

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

New York, 24.

The Republican majority in the State is 20,000.

Havanna, 15.

Vera Cruz letters confirm the capture of Puebla by assault by the Liberals on the 2d; Diaz lost about 2,000 killed and wounded, and the Imperialists about 1,000; no quarter was given. Diaz sent a force against Vera Cruz and it was expected that it would capitulate. The Imperialists made another sortie from Quertaro and were defeated.

Cleveland, O., 24.

Fire at Petroleum Center last night destroyed \$75,000; the supposed incendiary has been arrested.

New York, 24.

Senator Wilson's speech in Richmond is severely denounced by the ultra rebel papers of that city, one of which calls him a red handed political missionary.

A decree was issued by the revolutionary committee, March 17, banishing Geffard, his family and all his Ministers forever, confiscating his property and authorizing any citizen to punish them for treason if they return. Another decree was published on the 13th ult., dismissing all officers who did not take an active part in the revolution. Salnave is elected President, and it is supposed that he will immediately declare war against St. Domingo, Cobral being his bitter enemy.

Chicago, 24.

The Derby ministry in a late communication to our government expressed a strong desire for the speedy adjustment of the pirate Alabama claims, and a suggestion was made whereby they could be settled. Our government promptly refused to accede to it, and the matter fails. In no event will the English government give up British America.

The Attorney General is preparing an elaborate opinion of the reconstruction law, explaining the bearing of all of its provisions.

St. Joseph, Mo., 24.

There was a severe shock of earthquake here this afternoon; buildings were shaken and swayed with a rapid motion; no damage is reported.

New York, 24.

A small boat crossing James River at Claremont, Virginia, a few days since, capsized; six ladies and one man were drowned.

The inhabitants of Luxembourg have presented an address to the King of Holland, asking to be annexed to France. It is said that in the event of war, the whole North German army will be furnished with needle guns. The fortifications of Kiel Bay, Alsen and Sundewitt are being considerably extended.

Bismark, on the 9th, in reply to a query, stated that Hesse Darmstadt had not expressed a wish to enter the German Bund. In consequence of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague it would be necessary, before the whole of Hesse Darmstadt could join the confederation, to have an understanding with Prussia to live on friendly terms.

General Cologne, the Spanish Minister of foreign affairs, stated in the senate, relative to the case of the Tornado, that the Government would cause the rights of the nation and the decision of the Spanish tribunal to be respected.

Vienna advises state that the Cabinet considers itself no longer bound by any considerations towards their old confederates.

A Paris letter, 12th, says the financial panic continues; the bourse is greatly excited; little is talked of but war: all believe war inevitable, although some think the Exposition will delay it some months.

The London Standard, April 11, regards war between France and Prussia inevitable within a few months. Some German papers are already discussing military operations. The North German Gazette, the Prussian ministerial paper, has an article on the subject, which attracts general attention. Frankfurt letters say the excitement in Germany is intense. The enemies of Prussia side with her now, and she will be supported by public opinion and countless volunteers, if required. The Paris papers consider the Luxemburg question encompassed with great dangers. La France does not attempt to conceal its apprehension of the danger of war.

Berlin, 24.

It is reported that the great powers of Europe have renewed their appeal to

Prussia, in hopes of avoiding war, which now seems imminent.

New Orleans, 24.

Mexican advices say that Vera Cruz is invested by the Liberals, 7,000 strong; all intercourse between the city and country is suspended, and starvation is imminent; the city is being shelled.

Junction City, Kansas, 24.

A squad of the 7th cavalry is reported to have killed six Cheyennes on the 19th, at Cimaron landing, near Fort Dodge; one of our men was killed.

St. Louis, 24.

The Prescott, Arizona, Miner, Jan. 12, says 14 members of Captain Hodge's party of rangers surprised a camp of Indians about 100 miles from Prescott, Dec. 31, and killed 23 of them; one ranger was killed and 3 wounded.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here about 3 p.m.; the oscillations were from north to south, lasting about 5 seconds; the same shock was felt throughout Missouri and Kansas, creating great alarm among the people.

London, 24.

Prussia has replied to the proposition of the great powers; she denies that she is arming, but reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxembourg. War is regarded as almost certain.

Paris, 24.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

St. Louis, 25.

Dispatches from Julesburg say that Indians stampeded a large number of cattle only 500 yards from Fort Mitchell, on the 13th. The Indians afterwards attempted to draw the garrison out of the Fort, but without success. The number of Indians is estimated at 2,500. It is reported that a large number of Sioux are on the other side of the creek, wishing to come to Ft. Laramie to live peaceably with the whites.

New York, 25.

A petition from the people of Luxembourg has been presented to the King of Holland, expressing an ardent desire to retain their nationality under the House of Orange.

The Journal Des Etats has an article on the Luxembourg question, saying that it would be much better for Luxembourg to remain Luxembourg, if it cannot become French without a war, of which no one can foresee all the consequences.

The Times' says the Secretary of the Interior has given his consent to the location of the central Railroad of California from the Big Bend of Truckee River to the Humboldt Wells, a distance of 320 miles.

Paris, 25.

The leading editorials, of an official character, in the Constitutionnel to-day, declared that France does not desire war, and will use all means, consistent with national honor, to avoid it.

Florence, 25.

Senator Wilson called on Jeff. Davis this morning, and spent half an hour in friendly conversation, reviving old memories of the years when they associated in the senate, in the course of which Davis expressed the cordial feelings he entertained towards many old friends. The prospects of war in Europe were discussed, but no allusion was made to political affairs in this country.

New York, 26.

The Herald's Little Rock, Arkansas, special, 25th, says orders were received to-day by Gov. Murphy, from Gen. Ord, to the effect that the state is divided into 11 registration districts. Registration officers will be appointed in each district. Cunningham, State Treasurer, has been dismissed, as incompetent to hold office under the congressional Act. Several other state officers are likely to be dismissed for the same reason.

The Herald's Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, special, 25th, says the council between the special commissioners and the Brulé and Ogalalla bands of Sioux, representing 700 warriors, is concluded. The Indians agreed upon a temporary reservation along the Republican River during the existing war.

A party of 18 Brulé Sioux came in last night from Powder River, desiring peace; one of the party acknowledged participation in the Ft. Phil. Kearney massacre. They state that the Indians engaged numbered 2,000, and that 1,200 of them were killed, among whom were the chiefs, and many wounded.

Hostilities are reported between the southern Cheyennes and Hancock's troops; if these hostilities continue, a general Indian war is inevitable.

Schofield has already commenced the registration of voters in Virginia, under the reconstruction Act. several non-re-

sidents have been appointed registrars, it being impossible to find enough white persons who could take the oath.

St. Louis, 26.

Dispatches from Gen. Custar say the Indians burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route, and killed three men and scalped and burned them. Orders have been sent to each Post on the Sante Fe and Smoky Hill routes, warning all to be on the alert, and informing them that the Indians had broken out at last, and intended to be true to the threats they issued during last winter. This raid is attributed to the Sioux. Gen. Custar has divided his command, taking 5 companies of cavalry himself, to pursue the main body of Cheyennes and Sioux, and has sent three companies of cavalry after the band that committed the raid, who are supposed to be a part of those Sioux that committed the massacre at Ft. Phil. Kearney.

## TOWN SITE LAW.

The following is an official copy of AN ACT for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States have been or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities thereof, and if not incorporated, for the judge of the county court for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests; the execution of which trust, as to the disposal of the lots in such town, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same may be situated: Provided, that the entry of the land intended by this act to be made shall be made, or a declaratory statement of the purpose of the inhabitants to enter it as a town site under this act shall be filed with the register of the proper land office, prior to the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that the entry or declaratory statement shall include only such lands as are actually occupied by the town, and the title to which is in the United States. If upon surveying lands the entry shall in its exterior limit be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands authorized by the act of the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and where the inhabitants are in number one hundred and less than two hundred, shall embrace not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres; and in cases where the inhabitants of such towns are more than two hundred and less than one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding six hundred and forty acres; and where the number of inhabitants is one thousand and over one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres: Provided, That for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not exceeding five thousand in all, a further grant of three hundred and twenty acres shall be allowed. And provided further, That in any Territory in which a land office may not yet have been established, declaratory statements as herein before provided may be filed with the Surveyor General of the Surveying District in which the lands are situated, who shall transmit such declaratory statement to the General Land Office: And provided further, That any act of said trustees not made in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to, shall be void; effect to be given to the foregoing provisions according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to military or other reservations heretofore made by the United States, nor to reservations for light-houses, custom-houses, mints, or such other public purposes as the interests of the United States may require, whether held under reservations through the Land Office by title derived from the crown of Spain, or otherwise: And provided further, That no title

shall be acquired under the provisions of this act to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper.

Approved March 2, 1867.

CAN GENTILES LIVE IN UTAH?—I have heard so much about Gentiles being unable to live in Utah owing to the bitter prejudices and fierce hates said to be entertained towards them by the Mormon people, that I was determined I would know the truth from practical experience; and I must say that after seven years of travel throughout the States and the Canadas, I have never been in a city where a man who minded his own business could make more friends, true, warm, genuine friends, Gentile as he might be, than among the people of this city and Territory. Some writers assert with more prejudice than truth that a Gentile who "gets along well with the Mormons" must toady to them. I have not found it so. If I went to Italy I should deem it my duty to respect Catholic laws and customs; if to Sweden I should respect Protestant and national ceremonies, and so on with other countries. And here in Utah I respect the will of the people and acknowledge their right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. My course of conduct in Italy would not make me a Catholic; in Sweden I would not be a Protestant; and in Utah I am not a Mormon. But I like to write of things as an impartial historian. Perhaps if I wanted a war in Utah and had "an ax to grind" in the shape of fat contracts, I might write differently. But this is a very poor country for a man that meddles with another's affairs—and especially domestic affairs.—[Cor. of S. F. Bulletin.]

GOING TO THE FRONT.—The Grass Valley Union of April 8th has the annexed:

The Chinese are swarming in the direction of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the company has commenced sending them in large numbers beyond the summit of the mountain preparatory to the work of the coming season. Within a few days agents of the company have been in Grass Valley and other portions of the country, offering work to any number of Chinamen who desire to go upon the road. We are also informed that the company's agents have traversed the whole mining region upon the same mission, and that within the next thirty or forty days there will be at least twenty thousand of these prospective unbleached American citizens scratching gravel on the great national highway.

MEAT PRESERVED FOR FORTY YEARS.—A letter from Stockholm in the Cologne Gazette says:—"At the last meeting of the Idun Society there was served at supper a curious sort of beef, that had been preserved for forty years. In 1827 Captain Parry had placed at School Point, at Spitzbergen, a depot of meat. The flesh was in tin boxes, buried beneath a quantity of stones. The white bears had displaced some of the stones and destroyed several of the boxes, but a few still remained intact, and were brought to Sweden by the Swedish scientific expedition. It was one of these boxes that Professor Thoreil, of Lund, had given to the Idun Society, who found the meat perfectly eatable and of good flavor."

INCREASE OF FEMALE PREACHING.—Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thislethwaite and Mrs. Booth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss McFarlane has been holding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Atherton; Miss Geraldine Hooper, besides "her usual ministrations at Bath," has been holding services at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Arbroath and Dundee.

THE English papers contain obituaries of Wm. Thompson, the Maori (New Zealand) chief, one of the most remarkable men that any native race has produced. He fought in the Waikato war, and fought with skill and gallantry. He conducted military operations in a manner which excited the ungrudging admiration of General Cameron, of the British army, and he averred that he took up arms, not because he hated the English or was inimical to the rule of the Queen, but to defend the right of his people to their land, and to prevent the extinction of their national life.