

Washington, 2.—The Democrats claim the election of Given for Mayor, in four wards out of the seven claimed as Democratic. Two colored members of the council were elected in the first ward. The Republicans do not concede the election of Given. Some trouble occurred by negroes attempting to prevent colored men from voting the Democratic ticket.

The railways between Washington and New York, have consolidated their through traffic so as to be under one head.

The Chiefs of the Nez Percés Indians, from Idaho, had an interview with the President yesterday.

The President has issued orders, to-day, assigning General Stoneman to command the District of Virginia.

There was a caucus of the Republican members of the House to-night, at which after a lengthy discussion it was agreed to take no action on the subject of adjournment till it could be seen whether the tax bill can be passed this session. The Republican Senate caucus agreed to elect an entire new set of officers for the Senate, except the presiding officer.

New York, 2.—The committee from Cincinnati, yesterday, engaged the Masonic Hall for the 13th inst., for the accommodation of the Pendleton delegates to the Democratic Convention. The Pendleton army, which is one thousand strong, will arrive by special train and make an imposing demonstration in the streets, headed by a band of forty pieces.

Judge Hackett, yesterday, released the telegraph operator charged with divulging the contents of a dispatch to a broker, on the ground that Congress permits dispatches to be inspected.

St. Louis.—The steamer *Princess*, laden with government freight for Fort Stevenson, sunk twenty-five miles above Leavinton, on Sunday; the boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

The funeral of Ex-President Buchanan will take place on Thursday afternoon.

Washington.—A dispatch from Cheyenne announces the conclusion of a treaty with the Ogallala's on the 25th. Red Cloud is among the Chiefs signing. It is believed that there need be no fear of further Indian difficulties.

San Francisco, 3.—The Republicans, last night, held one of the largest political meetings ever known in San Francisco. Speeches and letters from all the leading men in both factions of last year's quarrel were received, heartily endorsing the nomination of Grant and Colfax. Gen. E. O. C. Ord sent a cordial letter of approval. The *Alta* newspaper has been sued for \$50,000 for alleged libelous statements in connection with McGanahan's claim to the new Idria quicksilver mine. The suit is brought by E. H. Dyer who says he is the surveyor charged with wrongful acts by the *Alta*.

Richmond, 3.—In the United States Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the case of Jeff. Davis was called, and on motion of the counsel for the defense the trial was postponed to the November term.

New York.—Mr. Burlingame accepted the tender of a public dinner from the merchants of New York, June 23.

FOREIGN.

Havana.—Gen. Marques has issued a pamphlet manifesto, addressed to the Mexican people, defining his position. He states that he has resolved to retire forever from public life. He denies and disproves many of the allegations of cruelty attributed to him. He says the statements that he was the author of the Acuboa massacre are false. He claims to have acted always under superior orders and concludes by expressing a wish to die in the defense of Mexico against foreign invasion.

Paris.—The French Senate has passed a law regulating public meetings.

London.—Parliament has adjourned until June 4th.

New York.—The *Herald's* London special says the steamer *Naveo* with the new cable to connect Cuba with Florida, sailed to-day.

The bark *Marco Polo*, has arrived, bringing 400 passengers; twenty-four children died of scarlatina on the passage.

Advices from Hayti report that Salnave had been beaten, and had forced his way out of Port au Prince. Great excitement existed at Honduras.

Nicaragua, May 28.—On account of the removal of the British pretensions to the ownership of the Mosquit's Territory, the United States were expected to interfere to prevent such claims.

New York.—The *Herald's* Montreal special says there are 25,000 stand of arms at Ogdensburg, and beef and pork for six thousand men for ten days. An at-

tack on Prescott and Cornwall is threatened. Government detectives report that a raid is certain before the first of July. The Dominion government protests against the removal of troops. Several batteries and two million rounds of cartridges have been sent. The pay of the volunteers is doubled.

The *Herald's* London special gives news of fighting among the natives of Abyssinia. Anarchy and civil war prevail all over the country. Theodore's widow holds Magdala with twelve thousand horsemen. It is believed that when the English leave the country, the Egyptians will take possession.

London, 2.—The grand jury refused to bring a bill of indictment against Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

The Royal commission on the neutrality laws made a report in favor of granting the executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed intended for belligerent purposes; and also recommended that the building, fitting or mooring of such vessels in any British port shall be declared a misdemeanor; and that any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law, shall not be permitted to enter any British port, and that their prizes when brought within British jurisdiction shall be returned to the owners.

Paris, 2.—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Baden and Vienna.

Advices from Athens say that the Representatives of foreign powers in that city have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

Havana, 2.—Gen. Lupron, of St. Domingo, has issued a proclamation against Baez. The adherents of Cabral, who number three thousand, have also taken the field and are acting with Lupron against Baez, whose position is considered very insecure.

A report had reached St. Thomas that Congress had rejected the treaty for the purchase of the island. The news caused great excitement; business was improving. Commissioners had left Hayti for Europe to tender the presidency to Gen. Solomon.

Caracas dates to May 11 say that Gen. Rojea, at the head of the Revolutionists, had entered Caracas. The officers and partisans of the government fearing treachery subsequently fled from the city. Large numbers had joined Gen. Manazihas. Fighting was not ended and much bloodshed was expected. Gen. Falcon had escaped to the Dutch island Oruba.

The Consulate at Costa Rica requests permission to use a United States naval vessel to make a survey of the Gulf of Nicoya, on the Pacific coast, in order to facilitate the opening of the new port of commerce at Tivas. The papers have been sent to the Senate with the endorsement of the request by Secretary Seward.

London.—The *Morning Herald* comments on the report of the royal commission on the neutrality laws, and says the changes recommended are too harsh in their character, and if carried out will fall with great severity on the shipping interests of England.

It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor is sick.

Liverpool.—John Bright made a speech here, to-day, at a meeting of the Welsh reform society; the audience was enthusiastic.

The *Times* Madrid correspondent says the Spanish Government has granted the necessary authority for the establishment of additional submarine telegraph lines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Vienna.—Plans for the reorganization of the military forces of the empire are being gradually carried into effect. The standing army will consist of 800,000 men the *Landwehr* of 200,000.

London.—Official dispatches from Gen. Napier say the army is still evacuating Abyssinia; a column passed Senafe on the last post en route. The rainy season had set in with great violence; the streams were swollen. Six hundred natives had been drowned.

Newbury.—A portion of Smith and Rand's powder works, containing five tons of powder, exploded yesterday morning at 6 o'clock; there was only one man in the works at the time who was instantly killed. The debris was thrown several hundred feet in the air. The explosion was heard four miles off, and shook the houses in Peekskill.

A WEST of England newspaper, in reporting the speech of a honorable and gallant member not long since made the speaker utter the following: "Mr. Gladstone avowed that he would stand or fall by his Bill; he had burned his coats, destroyed his breeches, and did not mean to recross the river." "Coats," of course, should have been "boats," and "breeches," "bridges."

Correspondence.

PAROWAN, May 24, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Elders Joseph F. Smith, A. K. Thurber and W. D. Pace visited Cedar, Kanarra and Harmony, holding meetings at each place. At the last named they met Elders Erasmus Snow, Joseph W. Young, Richard Horne and Col. Pearce, who returned with them to this place holding meetings by they way, making five in all.

A two days' meeting was commenced here yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

Col. Pearce came up to review the cavalry at this place, his headquarters being at St. George. The troops were out yesterday in force, though the weather was unfavorable, being rainy. Generals Pace and Thurber inspected their arms.

A word for the encouragement of young men trying to observe the Word of Wisdom: Patriarch Samuel Algier, of this place, being eighty-two years of age, quit chewing tobacco over a year ago, having used the article over fifty-nine years. He is in good health and spirits, and thinks he feels better for quitting tobacco. It is probable that not one man in one hundred could live to use as much tobacco as Father Algier has, and it does seem, if he can overcome the habit, that any man can do so, and young men especially.

Over one hundred lots have been added to the original survey of this city, and the City Council has just ordered the survey of one hundred lots more, to satisfy the demand of young men and others for building spots to make homes.

Elder Snow reports the condition of affairs very favorable in Washington and Kane Counties.

General Thurber informs me that the inspection disclosed a very satisfactory condition of arms and horse equipage in this County, which is very important, considering the exposure of these settlements to Indian raids, and doubtless accounts in part for the efficient manner in which such raids have heretofore been met.

Our friend Durham keeps up his band and has given us several good specimens of music, which contrast pleasantly with the former desolation.

I meet with many of the men who were associated with me in making the pioneer settlements of this County, though a large portion of them have gone to other settlements. Those remaining here are in prosperous circumstances.

GEO. A. SMITH.

PARAGONAH, May 25, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Since our arrival in this county last Tuesday, Bros. Joseph F. Smith, Pace, Thurber and myself have attended eleven meetings, six of which have also been attended by President Snow and Joseph W. Young and other Elders accompanying them. There have been three militia musters; and we attended one city council and one dance. Last evening we preached in the school house in this village, the site of which was originally known to explorers as Red Creek.

Tradition has it that the Spaniards once worked rich mines in its vicinity. This, I believe, arose from some holes dug by A. K. Thurber and other miners in 1849, on their way to California. There are mines of iron ore in the vicinity. The first building on this creek was a herd house, and it now bears the name of the Chimney Meadow. A few families came here in 1852, and built a small stockade fort. They took up a few acres of land, and as the most of the families had no children they unanimously agreed to support a school by taxation as one of the conditions of settlement here. Wm. H. Dame and Benjamin Watts put in some vats and commenced the tannery business. In 1853 the place was abandoned in consequence of Indian hostilities. In 1854, peace having been restored, the former settlers petitioned President Young, while on his visit south, to lay out a fort for them and give them a plan for it, which they proceeded to erect, building a fort 105 feet square and two stories high, with outside windows in the second story, and rooms twenty feet wide, the doors of which all opened into the centre of the fort. The foundation was stone, and the walls of adobies made of red earth which is colored with iron rust, that causes the walls to look like burned brick. I have enjoyed many delightful visits within the safe walls of this fort, which is now going to decay. The inhabitants are now occupying lots of 144 rods each around the fort, which occupies the centre of the

village. The scarcity of children soon disappeared.

At first it was thought there was only water here for two farms, but it has continued to increase in quantity until the present time, though a constant opposition has been made to an increase to the settlement, yet we now understand that they are willing to accept of an addition of ten families, provided they would be satisfied with an addition of 100 acres to the field. Some of the farmers have only ten acres, though most of them have more. The soil is very productive when well cultivated.

The tumuli east of this village indicates that it has been more populous at some former period than at the present. There have evidently been habitations built of earth, sufficient to hold thousands. Some of the buildings must have been very large. A slight exploration that has been made brings to light charred corn, adobies that have been burned, and flint arrow heads, &c. I spent a couple of hours examining these remains in 1851, and then resolved to make a more thorough examination, but have never found time until the present. Their water canal led through about the centre of what is now the village; and the remains of the dam where the water was taken from Red Creek were traceable at that time. Auwan-up, the Piede chief, told me that his father told him that a long time ago the Moquis lived here.

GEO. A. SMITH.

The following letter from Elder T. B. Foote, is well worth preserving, as he is probably the only living witness who was present at the court martial referred to in it, and heard Lucas pronounce sentence of death on the Prophet Joseph.

NEPHI, May 28th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—I came to Far West in 1837, and bought of the United States a quarter section of land, on Long Creek, four miles south-east of Far West, the title to which I hold to this day. Of this I fenced and broke forty acres. On the evening after the Saints were compelled to deliver up their arms to Gen. Lucas, I was with Bro. James Hendricks, who was wounded in the Crooked River battle, with whom I watched all night, and in the morning as soon as it was light I started to the camp to see the prisoners. I soon met a sentinel, but passed on without speaking or being questioned. I met about thirty horsemen who ordered me to surrender, and I told them that I had surrendered and given up my arms the day before; which command by the horseman and reply by me was repeated three times. Two of them then rode up to me, one on each side, and took me by the coat collar and started off at full speed dragging me into camp where they let me down. This heroic deed (!) was greeted by the crowd and horsemen with terrific yells of applause. They repeatedly threatened to shoot me and cursed each other for not doing so. This conduct astonished me, as I had been a prisoner of war in the hands of the British in 1813, and was treated with civility.

I passed on and came to where a guard was placed around the prisoners,—Joseph Smith, S. Rigdon, L. Wight, C. Baldwin and Geo. W. Robinson, and I think another, but I am not certain, who were seated in a wagon, from all of whom I received a bow of recognition except from S. Rigdon, who sat with his head down and his face buried in his hands.

I walked around the entire guard, composed of about 200 men, who stood shoulder to shoulder around the prisoners, and was frequently saluted with terrible oaths and told to look for the last time on my Prophet, for his die was cast, &c. After passing around the guard, I passed on and met Wm. E. McLellan, formerly one of the Twelve Apostles. He was armed. I asked him to explain why he was there. He said "The Bible and all religion are matters of speculation and priestcraft, from beginning to end, and 'Joe' is the biggest speculator of them all." I told him that I had heard him bear testimony that Joseph was a Prophet and that the Book of Mormon was true, and now he said to the contrary; and I asked him if he would tell me which time he lied! A crowd having gathered, McLellan slunk away, and I never saw him again.

Soon after this I met Rufus Allen who had been a prisoner in the camp all night. Among some beef cattle in a yard I saw a yoke of oxen which belonged to his father, and asked him why he did not turn them out, but he thought it unsafe to do so. I watched an opportunity, let down the bars, and turned the oxen towards home.