

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Constantinople, 29.

Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants of Crete have asserted their independence of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of seige.

Washington, 30.

A dispatch received from Lieut. Gen. Sherman, dated at Fort Laramie, says the reports of Indian troubles on the plains are greatly exaggerated, the telegraph wires not having been injured, and no party that has been organized has sustained loss. No small bands of Indians are roaming about stealing, as represented, and no difficulty is apprehended.

New York, 30.

The *Commercial's* money article says the stock market is dull.

Twenty millions of the temporary loan have been redeemed at the Treasury, and the balance is being rapidly liquidated. Gold is weak and easier.

Detroit, 30.

The Republican State Convention today nominated Gov. Crapo, and adopted a resolution that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress; that it is the duty of the government to protect Southern Union men against rebel neighbors; that the spirit of the rebellion crushed in the war is revived at the ballot box, and that a necessity now exists that loyal men shall bind themselves together to resist it. The 9th resolution reads:—That we scout and scorn, as unworthy freemen, that political blasphemy which says this is the white man's government. It is not the white man's government nor the black man's government; it is God's government, made for man; and all men who are true and loyal to it, of whatever race, color or condition, shall have, under its triumphant and glorious flag, all those inalienable rights to man as man. Delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Unionists convention, including Gov. Crapo, Senators Howard and Chandler, A. B. Church, E. B. Ward, &c.

Galveston, 31.

Mexican news reports that a squad of Liberal cavalry penetrated to within 7 miles of Vera Cruz and, after burning much property and exchanging shots with the Imperial horsemen, retired unpursued. Various attempts are made by the Liberals to breed pestilence among the French camps. Two hundred Indians were enrolled under Juarez's banner a few days ago, all splendidly armed and equipped.

Baltimore, 31.

Last night an attack was made on a colored camp-meeting, three miles from the Hanover switch on the Washington road, by a band of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named Milton Benson, while at prayer, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth.

Prague, 31.

The ratification of the treaties of peace have been exchanged and will be enforced.

London, 31.

Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel bonds.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of over £1,000,000 in bullion.

New York, 31.

Panama dates to the 23d say the troubles in Chiriqui continue. Rebels are reported in possession of the centre department, including the capital. They have about 4,000 men under arms. The remainder of the state is in a comparatively quiet state, though efforts are making to get up a revolution in Panama. Honduras has signed a treaty of peace, amity, &c., with Spain.

Dates from Wilmington, New Zealand, July 24, state that Parliament opened on the 3d. The Governor, in his address, announced the war in Madras was being successfully prosecuted, and most of the natives had surrendered or been captured.

Some dreadful murders had been perpetrated on the west coast gold fields by Australian criminals, who killed the diggers for their money.

Albany, 31.

The President and party were accompanied to the cars for Auburn by a military escort. A delegation from Schenectady, to escort the Presidential party to that city, were on board. Mayor McMillan tendered the President the hospitalities of the city of Schenectady.

Schenectady, 31.

Thousands were assembled, exhibiting much enthusiasm, and salutes were fired and cheers given as President Johnson and party left the cars. They were escorted to a platform, where Judge Page delivered an address to the President.

London, 31.

The *Times* to-day, in a lengthy editorial, congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and action of the Philadelphia convention, detailed accounts of which have been received.

Munich, Bavaria, 31.

The Bavarian Chambers had formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the plenipotentiaries of the King.

St. Petersburg, 31.

Emperor Alexander gave a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present. The Emperor gave the toast—“The prosperity and consolidation of the United States.”

Vienna, 31.

Emperor Francis Joseph, as a measure of economy, has dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

New York, 1.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, started home to-day, via Aspinwall.

Rochester, 1.

The President was more formally received here than at any other place since he left Albany.

The President, after lunch, appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and was officially welcomed by Mayor Moore, who said the reception was tendered irrespective of party.

The President, in response to the Mayor's speech, said:—I sincerely thank you for this kind welcome which you have given me, and will furthermore say that a demonstration like this inspires me with confidence and urges me to the course of policy I have pursued for the preservation of the Union and the vindication of the constitution. (Cheers). I rely on the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the great mass of the American people to preserve this government in the present as they have in past emergencies. Though the physical man is weak and the intellect is not as strong as it ought to be, I thank God that the spirit is right. (Applause). And as long as the blood that now warms and animates me courses up and down my veins, the best energies of my manhood shall be devoted to the interests of the Union and constitution. (Applause).

I see before me the colors you have borne through the conflict of battle. You are aware of the sacrifices which have been made to preserve the Union, and, therefore, it is not for me to recount the number of lives lost and of the maimed, and the amount of treasure expended, now that the warlike struggle has passed. I commit to your hands—to the hands of the people and officers and soldiers, God bless them—the flag of our country, the constitution of the United States and the Union.

Permit me, in the sincerity of my heart, again to thank you for this reception and to bid you farewell. (Applause.)

Let me invoke the blessings of Heaven to rest upon the people of all the states.

Brockport, 1.

Notwithstanding rain, a very large concourse of people greeted the President and party.

Albion, N. Y., 1.

The train halted 15 minutes, when Hon. Sanford E. Church extended a cordial welcome to the President. The President briefly responded. The distinguished excursionists were introduced, and received the cheers of all beholders.

The *Herald's* Valparaiso correspondent says news of the abandonment of war by Spain has been received, but peace was not expected immediately, as it was the intention of the allied Republics to make a retaliatory war upon Spain and her commerce.

Chicago, 2.

The President arrived at Niagara Falls yesterday, at 4-30 p.m., and was escorted to the International Hotel where, from the balcony, he made a long speech, referring to his own sacrifices, the perils through which he had passed, and the grades by which he had reached his present eminence. Some one, he said, had called him a traitor. He asked what principle or particle of the Baltimore platform he had violated. At the conclusion of his remarks Seward was called on and made a few remarks, in which he said:—Lincoln had many traducers, and if President Johnson should be suddenly removed, the purity of his purposes would be equally mani-

fest. He defended himself from the charge of having deserted the Baltimore platform.

A grand ball was given at the International Hotel last night, in the President's honor. The party remain at the Falls over today—Sunday—and will have a public reception at Buffalo tomorrow.

Gov. Ward has issued a proclamation convening the New Jersey Legislature on the 17th, to ratify the Constitutional amendment and fill the senatorial vacancy.

Philadelphia, 2.

About 600 delegates had registered their names at the Union League last evening, and there are indications that the convention will be very fully attended. Nearly every state in the Union is represented. The convention will be entirely in the hands of the southern delegates, who will organize it, compose its committee and vote upon the resolutions and platform which the committee may report. The National Hall, in which the convention will sit, has been entirely repaired and refitted for the occasion. It is the largest in the city, and will seat over 4,000 people. All the patriotic associations, for which Philadelphia became famous during the war, are making vigorous efforts to appear in full force at the welcoming exercises on Monday morning.

Heart's Content, 2.

The cable of last year was picked up this morning at 4-40, in latitude 52° 36', longitude 36° 03'. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 a.m. The Great Eastern is now 700 miles from here, paying out. Everything is going on well, and they expect to reach here on Friday.

Prague, 1.

The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress towards settlement, and it is generally believed that peace will be finally and fully consummated between those powers within ten days.

Paris, 2.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn De Lhuys has resigned: M. Monthonon succeeds him.

Miscellaneous.**TRIAL OF REAPERS.**

AUBURN, N. Y., July 19, 1866.

There has been to-day, one of the most interesting trials of reapers that I ever witnessed, and perhaps the most so ever made in this country. It took place on the farm of William Sheldon, in the town of Sennett, about six miles east of Auburn. The field selected is a hill side of varied inclination, covered with a pretty heavy growth of wheat, partly Mediterranean and partly red chaff wheat. A good deal of the Mediterranean is much tangled, and some of it as flat as though it had been rolled down. It was also grown so full of grass, that the bottom of the gables was quite green, and adhered closely together. In addition to these several things to make the cutting difficult, a severe rain of an hour, and moderate of longer duration had fallen the day before, to soften the ground and the straw. Yet all these difficulties were encountered and completely overcome by every machine on the ground. The most tangled wheat was cut by some of the machines as smoothly and close as though it had stood upright; and not one of them failed to go through it without breaking, and but few of them clogged so as to have to stop and back and start anew. So far as cutting grain under the worst possible circumstances that can be conceived, is a matter of interest, this day has settled the question of doing it by machinery. I have seen a dozen different reapers cut wheat this day, that could not be cut with a cradle—that could only be cut with the point of a scythe, at very slow speed—that a man with a sickle would have had to cut a few stalks at a time, while he was upon his knees—yet this grain which could not, except with the greatest difficulty, have been cut by hand, was most rapidly cut by machinery, the horses moving at the same pace they did in the standing wheat, and most of them gathering it equally clean. This fact in regard to reapers has been long known to those who make them, and to those who have had most experience in their use; but it is not known to many people who have not been familiar with these great labor-saving farm implements.

But the most interesting part of the experiment to-day was not to prove that such wheat could be cut by machinery; it was, how to dispose of it afterward. The great question now to be solved is how to put the grain into gables ready for the binder in the very best possible

manner. It is not a question between self-rakers and hand-rakers—that point, to my mind, is settled. I would as soon go backward to the first Hussey, McCormick or Manning machine, as they were originally built, as to recommend any farmer to purchase a reaper for which the grain must be raked by hand. Yet such is the inveterate old foggyism of some farmers that I have heard one of them upon this field to-day holding an argument in favor of hand-raking. In answer to the objection that it required an extra hand to do the work which a self-raking machine could do in less time, he replied that he was in the habit of driving and raking without any assistance, and he was perfectly satisfied with that operation. Upon further inquiry, I ascertained that he was the owner of an old style Hussey machine, and I presume he could cut about one-third as much grain in a day as one of these reapers now at work; while he would expend as much horse and manual labor to put three acres in bundles as a good self-raker now expends upon nine acres. Yet, standing here, with eyes and ears open, he will argue in favor of a hand-raking machine to harvest wheat. It is, I suppose, to accommodate this class of farmers, who still cling to ideas that belong to a fossiliferous age, that manufacturers of reapers continue to make them without a self-raking attachment.

I understand that the new Internal Revenue law exempts reapers from taxation. I think Congress has made a mistake. It should have made a discrimination in favor of those which rake the grain from the platform by the same power that cuts it. Any man who will build or use a hand rake upon a reaping machine ought to be taxed until he acquired more sense.

The work of this day has proved that wheat in every condition that is ever likely to occur upon any and all farms can be cut by machines; not by any particular one, for here are representatives of all the prominent kinds which have reputation enough to dare enter the lists of such a trial as the present, and all have shown to-day the perfect ability to cut up hill and down; to cut with the knives at an inclination of 30 degrees to the right or left; as thick and stout as it ever grows upon this rich wheat soil, or, as in spots over knolls very thin and short; or in other spots in the worst tangle I ever saw. And all this variety was encountered in every round of the field, and yet not one machine failed to do the work satisfactory to the Committee, and also to a great concourse of intelligent scrutinizing and critical farmers.

It is true that some machines, both in cutting and reaping, did the work somewhat better than others, and apparently easier to man and beast; yet none failed, broke, stuck, nor had to back down nor back out of any of the tests put upon them—and some of those tests were more severe than would ever be required in practical operations upon the farm.

Farmers in putting a reaper into a wheat field, have always supposed that it was a preliminary necessity to send a cradler forward to open the way. That idea is exploded. While waiting for a cradler to cut a path through this field, Mr. Osborne, mounted upon a self-raking Kirby, said: “Allow me to do that job, and I will pay Mr. Sheldon for all the wheat I waste by trampling of the horses.” “Go ahead, then.” And he pushed boldly in, went through, and turned back and picked up every straw the horses had broken down. This new feature in reaping was hailed with acclamations by the crowd, and produced some little jealousy on the part of some rival machines, whose owners declared that they could have done the same thing quite as well. No doubt of it; and so can many of us do other things very well—when we have learned how. A good many other things have been and will be learned during these two weeks.

The scene of operations to-day has been one of the most animated and beautiful rural pictures exhibited to any other thousand actors and spectators. It should have been photographed from a stand upon the opposite hill side, taking in the valley pasture, upon which were numerous carriages, several of them containing handsomely dressed ladies; and also a constantly moving panorama of men and horses. In this foreground, too, were numerous beautiful shade trees—the chestnuts in full bloom—flocks of sheep and cows, and numerous picturesque crooked rail fences, while the wheat field was flanked with other fields of green oats and grass and ripening barley, the golden wheat field being the bright topaz gem in its emerald surroundings. And in this field, glittering in the bright sun-