

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

New York.—The *Gimbrina* brings London papers to the 7th. Athens journals report a serious engagement at Heracleum, Crete, Jan. 20th. The insurgents, 1,500 strong, defeated 5,000 Turks. Russian vessels continue to carry Canadian families to Greece. The Turks are said also to have been defeated in an engagement near Canca.

New York.—The *Santiago de Cuba* brings Panama dates to the 7th. The United States steamer *Niack*, with General Prado, the Ex-President of Peru aboard had reached Caldira, enroute for Valparaiso. The cholera was raging terribly at Buenos Ayres, there being from 150 to 180 victims daily. The citizens were flying from the city at Villa Nueva. Ten out of 270, laborers on the railroad had died almost at once, and the people were flying in all directions.

London, 17.—In the House of Commons, Earl Mayo, chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that Government was preparing an Irish reform Bill which would be ready to present before the House by march. He said other measures with regard to Ireland would be brought forward on March 25.

Sir Charles Bright called attention to the scheme for placing the telegraph wires under the control of Government, and asked if the ministry proposed to take action to that end. Hunt, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, replied that it was the intention of Government to purchase the telegraph lines of Great Britain, and promised that a plan effecting that change, would be submitted to the House within a week.

Dublin 17.—The jury have found a verdict of guilty against *Sullivan*, editor of the *Dublin Nation*, for publishing seditious libels.

Halifax, 17.—A House Committee of the Assembly report that great destitution exists among the fishing population of twelve counties, and unless extensive and permanent arrangements for relief are made many will perish from starvation.

Galveston, 17.—Mexican advices to 16th, say the Legislature of San Luis Potosi have heavily taxed the wholesale merchants, and have taxed the retail sales three per cent., and ask the general Government to impose a fine and imprisonment as a penalty for evading the tax.

New York, 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, private advices from London state that the receipt of the intelligence that the Mexican Government had determined to repudiate all debts to foreign countries except that of the United States, has given rise to intense feelings of indignation. The English Government it is said, now seriously contemplating fitting out a fleet to take possession of the posts of Mexico and hold them until satisfaction is given. It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined for the present to participate.

Lowell, Mass., 18.—A locomotive exploded here, to-day, killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman and two other persons.

The war department has awarded the contract for carrying the government freight west and south, from the terminus of the Omaha Pacific railroad, to Smith and Colwell of Denver.

In the House reconstruction committee Stevens submitted a bill for the division of Texas into three States, providing the convention about assembling in that State will fix the boundaries of the new States; and, further, that each shall have the same constitution. He thought there ought to be four or five States carved out of the Texas territory, but he would be content with three.

New York.—Sir Edward Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, died recently in England.

Washington.—The House committee on foreign affairs have agreed to report a substantially new bill with regard to the rights of American citizens abroad.

The State department has issued a circular, recommending all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, before visiting Great Britain, to procure passports while the habeas corpus remains suspended in the latter country.

Syracuse.—The municipal election resulted in a Republican victory, with an increased majority over last year.

Charleston.—Senator Wilson telegraphs that Congress will not loan the State any money to purchase lands for the poor.

Tallahassee.—The Convention is reorganized on the basis proposed by Gen. Meade. It will readopt the Constitution thus far adopted by the majority.

Paris.—The Corps Legislatif has re-

jected the amendment to permit the free admission of foreign papers, and the unrestricted sale of French journals.

The *Moniteur* reports that Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

Chicago, 19.—The *Republican's* special says the Senate committee on military affairs has voted to return Sherman's brevet to the President, with a resolution declaring it inadvisable to confer brevet offices to the two highest generals. It is stated that Johnson is highly indignant at Sherman's conduct, and has a great mind to order him to the department of the Pacific, and bring Halleck to Washington.

The *Tribune's* special says Sherman has written a letter to Grant respectfully asking to be relieved from the command of the new military division. The letter will be laid before the President. Senators have written to Gen. Sherman, asking him not to think of resigning. Should the President insist he will assume the new command.

Dates from Crete to Jan. 20th, represent the prospects of the Turks as more gloomy than ever. They have been defeated in several engagements and met with severe losses. The Musselman population are becoming discontented, and the troops have shown a mutinous disposition. The Island is now in a more successful state of revolution than ever; and arms and provisions continue to be sent in from all quarters.

San Francisco, 19.—It is reported that the Fenian organization on the Pacific coast is being placed on a war footing, with the probable intention of a raid on the British possessions north.

In the Legislature the Senate unanimously passed a resolution asking the President and Congress to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States.

Helena, M. T., 19.—Thermometer 48. Weather clear and pleasant.

Virginia City.—1 p. m., clear and pleasant, thermometer 51 above.

San Francisco.—Legal tenders 72.

Washington.—Senate.—Trumbull, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely to the bills for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which, he said, were rendered unnecessary by the recent amendment reported by the committee, providing that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections.

Wilson introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the reconstruction acts provided that the electors of each State should have the opportunity to vote freely, without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, at the election for the ratification of the constitution; whereas, at the Alabama election the voters had not the opportunity to vote freely, without fear or the influence of fraud, owing to dismissal from employment, and the hostile and menacing attitude of combinations of persons; and, whereas, Congress is satisfied that the constitution of Alabama meets the approval of the majority of the qualified voters in the State, therefore, be it resolved that the constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, and said constitution is hereby approved; and whenever a legislature is elected under said constitution it shall ratify the 14th article of the constitution, and said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress in accordance with the laws of the country. Referred to the judiciary committee. Wilson said he should call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of the outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

The Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Thomas of Maryland. After discussion, a vote was taken and the resolution for admission was rejected.

House.—Wilson reported a bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. The bill provides that no person who has been duly arrested, tried and convicted of murder, piracy, arson, robbery or forgery shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States; and authorizes the President, on the production of satisfactory proof that such a person has entered or is about to enter the United States, to cause such convict to be returned to the country where he was convicted. The bill passed.

A delegation from the city council of Baltimore to-day presented to the President resolutions from that body complimentary to him.

London.—The House of Commons has passed the bill to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Advices from Lisbon represent that political agitation in Portugal continues. The new government is very unpopular, and turmoils are reported in various

parts of the country.

Private advices from Brazil state that the government has issued a general conscription order to provide for reinforcements for the army in Parana.

Berlin.—In the Prussian House of Deputies yesterday, the government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Morkuo, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American consul had sought to elope, also whom, after the guardian had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian consul at Jerusalem refused to demand as a subject of Prussia for protection. The case excites much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and privileges similar to those violated in the Mortara affair at Rome, and represent the outrage as an insult to Prussia. The finance minister replied that the German consul at Jerusalem is a federal and not a Prussian representative, and application for reformation must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

The *Paris Temps* says that twenty persons were arrested at the second performance of Victor Hugo's drama, *Ruy Blas*, at the Odeon.

Vienna.—The members of the royal family of Hanover and a number of their adherents met at a private banquet in this City recently, and it is reported that the king, in a speech, assured the company that he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover in spite of Prussia.

Montreal.—There was intense excitement over the departure of the Canadian Papal Zouaves for Rome; special services were held in Notre Dame cathedral. Over twenty thousand persons assembled at the depot.

House.—The following is a copy of a bill in full, reported by Banks, in reference to the right of American citizens in foreign states: Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right in all people and indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and for the protection of which, the Government of the United States was established, and whereas, in the recognition of this principle, this government has freely received emigrants from all nations and has invested them with the rights of citizenship, and whereas it is claimed that all such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, and owing their allegiance to the government thereof, and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim for foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed, therefore be it enacted, etc., that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the rights of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of government and are therefore null and void. Section 2, declares that all naturalized citizens of the United States from foreign states, shall be entitled to receive from this Government the same protection of person and property accorded to native born citizens in a like situation. Section 3, that whenever it shall be fully made known to the president that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign government, in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release, upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the president shall be and hereby is empowered to order the arrest of any citizen or subject and detain him in custody of such foreign government, who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the president shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

Washington.—The President has revoked that portion of his order assigning Gen. Sherman to the command of the newly created division of the Atlantic, and he will therefore continue in command of the division of Mo. No new assignment has been made to the division of the Atlantic. The board of army officers, consisting of Sherman, Sheridan, and Augur, recently convened in this city to examine the proposed system of army regulations, has been dissolved.

San Francisco, 20.—Late Arizona advices give the particulars of a fight between the Wallace Indians under three of the principal chiefs and a force

of United States troops, resulting in the success of the latter. The Indians were armed with the Henry, Spencer and Sharps rifles and fought with great bravery. Twenty-five Indians were killed and wounded. A scouting party of soldiers, under the command of Lt. Stevenson, were ambushed by the Indians, but succeeded in escaping without loss of life. Lieut. Stevenson was severely, and it is feared fatally wounded; one soldier was slightly injured.

Advices from Abyssinia, to Jan. 1st say the English captives are all safe and well.

Trenton, N. J., 20.—The House today, concurred in the action of the Senate, withdrawing their assent of New Jersey from the ratification of the 14th amendment.

New York, 21.—The *Tribune's* special says prominent Democrats are urging the President to appoint Gen. Halleck in place of Sherman to the command of the military division of the Atlantic. The same despatch states that the committee is determined to investigate everything relating to the overland mail contract, and the truth of the allegations that Wells, Fargo have been carrying their own private mails to the detriment of the public service, and selling their own stamps to the people of the territories instead of government stamps. The western members are very urgent in the matter, and are resolved that the investigation shall not be smothered nor lobbied.

Washington, 21.—The President today, sent an executive message to the Senate stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the constitution, he suspended E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War and now by the same authority by which he had removed Stanton he appointed in his place, *ad interim*, Adj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses copies of the letters he sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas. The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

War Department, Washington,

Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir:—General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the Hon. Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Feb. 21, '68

Sir.—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Maj. Gen. L. Thomas, Adj. General of the army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully Yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations, Geo. B. McClellan, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England. Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister and resident of the Republic of Ecuador; Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, to be Lieut. General by Brevet, and General by Brevet; Wm. H. Farley to be Surveyor General of California.

The House went into a committee of the whole to consider the naval appropriation bill. The appropriations amount to a little over \$18,000,000.

The Speaker presented several executive communications, including one from the Secretary of War. After some debate on the correspondence it was referred to the reconstruction committee with authority to report at any time.

The House again went into a committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. After a little while, Boutwell moved that the committee should rise, saying he wished to provide for a regular session to-morrow, and thought when the government was so far subverted as to have two Secretaries of War, the House should attend to public business. The committee rose, and after considerable debate the House reconsidered the vote ordering the session, to-morrow, to be devoted to general debate, and rescinded the motion by a strict party vote.

Covode, as a question of privilege, offered the following:—Resolved that