

Revolt of the Afghan Army  
and an Uprising of the  
Populace.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY SLAUGHTERED.  
Major Cavagnari Among the Slain.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Sims, Sept. 6.—At a late hour Thursday night a messenger travelling post haste reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and informed Major Connolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments which had assembled, demanding arrears of pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves. The Viceroy of India immediately ordered the troops at Ali Kheyl to move instantly upon Shatargardan Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to Peshawar Pass, and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All British forces on Candahar line will concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced, and will operate off Jellalabad. Major Connolly telegraphed Friday night the substance of the letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy then attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Ameer declares he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavoured to stop it, and sent General Doushahil to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but Doushahil was un-horsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son with the Governor of Cabul and some other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is himself besieged.

London, Sept. 6.—Starting news has arrived from Afghanistan. A large body of Afghan soldiers, assisted and abetted by an immense crowd of the populace, attacked the British Embassy at Cabul, the members of which were at latest accounts defending themselves under desperate circumstances. At the time this intelligence was sent the Ameer was powerless to render the slightest assistance, his arsenal and military stores having fallen into the complete possession of the mutineer soldiery and the populace. He is in fact besieged in his palace, and is in danger of assassination. The embassy has but a small escort, totally inadequate to the exigency, and it is feared the majority of its members have already been massacred.

This will probably re-open the Afghan campaign. Capt. Massy, who is now at Ailladz with a small force, has been ordered to move to Shatargardan Pass. Lord Lytton has ordered General Roberts with Col. Baker, the Viceroy's military secretary, to proceed to Berwar Pass and advance on Cabul without delay.

It is understood a delusion under these officers is now en route toward Cabul. The British forces at Candahar are concentrating at Khilai Pass in readiness for a general outbreak, which is hourly anticipated. The garrison at Jellalabad is being strongly reinforced, and British troops and residents are on the alert throughout this entire section of the country.

Amazement and consternation prevail in London. Recollections of the awful incidents of the mutiny in India are vividly in mind with the dread of similar scenes of terror being introduced in Afghanistan. A special Cabinet meeting is reported to have been called.

On the receipt of the intelligence announced what is believed amounts to the loss of every advantage gained by England at the conclusion of the late war, and in the establishment of treaty relations, consuls at once declined to 97% and the conversation in all centres of exchange turns on nothing but the probable results of the affair. Severe comments are freely made here upon the conduct of the recent campaign in Afghanistan and upon the weakness of the diplomatic settlement alleged to have been effected. Friends and relatives of the injured embassy are half frantic with excitement, and anxiously await fuller details of the disaster which it is feared has befallen them.

#### HISTORY REPEATED.

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The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after seizing the officers, rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it, and several volleys were fired from the Embassy in return. The second letter from the Ameer, dated on the 4th, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life lost on both sides, I, with five attendants, was besieged all day yesterday up to now. I have no certain news of the Envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort have escaped.

London, Sept. 7.—The intelligence communicated by the India office is to the effect that the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs on the 6th inst., that Gen. Roberts will reach Peshawar from Simla in five days, and will take the command of a rapid advance on Cabul. Gen. Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuznee if necessary.

Sims, noon, Sept. 7.—The troops of all arms have been recalled from Peshawar, and are reconnoitring Candahar. Yaqoob Khan has asked for British aid. Badiash Khan, who holds the country beyond Shatargardan Pass, has offered his services to the British. Major Connolly reports all quiet yesterday to and

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BRITISH OFFICIALS MURDERED.

Sims, 6 p.m., Sept. 7.—According to authentic intelligence from Ali Kheyl some natives have come in and reported they have seen dead bodies of British officers at Cabul.

London, Sept. 7.—The Standard's correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the Embassy has been defiant. The forces defending the Embassy numbered about seventy-five, and they fought with great bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son is fatally injured and a number of mutineers killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired the survivors rallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevailed throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

Luly Cavagnari received a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Sunday, announcing the death of her husband.

The Times dispatch from Candahar says the force ordered to leave Candahar Sept. 3rd, remained, and the city re-occupied.

London, Sept. 8.—The British mission to Afghanistan consisted of Major Cavagnari and his Secretary, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort consisting of the 25th cavalry and 90th infantry, and a Sepoy guide. The troops of the Embassy were lodged in two houses in the city, joined by a quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but unfortunately, were chock full of wood.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK AND FIGHT.

Yaqoob Khan writes that their regular troops began by stoning a small party of British officers on the streets. It seemed only an ordinary attack by a mob at first, but the report that all the British at Cabul were to be killed spread through the barracks and the city with great rapidity, and before all the members of Major Cavagnari's suite and his body guard could be collected from the various parts of the city, an immense crowd had assembled around the Embassy building, and the troops, leaving the camps and the barracks, appeared in large bodies upon the scene. Meanwhile the building had been stoned, and several shots had been fired from the crowd, but without perceptible result. A heavy volley of musketry was then fired into the crowd from the Embassy building, followed by several successive volleys. The destruction of the British residency and the lives of its inmates were demanded on all sides. "Death to the British," was heard in every mouth. Manfully, fully 8,000 troops, regulars and irregulars, had thoroughly surrounded the building and cut off all possible means of retreat. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery, and it is said, killed over 400 of the natives.

The despatch from Calcutta says:—There seems good reason to favor the view that the disaffection has not spread all over Afghanistan, but that the affair is merely a local one, which will speedily disappear when the British troops arrive in Cabul. The government apparently does not doubt the fidelity of the Ameer.

Badiash Khan's adhesion to the British is easily explained, as removing what might have been a serious obstacle to the advance from Kuram to Cabul.

The fact that the insurgents did not wait until the winter snow had blocked the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, seems to indicate that the rising was wholly unprepared.

The Khooroom column, which will be the first to move on Cabul, is in excellent condition, not having suffered from cholera. It consists of the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment, 5th Regiment, 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, two mountain and two field batteries, one battery of horse artillery, three regiments of native infantry, and three cavalry, and one regiment of pioneers.

London, Sept. 8.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows:—"Advices from Ali Kheyl, dated Saturday, say that Badiash Khan saw the corpses of Major Cavagnari and the members of his staff and escort. The party made a very stubborn defense. The loss of the rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over one hundred."

Advices received this afternoon respecting affairs in Afghanistan confirm all the worst apprehensions excited by previous information. Several regiments of Afghan soldiers have left Cabul on a plundering expedition. Some of them are moving toward Khyber pass, and others are going in a southerly direction. Intelligence concerning their progress is fragmentary and confused, but is agreed in the statement that they are bent upon a general raid.

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The judge held that this did not apply to Everett, and judgment was given for the amount claimed.

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The garrison at Jellalabad is being strongly reinforced, and British troops and residents are on the alert throughout this entire section of the country.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighty-four young political offenders have left Moscow for Siberia.

The cotton operatives in several districts of England are quietly accepting the reduction in wages.

The steamer *Brest* went ashore on Friday off Lizard Point, England. Seven passengers were drowned.

It is reported in Montreal that the Brazilian Government has agreed to subsidize a line of Canadian steamers.

It is believed that the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess Maria will be fixed for the 28th November.

Satisfactory news has been received in Sweden of the progress of Prof. Nordenstjerna's explorations in the Arctic Sea.

The American cotton manufacturers are seeking to become the rivals of the English in supplying the African markets.

A hurricane at Morgan City, Louisiana, on Tuesday, did considerable damage to property. The loss is reported at \$200,000.

It is estimated that £30,000 of gold has been shipped from France to America since the purchases of the season commenced.

The massacres in Mandalay continue, and diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British has virtually ceased.

Cetewayo's power magazines have been blown up, and nothing short of unconditional surrender of the Zulu leader will be accepted by General Wolseley.

Col. Grey, on behalf of the Great Western Railway Board, replies to Sir Henry Tyler and promises that if the Grand Trunk Company will place the details of the proposed fusion arrangement before the Great Western Board, careful consideration will be given to it, and that afterwards it will be submitted to a special meeting of the proprietors.

Intense excitement prevails throughout India on account of the troubles in Afghanistan. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

A revolt of Afghans has taken place at Cabul. Several native regiments have mutinied, and the British forces in India have been ordered to advance upon Cabul.

Important Sure. An interesting case was decided by Judge Milburn at Liverpool, recently. A constable named Everett was hired by the village of Llancau at £265 per annum. It was expressly stipulated that he should not be required to light street lamps, as he had done the year previously, when his salary was £400. When a part of the present year was completed the Council ordered him to light the lamps. This Everett refused to do and was then dismissed. Action was brought to recover wages for the balance of the unexpected time. The defense set up was that a hybrid force of corporation required all its services to perform all specified duties and any others that might be required of them.

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By an explosion of fire-damp at the Beaucaire coal mines, France, on Tuesday, fifteen persons were killed, and a large number injured.

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