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—During the temporary absence, this morning, of Frederick H. Werner, of Long Island City, his hired man, Max Heese, entered the house, and approaching Mrs. Warner, told her he would murder her if she would not give up the keys of the bureau. She refused and he then knocked her down. He then sprang upon her, and drawing a large double knife plunged it into her throat. He then took from her pocket her keys and ransacked the house. A quantity of wearing apparel and \$230 in cash were plundered. The police of this city and Brooklyn are looking for Heese.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Wm. McKee, senior proprietor of the Globe-Democrat, died very suddenly of heart disease, about one o'clock this morning; aged 61.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows: "General Roberts has 7,000 effective troops who have been withdrawn into the Sherpur cantonment with the slight losses already reported. The enemy must suffer very severely if they make any attempt upon Sherpur. I consider General Roberts' position perfectly safe. He contemplates resuming the offensive as soon as he is settled in Sherpur, but as he says there is nothing to be gained in capturing the difficult distant hills whilst the enemy will shortly disperse for food, but meanwhile our evacuation of Cabul will encourage them and probably cause them to keep together longer than they otherwise would, and tend to raise the tribes upon our lines of communication. The Governor of Jellalabad has fled from his post, but has been satisfactorily replaced. A letter from Afghan Sirdars has been intercepted detailing arrangements for an attack on Cabul, and inciting the Kuganias to rise. Letters have been sent to Henawaris, Mahmuds and Afriedis. Gen. Gough reports from Jangdalk that all the tribes in his front have risen, and that his further advance is consequently impracticable without reinforcements. General Bright is sending what reinforcements he can but does not like to weaken the Kleeber lines. One and a half regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery have left Peshawar for the front. A reserve division, composed of a British and a native cavalry regiment, three British and seven infantry regiments and three batteries of artillery forming at Peshawar. If they can make no impression on General Roberts at Cabul a strong force will be pushed up to reopen the line of communication."

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A Times dispatch from Calcutta says a conflict has occurred near Herat between Herat and Cabul troops. It is uncertain which party were victorious, but Ayoub Khan has been imprisoned by the Cabulis who hold the citadel under the leadership of How, an adventurer, who has been proclaimed Governor in Ayoub Khan's place. A telegraph dispatch from Bombay announces that the Afghans hold Bala, Bissar and the city of Cabul.

LIMERICK, Dec. 17.—The evicted tenant, who struck down Lord Fermoy in the Limerick county Club House Saturday last, has been sentenced to five years penal servitude. The sentence caused much sensation in the court.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Civil and Military Gazette states that General Roberts was warned by the native chiefs that the tribes were meeting and that the inhabitants of Cabul were disaffected and were holding frequent communication with the Afghan troops and hill tribes.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.—General Bright reports that the hill tribes attacked General Gough on the 16th inst. General Bright is sending forward reinforcements. General Baker telegraphed from Cabul on the 15th inst. that his troops are in excellent spirits.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Yakob Khan's buried treasure which was recently recovered at Cabul, was all in Russian gold. Some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniforms.

A letter to the Colonial Gazette from St. Petersburg asserts that the reason the police have so little success in discovering the Nihilists is that the evil is hidden where the police do not venture to look. The conspirators are to be found in the drawing rooms of the rich and noble, and a police in the employ of a court within whose very circles those people carry on their games is powerless against Nihilists.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Dec. 19.—Three steamers can be seen from six to ten miles south of this place, frozen in. Two of them are Northern Transportation boats which left the river yesterday bound east.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—After a cabinet council to-day the authorities of the war office held a meeting lasting several hours for the purpose of considering the advisability of sending reinforcements to Afghanistan.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—To-morrow the Canada Gazette will contain a notice of application for the incorporation of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company with power to build a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay and run a line of ocean steamers in connection therewith.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Bombay says: "It was reported on Thursday that Gen. York would probably retire upon Feizer, three miles west of the Surkar river, but it is now believed he will remain at Jagdulluk, and shortly clear away the belligerent bands in his front.

Contrary to expectation, the tribes below Jellalabad continue quiet. Had Gen. Bright advanced with his whole force, doubtless the Mahmuds and Afriedis tribes would have risen. But the system of forwarding troops from Jellalabad only as reinforcements arrived from Peshawar, affords them no opening. Great efforts are making for speedy concentration at Peshawar. Many native princes have tendered their assistance. Gen. Roberts' statements of his ability to hold his position and take the offensive on a favorable opportunity have been so positive that the anxiety at first felt on behalf of the garrison in the Sherpur cantonments is much abated. An official dispatch from General Bright, dated December 18, informed the Viceroy of India that if Gen. Gough was unable to force his way to Cabul with his brigade, he (Bright), proposed as soon as arrangements could be made to hold the posts from India to Guadamuk, and advance on Cabul with his division, numbering 8,000 men. A telegram from Belzerau dated to-day, says: "There is no serious fighting; all is well."

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Russian press is very violent in its criticisms on Afghanistan. The St. Petersburg Gazette says: "We must candidly confess that Russia would not break her heart in the probable event of General Roberts' column sharing the fate of the Cavagnari embassy.

BELIN, Dec. 20.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg represents that several officers of the engineers have been arrested charged with complicity in the recent Nihilist attempt on the Czar's life at Moscow. His winter palace is now illuminated all night with electric light, as a precaution.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Duchess of Marlboro has written to the Lord Mayor of London asking his aid to induce the wealthy citizens of London to contribute to the relief of the starving poor of Ireland. She expresses a fear that the distress will be terrible unless private benevolence comes to the assistance of the sufferers. The Lord Mayor has announced his readiness to co-operate with the Duchess.

COAST NEWS.

The Manhattan Silver Mining Company shipped on Saturday last ten bars of bullion, weighing 721 pounds, and valued at \$9,830.21, and on Monday eight bars, weighing 576 pounds, and valued at \$7,889.06.

The Stock Report is of the opinion that if the pneumonia was fatal to him, and it should break out among mining men, there would be a terrible mortality among Comstock superintendents and mining experts.

The mail that arrives in Deadwood every day amounts to over 1,500 pounds.

The Black Hills people are elated over the immediate prospect of a railroad from Cheyenne to the Hills.

Two car loads of white laborers were sent forward from Sacramento Monday, to Battle Mountain, to work on the narrow gauge railroad to Austin.

A stylish Chinese wedding took place at Winnemucca Tuesday last. The Silver State says that the officiating clergyman kissed the bride with great gusto.

Chinamen are leaving Paradise, Nevada, under the impression that the devil has his headquarters there. This natural belief arises from the fact that stolen wood and giant powder cartridges go together in Bungee.

Mark Twain's Latest—and Worst.

Mark Twain gives the following as the result of his calculations of the amount and value of the time wasted by the new postal regulation: "I have been ciphering, and I know the following facts are correct: 'The new law will compel 30,000,000 of our people to write a daily average of 10 extra words apiece—300,000,000 unnecessary words; most of these people are slow—the average will be half a minute consumed on each 10 words—15,000,000 minutes of this nation's time foiled away every day—say 250,000 hours—which amounts to about 25,000 working days of 10 hours each, counting out Sundays and sickness—82 years of the nation's time wholly thrown away every day! Value of the average man's time, say \$1,000 a year—now, do you see?—\$250,000,000 thrown away daily; in round numbers, \$25,000,000 yearly; in ten years, \$250,000,000; in 100 years, \$2,500,000,000; in a million years—but I have not the nerve to go on; you see yourself what we are coming to. If this law continues in force there will not be the money enough in this country by and by to pay for its anniversary—and you mark my words, will need one."

Two men started out to see who could tell the biggest lie. No. 1 commenced: "A wealthy county editor"—No. 2 stopped him right there and paid for the lie.

A strolling theatrical company was at the dinner table. A waiter approached one of the members and said, "Soup?" "No, sir," said the person addressed, "I am one of the musicians."