

Correspondence.

SPRING LAKE, April 7th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—I have just returned from my winter's tour with the "Cashmere Goats," which I left doing finely at Johnson, fifteen miles east of Kanab. Through the severity of the weather and their crowded condition while on the cars, most of them prematurely lost their kids, which, together with stormy and wet weather attending their trip south and scarcity of feed, resulted in the loss of eighteen of the flock, most of which were of inferior grade. Of mature kids, which were mostly dropped on the road and in the coldest weather, we succeeded in saving twenty-four. The higher the grade the more hardy we found the goats, in fact we lost none of the pure blood, and they led the flock through the entire journey, and although the ideas and figures of enthusiasts may never be fully realized, yet I do believe that the Cashmere flock, where it now is, is just the right thing in the right place and will result in a great beneficial industry to our country.

In returning through the Sevier valley we saw many things to note. Passing the Upper Kanab, a delightful place, over a ridge, we sighted the vast bodies of lofty pines covering the low mountains, while the groves or small valleys leading down towards the head of the Virgin or Sevier, were meadows where in summer can be cut large quantities of excellent hay. Within a few miles of these forests we struck the Sevier, which we followed through a beautiful country for farms and grazing, to within seven miles of Pangwich, where Bros. J. H. Johnson and George Wilson are constructing a saw mill and preparing for a settlement, which they call Hillsdale, a fine place for farms and stock raising. Pangwich we found fast increasing in size, and from observation should call it the place of mammoth fields, and their lands are excellent.

In following down the Sevier we noticed many claims in the shape of a few logs placed as foundations for cabins, while some are already camped on their claims and commencing their work. In passing through "Vulcan's Cañon," a distance of about ten miles, we found it very rocky and I think we crossed the river some ten times in the distance. Circleville we found to be a place of natural beauty, and to judge from appearance excellent for fields and flocks, but all of its best buildings are fast disappearing, the fence posts hauled away and apparently taken to Marysvale; a fire had also been left, perhaps by those committing the depredations, that had burned much farming material left on the ground. I have been informed that the residents at Marysvale are some of our high-minded outside friends; if so, could they not be made by some moral or civil law to stop such depredations, or cannot those who made or own the improvements now return and effect a permanent settlement?

One thing much needed is a mail route through the Sevier valley, and there is nothing to hinder it when properly represented to the Department. From Salt Creek it should pass through Levan, Warm Creek and the whole chain of settlements to Pangwich, past Hillsdale and Upper Kanab to Johnson, to which place a weekly mail is now running.

One thing I did not like was the feeling of some in relation to the Indians. The Sevier country is now becoming stocked with droves of deer and I am told that they are being killed by the wagon-load in some places. By one man I was told that he would kill all the deer that he pleased and would kill the Indians if they took his stock. Now I do not quite like that kind of justice. Let us respect the rights of the Indian, buy his game if we get it, and teach him by example to be honest.

I found all well and prosperous at home. Respectfully yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

D. A. AND M. SOCIETY.—The board of directors of this society held a meeting on Friday, the 19th inst. The report stated that the County Court had under favorable consideration the application for an appropriation to be applied in getting up a fair under the auspices of the society.

Major Blair was present at the meeting and gave an interesting account of what had been done by the Iron County Iron works.

The board adjourned for one week.

THE LAUGH.—The Reese River *Reveille* says, "The laugh is now on the Mormon side."

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 19.—The new charter of the city makes a clean sweep of the present officials. It turns out the mayor, both boards of the common council, the commissioners of parks and public works, the commissioners of docks, the police commissioners, the superintendents of the department of buildings and the fire department, the commissioners of charities and correction, the tax commissioners and the board of education.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Two million dollars' worth of old Japanese gold coin arrived here by the *American* to be refined to the new standard and sent back for coinage.

A republican committee, under the auspices of the committee of one hundred, has nominated a full grant ticket for every ward in the city pledged against the Goat Island scheme, to be supported at the primaries this p. m.

MEXICO, 1, via Havana, 19.—General Narvaez, the revolutionary governor of San Luis Potosi, has been defeated, losing 500 horses and their equipage.

An earthquake occurred on the 27th ult., in Oaxaca, which destroyed many churches, dwellings and levees.

Juarez, in a message to congress, said the rebellion was crushed, but he still clings to his dictatorial powers. The minister of finance says the Juarez administration will be the last independent government in Mexico, as Juarez will deliver the country to the U. S. before he permits the opposition party to rule.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—A special from Muskegee, Indian Territory, says, a man on trial for murder at Talaquah yesterday, was acquitted, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead, and then the judge on the bench. An indiscriminate fight then commenced, in which eleven persons were killed, and as many more wounded. Among the killed were the three United States Marshals, Owens, Hawkins, and Wilson.

The Republican primaries to-day resulted in the election of citizens on the anti-Goat Island ticket in almost every ward. The boys who usually run the primaries, being left out in the cold and seeing the uselessness of their staying, went out altogether. The vote was not large for a primary, but would have been much larger if there had been the slightest necessity for the citizens to turn out more generally. In the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th wards there was no opposition to the citizens' ticket. In the 10th the boys alleged that sheriff Adams had been nominated on the citizens' ticket, concentrated their strength, run an opposition ticket, and elected it in the 11th. Geo. Oulton and Samuel McCutough worked a ticket to beat Wm. H. Sears, and in the 1st precinct of the 8th ward Danl. Bigley and Fred. Tackalas were opposed bitterly by the friends of McKindley and Wangerheim. All the tickets were headed "Anti-Goat Island and Grant and the railroad."

VALLEJO, Cal., 19.—A lady and gentleman riding to-day on the new road near American cañon, were thrown from a buggy. The gentleman was badly injured and the lady's injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The holder of the Royal Havanah lottery ticket No. 5572—drawing of April 4th, who is somewhere in California, has won \$500,000. Four other prizes, the largest only five thousand dollars, come to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The President, in a letter to General Schofield, says Howard's mission is not designed to interfere with authorized military movements. Indians who will not put themselves under the restraints required, must be forced, even to the extent of making war on them, to submit to measures insuring security to whitesettlers of the Territories.

The Senate Pacific railway committee has reported favorably on Frank Blair's bill, extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway; also granting a right of way to the Utah Northern railway via Bear Lake valley, Soda Springs and Snake river to the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, 20.—Andrew Johnson, in an interview with a Tennessee politician, emphatically declared he would not be a candidate for the lower branch of Congress, but intimated a desire to go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The House has acted on all the general appropriation bills, except that of fortifications and

sundry civil expense bills, and it is probable that a resolution will be introduced in the House to-morrow fixing the 29th of May for final adjournment.

It is stated that 19 Democrats have promised to vote with the Republicans who favor a resolution for a congressional committee on pensions, considering that it will destroy the system of frauds practiced on the pension officer and bring all the participants to punishment by publishing in each county a full list of pensioners resident therein. It is estimated that one-fourth of the pension claims are fraudulent.

The American British commission will adjourn early this week until the latter part of June.

There is no prospect of Congress the present session acting on the question of the admission of Utah into the Union.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—Joseph Brown, president of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Francis B. Hay's, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Ry., representative of the city and county, Merchant's Exchange, Board of Trade, and other officers, and stockholders in these roads left to-day for San Francisco, where a conference is to be held relative to the propositions which were recently made in California with a view to hastening the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Ry. across the continent. Several ladies and representatives of the city press accompany the party.

MEMPHIS, 8.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at two o'clock this a.m., continuing two minutes, and creating alarm.

LITTLE ROCK.—W. Smith, in the *New Era* of the 17th inst., gives particulars of a terrible bloody affray at Golia Snake court house in Indian Territory between Deputies U. S. Marshal A. L. Owens and Peavey and posse, and a party of Indians and half breeds, partisans of a desperado named Proctor, who was on trial at the court house, for the murder of his wife. The deputy marshal had a writ for Proctor's arrest on a charge of murder, in February last, of the Cherokee wife of a white man named Kesterson, and attempting to kill Kesterson himself, and also had a writ for the arrest for the murderers of deputy U. S. Marshal Beerty, who were believed to be in the neighborhood. When the posse arrived near the court house, one of their number, Bent, a Cherokee, went up to the door to reconnoitre. As soon as Proctor's friends, who were in force inside, saw him, and who evidently were expecting the posse, they opened fire upon the party, who were halted a few yards from the court house. The attack was so sudden that seven of the party were killed, nearly all at the first volley. The remainder returned the fire, and some of Bent's friends inside the court house also commenced firing, and for several minutes a regular battle raged inside and outside the court house. The judge presiding received a load of buckshot in the knee and the sheriff was killed outright. The prisoner escaped with his friends. Three of the Indian party were killed and some seventeen or eighteen on both sides were wounded. Deputy marshal Owens was killed. Peavey escaped and sent a messenger out here for assistance. A force of 30 mounted men left here for the scene of trouble. A demand has been made upon the authorities of the nation for assistance in capturing the murderers.

LOS ANGELES, 21.—Arrivals direct from Lone Pine report the earth still shaking at intervals. No severe shocks of late.

CHICAGO, 22.—A Washington dispatch says Attorney General Williams starts to-night for Oregon, to participate in the political campaign. The same dispatch says there is reported to be an effort making to secure the nomination of Senator Scott of Pennsylvania for vice-President at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—It is reported that Bismarck's ultimatum, presented to Thiers, demands the immediate reduction of the French army to 225,000, and hints that in case of refusal it will be necessary for Germany to establish a French government she can trust.

The following is a synopsis of the British case presented to the Geneva arbitrators: Part first announces that England distinctly refuses to discuss any insinuations of hostile motives or insincerity; that she will fulfil all her international duties, and will make no reference to the claims for indirect damages, as correspondence in regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes the claims confined to losses occasioned by the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Shenandoah*, but does not

object to the introduction of names of nine other rebel cruisers, added to the list by the American case. She calls attention to the fact that none of these vessels had previously been mentioned. The board of arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proofs, not allegations; and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of American consuls shall be credited when made in regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but unreliable when dealing with rumors. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the *Richmond*, the authors being unknown.

Part two deals with the American arguments, and disputes the proposition that a neutral power must request a belligerent to enforce its municipal laws and add to them if they are insufficient; damages are due for appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of duty. England urges that at the time of the war the mere sale and delivery of vessels was not a breach of international law, and accepts the rules of the treaty of Washington, not with the overstrained construction put on them by the government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It argues that England was bound to receive the *Alabama* as it would a vessel of war of any sovereign State; and concludes by quoting from an eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend, were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

Part three treats of the precedents adduced in the American case, and replies with others, such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba, Walker on Mexico and Central America, and the Fenians on Canada. The history of this subject shows that American citizens and privateers, from time to time, harassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba and Canada.

Part four considers the various complaints of the traffic in munitions of war with the South, and blockade running.

Part five gives the history of the cruisers *Sumter* and *Nashville*, and complains of being required to meet demands with regard to which the sole difficulty is to treat them as serious.

Part six gives an account of the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and details their escape. It seeks to show that the time between the Adams' application and the *Alabama's* departure was too short to justify a charge of negligence.

Part seven is devoted to the history of the *Shenandoah*.

Part eight relates to the other vessels, and repudiates responsibility for their depredations.

Part nine treats of the entering of rebel cruisers into British ports, and defends its conduct by comparison with other nations.

Part ten recapitulates the facts and arguments of the former parts, and declares the claim of interest untenable. The losses which the arbitrators may take account of, at the utmost, are those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property. After describing the situation of insecurity in which neutrals would be placed in time of war, should the doctrines of the American case prevail, it concludes with expressing the hope that the frank, open statement of facts will effectually remove every misunderstanding between nations allied by such close ties.

MADRID, 19.—A decision has been reached annulling the concession for a telegraph cable to America via the Azores.

PARIS.—Other countries are demanding from France the abolition of the passport system; the present arrangement applies only to England.

LONDON, 19.—The *Augustus Gazette* affirms that the statement of the *Daily Telegraph*, that the invasion of France is imminent unless the military preparations there are discontinued, is correct, and the *Gazette* adds, this is the purpose and feeling of Bismarck, and that all the German soldiers, with unexpired terms, who were sent home at the end of the war, will be recalled to their corps.

The *Times* describes the British counter case, as conceived in a grave, statesmanlike spirit, and while the American case reads like an advocate's speech to a jury in a trial for assault and battery, England's reply is like the utterances of a judge.

The *Telegraph* says, "Americans are studying our counter case, and they will find they have reason to fear, not only for their case, but for something more, for instance on instance of overstatement and inconsistency is being