

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 25.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

VOL. XVI.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

New York, 9.

A bloody affray lately occurred in Natchitoches Parish. C. W. Stauffer and John Jones, partners, had a quarrel. Mr. Jones and Judge B. R. Jones threatened to kill Stauffer, if he did not leave the place. He was a popular Radical candidate for the convention, and they wished him out of the way. Stauffer was about to have the Jones brothers bound over to keep the peace, when the Judge and Doctor attacked him; John Jones then rode up with a double barreled gun and deliberately killed Stauffer;—he then rode to Stauffer's house, called to his wife and told her that he had killed her husband, and then rode out of town. The sheriff attempted to arrest Jones, and was severely shot in the head; his assistant was shot in the arm. These Joneses are nephews of Gov. Wells, and R. B. Jones was appointed to the supreme bench of the state during Wells' administration.

Warsaw, 9.

Yesterday the inhabitants and all the notables in town left their names with the Lieutenant Governor, and it was resolved to send a deputation to Paris, to the Czar and Napoleon, expressing their horror at the attempt to kill the former.

Washington, 9.

The President to-day received a letter from Gov. Wells, on the removals from office by Sheridan. He denies that he was hindering the enforcement of the reconstruction act, as charged, and says that the removal was caused by personal malice. As to the charge that he appointed rebels to office, he regards Sheridan as culpable as himself, adds that of five levee commissioners appointed by Sheridan three were rebels, one having been a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, while another claims allegiance to the British Government. He concludes by asking if military commanders have a right, under the law, to make such removals.

Springfield, Mass., 9.

An incendiary fire in Chicopee this morning destroyed several buildings on School Street; loss \$80,000 insured \$30,000.

New York, 9.

The official and financial returns, for the quarter of the current year of Austria, show a deficiency of 16,000,000 florins.

The Government of Prussia has declared its willingness to come to arrangements to evacuate Luxemburg by the given date. France replies that she placed such complete confidence in Prussia for the fulfillment of her obligations, that she required Prussia to enter into no fresh guarantee on the subject.

Intelligence from Candia, derived through Greek sources, announces that two fresh engagements took place May 15 and 16, and resulted favorably to the Candians. Omar Pasha is stated to be devastating the country on his route. The eastern provinces are in complete revolt. It is stated that Omar Pasha had burned 55 villages, without obtaining any successful result against the insurgents.

Dispatches from Jassy report a violent persecution of the Jews in that town; a large number had been sent away; their destination unknown. The Jews in Paris addressed a representation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Emperor, praying protection for their coreligionists. In consequence of the representations made by France and Austria, the arbitrary measures adopted towards the Jews in the Danubian Principalities have been withdrawn.

Hartford, 10.

The Hartford Carpet Company's mills, the most extensive in the United States, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss is between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000; insured \$120,000; 2,000 persons are thrown out of employment.

Dublin, 10.

Two prominent Fenians were arrested at Dungaren, and upon examination to-day they were identified as Colonels Nagle and Warren, formerly officers of the Irish brigade of the army of the Potomac.

London, 10.

The expedition to Africa, in search of Dr. Livingston, has sailed.

Washington, 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a dispatch from the Consul at Liverpool that the cattle disease has broken out in that section with renewed violence, and the Secretary has therefore instructed the collectors of customs in the chief ports to enforce the stringent law prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe.

Raleigh, 10.

In the U. S. Circuit Court today, Justice Chase ordered the summoning of grand and petit juries; no distinction of color is to be made.

Chicago, 10.

The trial of John W. Surratt began in Washington to-day.

New York, 10.

A dispatch to the *Herald*, Queretaro 28, says that no disposition is yet made of Maximilian and the chief of the officers captured. Escobado issued orders that all officers who did not surrender within 24 hours would be shot when captured; Mendez did not comply, was captured on Saturday night, and shot on Sunday morning. Col. Campas, who commanded Maximilian's body guard, attempted to escape with four thousand men at the time of surrender, but was captured and shot. No other executions are known.

New Orleans, 10.

Mexican advices of the 22nd state that when Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobado, he said, I surrender my sword, owing to infamous treason, without which tomorrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands. Escobado ordered a court martial on the 29th, for the trial of the Emperor. A proclamation was issued by Maximilian, a portion of which is as follows: I came to Mexico not only animated with the best of faith of insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France—Napoleon the III. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me in a cowardly and infamous manner, by the demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent the forces, treasure and blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of the Charlemagne's country will demand of Napoleon an account of my blood and of the German and French blood shed in Mexico; then will Napoleon III be covered with shame from head to foot. Today he has already seen his majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican government, with my crown taken from my head and torn in pieces.

New York, 11.

Mosquera has dispersed the Columbian Congress and arrested a number of the members; the country is declared in a state of war; the Isthmus is yet tranquil.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Porte has issued an edict making Egypt a separate sovereignty.

Washington, 11.

The State Department learns that, under instructions, Mr. Adams has interposed in the case of the convicted Fenians.

Paris, 11.

The Czar left to-day for Germany.

Pesth, 11.

Emperor Francis Joseph has added to the eclat of his coronation as King of Hungary, by distributing vast sums of money among the poor and richly endowing various benevolent institutions in this city.

New York, 11.

Gen. Sherman, with the concurrence of Stanton, has agreed to allow Gov.

Hunt, of Colorado, to equip 500 volunteers for Indian service.

Trenton, N. J., 11.

The National horse fair opened to-day; about one hundred horses were entered, including 23 double teams.

The town of Ellsworth is reported to be completely inundated; the water is six feet deep; several buildings have been floated away and others moved from their foundations. A good portion of the railroad between here and there is submerged.

Great Salt Lake City, 14.

A report from Laporte this morning says, that Mr. L. L. Hills, Engineer of the Pacific Railroad, was killed near that place yesterday by Indians; and Mr. Archer, belonging to Hill's party, was badly wounded.

[La Porte is 539 miles from this city, and 67 miles this side of Denver, on the Stage Line.—ED. NEWS.]

Omaha.

Gen. Buford is here, and on his way to Washington, to represent to the Government that there is no hope of peace with the Ogallalla Sioux. Gen. J. E. Smith is on his way to Fort Phil. Kearney, with several hundred recruits, he having been selected to command the mountain district. About twenty men have been killed by Indians within the past week, and 200 head of stock stolen, some days the Indians attack half a dozen ranches simultaneously.

Washington, 11.

Ninety-three suits were commenced to-day in Savannah, by owners of the cotton alleged to have been captured by Sherman and sold in New York; the claims amount to 4,000,000 in gold. The suits are authorized by recent Acts of congress.

Washington, 12.

In a Cabinet meeting, at which all were present but Browning, it was maintained by all of them, except Stanton, that the views of the Attorney General were correct, and that no removals could be made by district commanders, under the military reconstruction Act, till the officials were arrested and tried by a military commission, for hindering the enforcement of the Act; it was further maintained that their offices could not be made vacant until the occupants had been tried on charges defined and provided by law the same as against other persons; that even in case of conviction and sentence, the vacancies thus created under the state and municipal governments can not be filled by the mere military order of the General commanding the district.

Washington, 12.

Judge Fisher declared his opinion on the motion against the array of the panel in the case of Surratt, and concluded with an order to discharge the present jury and select a new one.

Richmond, 12.

This forenoon the two committees appointed by the two wings of the Republican party, at a conference last night, met with Senator Wilson and three other Delegates from the Union League clubs of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, at the Ballard House, and all existing divisions and sentiments were adjusted.

Washington, 13.

The *National Intelligencer* says it has authority for stating that the Cabinet has decided that military officers in the south have no power to remove state officers.

Monterey, 2.

Miramón died of the fever which attacked him after he was wounded at Queretaro. Castello, Mejia and others were shot. It has been told that the City of Mexico was taken by the Liberals at the close of May.

Washington, 13.

The Postoffice Department has no information of the interruption of the mails in the district of country in or near the scenes of the alleged Indian hostilities.

New York, 13.

The ram Dunderberg made a speed of

16½ miles an hour in a trial trip yesterday; one mile was run in four minutes and two seconds, with the screw making 54 revolutions under 17 pounds of steam. She leaves for Europe in about three weeks.

Rio Janerio, May 28.

Advices from the seat of war state that bombarding is kept up. The Brazilian troops under Baron De Hervan had crossed the Uruguay, and were ready, April 14, to continue the march to the Upper Parana with 40,000 men. A flotilla is being equipped at Malta Brussa for an attack on the Paraguayan posts in that province.

The revolution in the Argentine Republic is ended. Montevideo is closed against vessels from the Argentine ports, and communication forbidden throughout Uruguay. The cholera is diminishing in the allied army, having made no extra ravages. Cholera is still prevalent at Rasario and Sannichotes, but has declined at Corrientes. About 170 died in Buenos Ayres on the 22d of April, but the deaths since have greatly diminished. A commissioner has been sent to Bahia to study the sugar cane disease, and arrive at some practical result as to the fast increasing evil.

Sixty of the last American emigrants have gone to Espirito Santo, and others to San Pablo. A waterspout at Cera caused the bursting and fall of a high mountain, burying two houses and every person therein.

Br. R. N. Allred writes, to correct flying reports, as follows:

SPRINGTOWN, June 12.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

In regard to the Indian raid at Fountain Green, some people may wonder why 45 men, coming up with 12 Indians, could not kill or capture them and recover the stock.

We were led to believe, from the report of the express riders and a telegram from Moroni, that 12 Indians had gone with the stock, and that a war party was left behind fighting for two hours. On learning this, and that Maj. Bradley had sent assistance, I raised 14 men from Springtown and followed Col. Ivie as fast as I could to Thistle Valley, to intercept the Indians. He arrived in that Valley with about 23 men from Mount Pleasant and Fairview, and saw the Indians about three miles distant, and near the cañon. Finding themselves hard pressed they killed and wounded all the cattle, mounted fresh animals, driving only horses before them, and reached the cañon before Col. Ivie came up. He took the precaution to flank the cañon, not knowing but that a heavy reserve was lying in wait. In a few moments he became satisfied that the twelve Indians were about the whole number in the cañon, but supposed that the war party was still behind, and kept a rear guard to watch for them. That guard twice reported Indians in the rear, but they proved to be our reinforcements.

Col. Ivie pursued the Indians about three miles into the mountains, finding that their jaded horses were unable to compete with the fresh horses the Indians had just mounted, they gave up the chase.

I formed a junction with Maj. Guymond and 23 men from Fountain Green and Moroni in the south of Thistle Valley, and met Col. Ivie at the mouth of the cañon; after hearing his report I decided to return.

The distance our men had to travel was from 15 to 30 miles, which was done on the run. I believe that the officers and men generally did their best in trying to capture raiders, but the want of vigilance on the part of guards gave them the advantage; and the want of a telegraph office in each settlement was all that prevented us from cutting them off. The distance rode from the point of attack to me and round till I met Col. Ivie was at least 50 miles.

Yours, &c.,

R. N. ALLRED.