

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE "DESERET NEWS," PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 19.—D'Atalie, Barnum's iron-jawed man, died to-day, at Fall River.

MILWAUKIE, 19.—The report from Green Bay says the woods are on fire around Big Cedar, and running alongside the track. The hotel and store at Big Cedar were burned on Saturday. A big fire is reported at Ishpeming and fears are entertained of the destruction of the town.

FORTRESS MONROE, 18.—John W. Williams, a mulatto boy, born a slave, seventeen years old, has been appointed a cadet to the West Point academy.

The Crispins claim that they are entirely successful, only one shop holding out against them, and will discontinue their daily sessions.

Work has been suspended on the public parks in consequence of the failure of the legislature to appropriate the necessary money to keep the laborers busy. Over 700 men are thus thrown out of employment.

In an interview to-day, J. Sutherland, restaurateur, stated that about a year ago Gen. Van Buren called on him and offered him a good site in the Vienna Exposition building to open a restaurant and told him that he could make enormous profits, adding, "We will expect, of course, that you will do something for us in return for giving you such a good site." Sutherland answered, that he could not accept the proposition.

NEW YORK, 19.—Dr. Harris, physician of the Blatchford family, says the six domestics of that family, who were poisoned, undoubtedly obtained the poison in corned beef. It is supposed that the butchers at the market where the beef was purchased used arsenic to kill rats and some spilled into the pickle which contained the beef. All the poisoned are recovering.

RALEIGH.—There was a general strike among the colored journeymen mechanics, who insist upon 10 hours as a day's labor.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The St. Martinville prisoners were arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner to-day. In answer to a question the Commissioner stated that the prisoners held were charged with violation of the 6th section of the act of 1870, commonly known as the Enforcement Act.

SAN DIEGO, 19.—The Arizona Sentinel of May 19, prints a table showing that 1,600 Indians were recently whipped by General Crook, and 2,600 are partially friendly, who must be watched by 1,200 troops, if those now under orders to leave the Territory do so.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Miss Lizzie Marchant, daughter of a man who was shot by Samuels a few weeks since, cowered a young man named George Lawless for having spoken disrespectfully of her. No arrests.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Chas. A. Russell, convicted of the murder of James Crotty. Russell was formerly a resident of Salt Lake.

A great struggle is said to be prevailing in Shamokin, Pa., for the possession of over ten thousand acres in the anthracite coal regions valued at twenty millions. One party has burned three houses, which the other side erected, and retaliation is now threatened. O. H. Wheeler of New York represents one side, and the Reading railroad the other.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—The executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic resolved, last evening, that the proposed strewing of flowers on Confederate graves at Arlington would probably cause disorder and occasion a breach of the peace, and that the national cemeteries were, on decoration day, only open by order of the Quartermaster General, for the purpose of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

In the Train case this a.m., the court directed the jury to give a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. Mr. Bell said two of the jurors informed him that was not their verdict. The court replied, "The verdict is entered," therefore Train must be sent to the State lunatic asylum. Train excitedly said, "I protest against the proceedings here. I have been five months in jail without being granted a trial." He then addressed Judge Davis, and said, "Before I

leave here I move your impeachment in the name of the people." Judge Davis ordered him to sit down, and an order was made out to send Train to the State lunatic asylum.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—A special from Western Texas says that grasshoppers, in immense numbers, have made their appearance in that State, and are laying waste the vegetation in some localities. They have entirely destroyed the corn, cutting it down level with the ground. They seem to be moving northward, and it is feared that Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska will be visited.

U. S. Marshal Nicolay has arrived here for the purpose of putting Captain John Maguire in possession of seven blocks in the northern part of the city, which have just been recovered through the Supreme Court from the Tyler heirs. The property is of immense value.

LITTLE ROCK, 20.—The political situation is quiet. The militia on duty at the State House have been disbanded, the Governor not apprehending any further present need for their services. Governor Baxter, to-day, appointed nearly one hundred county officers in various parts of the State, to whom commissions will be sent to-morrow.

A Herald special, dated London 20, says that George Smith, the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and has discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portion of the broken tablet containing the history of the Deluge, hitherto deciphered, and now in the British Museum.

NEW YORK.—London papers state that the clergy and Jesuits in Belgium are making great effort to organize a pilgrimage into the heart of France, to the celebrated shrine at Poroy Lemonial, there to pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Each province of the realm is also invited to dedicate a banner to our lady of the sacred heart.

A mission of monks and nuns, who have in view the establishment of schools for boys and girls and the propagation of their religion in upper Egypt, have arrived at Khartoum.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—Despite the terrible weather and flooded streets, at least 2,000 people of all shades of politics assembled in the Exposition Hall to hear the address of Hon. Matt Carpenter. The Senator pronounced an interchange of sentiment conducive to the harmony of both sections. He said the people of the South must take to their hearts the fact of the abolition of slavery and the raising of the negroes to equality, and let the fact bear fruit in their lives. "Slavery is the dominion of one race over another, and does it exist here? I know it does not in your mouths, but I feel convinced that in some definite manner it exists as much as twenty years ago. I was interviewed yesterday by a large number of colored men, and learned that there was a fear of the white men, indefinite, yet existing. They said they wanted protection. They are protected as much as I am. They are under the same laws and they should not telegraph to President Grant, but as individual citizens stand up for their rights. They are as much protected as I am or any one. It is believed at the North that a great many southern men, young men, instead of leading the colored men here by the hand to mutually benefit each other, loaf around whisky shops all day and employ themselves at night in shooting at negroes for pleasure. You know when a man is compelled to do a thing he does not do it with good grace, and may be, gentlemen, this is the way with this people. The colored man has civil rights, and let me tell you gentlemen, nothing will ever prevent him from having them. You let the old issues die. Never mind them, but accept the new ones, and carry them out." (Applause.)

Carpenter advised the division of plantations, and closed by saying, "Gentlemen, you have the soil, the climate and everything to back you, and the question is, are you going to sit still and see everything slipping away, or are you going to rise up, be enterprising, help yourselves and be great?" He then devoted himself to a review of local political affairs, declaring that "if the election really elected anybody McEnery was elected Governor. If the returns were truthful McEnery was elected, but as the case was presented to us we were satisfied

the election was not fairly held. The question then was, what could be done? Kellogg was not elected at all. McEnery was elected, if at all, by fraud. The logical course then seemed to us, that there had been no election. We knew not now to settle the question, we therefore said the only way to do was to send it to the people, and have a new election."

"Judge Fancher has granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of George Francis Train, returnable on Thursday next, to show cause why Train should not be released."

NEW YORK.—Prospect mill, at Halifax, England, was burnt on the 8th inst., throwing four hundred people out of employment. Loss, \$250,000; insured \$175,000.

A Paris paper announces the abandonment of the proposed French expedition of 20,000 troops, against Morocco, the good offices of the English government having secured a treaty under which the Emperor of Morocco agrees to pay for the depredations committed within the Territory of Algeria by tribes residing in Morocco, and the expense of the French warlike preparations.

CHICAGO, 20.—The following dispatch was received here yesterday: "Edwinston, Dakota Territory, May 18th, 1873. Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan arrived here at 6 p. m. The expedition to Powder river, via the Yellowstone, was a complete success. The steamer Key West, the second largest on the upper Missouri, went up to within three miles of the mouth of Powder river, and if we had had proper appliances to have taken out two loose rocks in the channel at Key West Falls, the last rapids on the river, she could have gone up at least eight miles further, and at high water could have gone over these rocks with ease. At the time the expedition went up, the spring rise had not occurred, and the water was lower than at any time previous for the last three years. The Yellowstone is a better stream to navigate than the upper Missouri above Buford."

"(Signed) GEO. A. FORSYTH, Major and U. D. C."

The latest intelligence from Peru is a brief statement to the effect that of 80,354 coolies shipped from Macao to Peru during the past twelve years, 3,227 perished from shipwreck and five per cent. of the whole from suicide or sickness.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Lieutenant Wheeler's exploration party will leave in a few days. Explorations and surveys are contemplated by them west of the 100th meridian during the field season of 1873, and will include portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The expedition will be divided into 4 main field parties, one of which will be subdivided; and 4 astronomical parties. They will operate in nearly parallel lines from north to south.

SAN FRANCISCO 21.—Dispatches from Yreka say that on Monday Hasbrouck's command overtook the Modocs near Fairchild's. The savages made a stand among the hills, and a lively fight ensued, the Modocs being driven off with a loss of five killed and ten squaws and papooses captured. The Modocs were last seen on the Ticknor road, making for the wooded mountains about Butte and Antelope Creeks, evidently hoping to reach the Pitt River country. Hasbrouck and Perry are in hot pursuit. Only a few troops are at the Lava Bed, and it is reported that all the Modocs have left there.

NEW ORLEANS.—The following is the concluding portion of Senator Carpenter's speech last night: "Now, to my colored friends. They are, they say, afraid to vote. Well, if they are afraid from cause then a government will have to be furnished which will allow them to vote and, gentlemen, if the Kellogg government cannot show that the election returns were fraudulent, I believe Congress will order a new election and put him out. (Applause.) What you must do in the meantime is this: as the President must see that the laws are executed, he must, under the decree of the U. S. court, support the Kellogg government, and you cannot help yourselves. Durell's conduct was outrageous I have not a doubt, (applause,) but General Grant must support him under the law until Congress settles the matter. But you must keep the peace until this outrageous conduct of Durell is set aside. It is not Kellogg that governs the State, it is not Grant, but the laws, and you must submit. Congress will doubtless correct it, and I

pray you, gentlemen, for God's sake, do not injure your cause by any disturbance, and I feel convinced you will be set right in your trade and commercial enterprises. There is a country below you teaming with wealth and open before you. There are the West India Islands all for us, if we do not allow Europe to steal our trade. Spain is committing an outrage on our trade with Cuba, but we will in the end secure it. With these there is the north and the west imploring you for God's sake to do something. Why don't you let politics alone and attend to your business? (loud cheers.) The nation is awaiting for you and I implore you to set your house in order that we may be with you." (cheers.)

ST. LOUIS.—A memorial, signed by nearly a thousand women of this city, praying for the repeal of the social evil regulation system in practice here, was presented to the city council last night, and referred to the sanitary committee.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day—

Whereas, under the pretence that Wm. P. Kellogg, the present executive of La., and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

Whereas, it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and supreme Courts of said State, that the same officers are elected to hold their offices respectively, and to execute and discharge the functions thereof; and,

Whereas, Congress, at its late session, upon due consideration of that subject, tacitly recognized the said executive and his associates, then as now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and,

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution that the U. S. shall protect every state in the Union on the application of the legislature or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, it is provided in the laws of the U. S., that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the U. S., on the application of the legislature of such State, or the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the military of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the U. S. as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under sect. 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the U. S. and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application for such part of the military forces of the U. S., as may be necessary and adequate to protect the said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary and adequate to protect the said State, and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke aid and co-operate with all good citizens thereof to uphold the law, and preserve public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1873, and of the inde-

pendence of the United States, the 97th.

Signed, U. S. GRANT, President.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

BARCELONA, 20.—General Valore has issued a proclamation, calling all males between fourteen and sixteen years of age, into the republican columns, and threatening the infliction of heavy penalties upon all municipalities attempting to thwart its operation.

PETERSBURG, VA., 22.—A bloody duel took place in this city, this evening, between two well-known young bloods, which resulted in one being fatally wounded; the weapons used were double-barrelled shotguns, distance ten paces. A love scrape was the cause of the duel.

WASHINGTON, Iowa.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over this county about six miles north of Washington, yesterday p.m. It came from the southwest, and passed out of the county a little south of Yalton. The tornado was about half a mile in width, and tore into fragments everything that came in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle, and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air as mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant death with the animals and beings. The houses and barns were torn to fragments and scattered for miles around. The fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of 90 deg. and the cattle were actually driven head foremost into the ground. One can scarcely conceive of the devastation or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. A schoolhouse, sixty miles north, was torn to pieces and a fourteen year old daughter of Henry Rathuel was carried about a quarter of a mile from the schoolhouse and dashed to the ground and crushed to a jelly. Miss Grieth, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were hurt, some badly. Mrs. Henry Walters was killed, Miss Gardner and the son of Alex. Gibson lie at the point of death from their injuries. A gentleman who was near the tornado when it passed, reports that it was balloon shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It commenced its fearful work near Keoka, where it demolished several residences. We next hear of it about six miles north-west, where it destroyed two or three houses and, as it passed on to the north-east, it scattered to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babcock, and J. C. Cullingham, and also levelled to the ground the dwellings of D. Canorf and H. Watters, Mr. Carringer and Mr. Kerr. Many persons' lives were saved by hastily getting into their cellars. Sad havoc was made with all kinds of stock. From an eye witness' description, it is almost a miracle that anything in its track escaped alive. He says he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud, as though shot from a cannon. Hail fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city and four hours after they were picked up were still as large as hens' eggs. The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been heard easily for ten miles from this place. Six miles away it was perfectly appalling, surpassing anything we ever heard except the roar and din of a terrific battle. A telegram from Keoka, last evening, says five persons were killed about three miles from that place, one child was torn to pieces. Our reports are from only a few points on the line of the hurricane, and we cannot estimate the amount of damage, but it must be many thousands of dollars. Many more lives, probably, were lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made on the value of the stock killed.

VIRGINIA, Nev., 22.—A settler who arrived from Elko to-day, from Spruce mountain, Northern Nevada, reports that Indian affairs there are reaching a crisis. Twelve Smoky Hill warriors from Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation, arrived at Spruce mountain, a few days ago, and held a council with the Shoshones, and soon after the latter appeared dressed and painted in war fashion, and commenced stealing lead from