

with consternation the friends of Connolly and Hall. All the morning journals rejoice at the decision, though the Democratic press regard it as bearing more directly upon Connolly than either of the others. The *World* thinks Connolly must at once retire. It is plain that if he does not go, he will be forced out. It believes that the intimation is plain in the Judge's decision that if he does not resign now, the Mayor cannot avoid impeaching him, that if he be bold enough to brave a trial the result already reached fore-shadows the sentence which will be passed. There is every probability that Connolly will resign, though at a late hour last night he seemed firm in his determination to hold on as long as Tweed, Hall, and Sweeney did. The friends of Tweed and Sweeney think Barnard exonerates their chiefs, and declare that criminal charges will be made against Connolly, that he will probably be arrested within a few days, and that Garvey, Keyser and others whose fraudulent claims are reported, it is said will also be arrested. Judge Barnard has expressed the belief that the whole responsibility of signing of warrants falls upon Connolly, that the Mayor was only partially responsible because of the impossibility to sustain a thorough supervision of the comptroller's accounts. He says that the injunction cannot be dissolved until the meeting of the general term of court in December. The people already have every remedy which the law can grant. His decision compels the immediate commencement of the work of purification. He rendered his decision as a matter of duty. He considers the men who have stolen the money from the tax-payers responsible for it. He does not look upon the question from a political point, but as one affecting the interest of the city government.

**POUGHKEEPSIE, 16.**—A dispatch from Fishkill Landing says that a little boy, aged seven years, belonging to the strong woman attached to O'Brien's menagerie, died of starvation at Stouville on Thursday night. The dispatch adds that while at Stouville he was shut up in a room alone, with his hands tied behind his back. Looking from the window he begged a cook to get him a piece of bread, and she got a ladder to ascend to the window and threw bread on the floor. She says he looked as if he had not a drop of blood in him. It is stated that the woman bought the child in Paris for a hundred dollars, to perform with her in the menagerie. The poor little fellow was buried yesterday. Steps have been taken to arrest the woman.

**NEW YORK, 16.**—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a letter from W. T. Havemeyer to Comptroller Connolly, advising the latter not to resign, but to appoint Andrew H. Green, deputy comptroller, and leave him to exercise the full control of the office without conditions or interference, and with the complete custody of all books and papers belonging to the office, with the appointment of all persons he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests, and enable him to carry out the most searching investigation to aid the committee appointed for that purpose. Connolly has accepted Havemeyer's advice, and appointed Andrew H. Green deputy comptroller, vice Richard A. Storrs removed. In accepting Havemeyer's advice, Connolly states that he is governed by a warm desire to restore the city department ever which he presides, to the confidence of the community.

The political situation here continues the topic of conversation. Governor Hoffman is said to be desirous of having Sweeney continued in his position, while he is not unwilling to have Hall, Tweed and Connolly displaced. Sweeney is known to have been the originator of the principle of the present city charter, which has been the cause of the municipal corruption in this city. There is a strong sentiment against him among the Tammany politicians. The Democrats will make strenuous efforts the coming fall, to have the strongest and best men, who are opposed to corruption, returned for legislative offices, and to this end propose to act in harmony with the Republicans of the city. The divisions of the Republicans here have almost destroyed the power of the party for doing anything in the city.

**WASHINGTON.**—The United States and Mexican claims' commission it is expected will resume its session this week. A hundred and fifty cases have been submitted by Mexico against the U. S., claiming in the aggregate four millions and a half of dollars damages in the sack of Bagdad. This subject is expected to be disposed of in a week or

ten days. A hundred and fifty similar cases are pending, claiming in the aggregate eleven millions two hundred thousand dollars for damages in the sack of Piedras Negras, in 1856, the town having been invaded by U. S. troops in pursuit of hostile Indians. The U. S. took much pains in procuring proofs and having them sent in August to Mexico, especially for that purpose.

Rangabe, late Charge d'Affaires of Greece in the United States, has been transferred to St. Petersburg in a similar capacity.

**NEW YORK.**—Sixty thousand Union torpedoes were seized to-day by the chief of the bureau of combustibles of the fire department, who had them opened and emptied into the Hudson river.

John Kelly, aged 17, employed at Golden's flint works, Trenton, N. J., fell through a hole in the floor into the flint cracker below; he was run into the wheels and his body passed out into the water below, literally ground up.

The *Times* says, editorially, with regard to Connolly's appointment of Green, "even the *World* will find it a hard task to vilify Andrew N. Green, or to assert that he is not a proper man to be placed in Connolly's position. Green, as we need scarcely say to our readers at a distance, is a Democrat, but he is a man who would be a credit to any party, and whose verdict we should be quite willing to accept. The *World* remarks, 'Mr. Green, seduced by bad advisers, has lent himself to a skulking intrigue, to shield Connolly and to prevent the appointment of a thoroughly upright man like Gen. McClellan or Mr. Belmont, to the comptrollership. This preposterous fetch is not creditable either to Green or his advisers, and it cannot save Connolly. If Connolly is innocent it is idle to make charges against the Tammany ring; if he is guilty, Green and his hidden prompters are acting a most disreputable part in their desperate attempts to sustain and screen him.'

Latest report of the situation of the Tammany matter is that Mayor Hall considers the office of comptroller vacant by reason of the action of Connolly in giving it up to a deputy, and that he (Hall) has appointed Genl. McClellan comptroller. It is said that McClellan will accept if there are no legal difficulties in the way. If he should decline the Mayor will appoint S. M. T. Barlow, a well known Democrat and a very wealthy citizen.

Several facts which have been developed in connection with the appointment of Green lead to the belief, as expressed in several places yesterday, that it was brought about by the action and agency of the Democratic State central committee. S. J. Tilden, a member of the committee, and pronounced in his opposition to the ring, is credited with having suggested the arrangement and aided in its negotiation. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who concluded it, is known to be at the head of a formidable movement for the re-organization of the Democratic party, which has the support of the State Central Committee. Havemeyer and Tilden are understood to be the bondsmen of the new deputy comptroller, and Green and Tilden were long law-partners. The new situation was generally accepted, in view of these facts, as the beginning of active operations by the State Central Democratic committee against the ring, or at least that part of it which hoped to save itself by sacrificing Connolly.

A Paris letter states that Thiers is beginning to show the consequences of overwork. He is rapidly falling in strength, has a very bad eye and is subject to fits of prostration.

The newspaper press of Italy is fiercely at war, one party attacking the pope and papal institutions, the other repelling the assaults. Aspirations for the speedy success of the dread international are indulged, in the hope that out of the chaos the pope and the Bourbons might again come into possession of their own.

The latest phases of the municipal fight are creating the greatest excitement everywhere throughout the city. Connolly's action came like a thunder clap upon Hall and Sweeney and their adherents. All day yesterday and last night the mayor and his friends were in consultation. The fight is now formally reduced to one between Hall and Connolly and their respective followers. Hall's desperation is shown by his removal of Connolly, thus exercising the power which he has already declared he did not possess. The action of Tilden, chairman of the Democratic State committee, is aimed at the destruction of the ring attempt to

checkmate Hall and will probably result in a crisis concerning which it is impossible to speculate.

The *World* says Connolly was persuaded into the course he took by promises that he should have protection from the consequences of his conduct, and declares that the new dodge was approved by the Murphy men, as it was thought to so demoralize the whole Democratic front so as to secure the state for the radicals in October.

**LOS ANGELES, 17.**—The *Arizona Miner* of Sept. 9, has the following: Gen. Crook is at Fort Whipple, quite sanguine of his ability to clean out the Apaches and to reduce them to submission. He has made a treaty with Maguaes, chief of a band of Coyotros, who is the only faithful honest friendly chief in the whole Apache nation. Maguaes and his warriors will co-operate with the whites in their war in the Apache country. The *Laseruces Borderer* says that the Apaches who have come on to the reservation, we presume at Canadialmose, reported the death of the great chief Cachise, from wounds received in a fight in Sonora; the report is not fully credited.

Vincent Collyer arrived at Fort Craig, New Mexico, Aug. 23d, on his way to Camp Grant, Arizona. On Thursday of last week the Indians made a raid on Pine Flat, stole eight horses and ran into the mountains. The next day a party of miners discovered eleven Indians within a short distance, and killed one, wounded two and captured their luggage and a quantity of mescol. On the sixth the Indians appeared in such force that the miners broke camp and fled, and arrived in Prescott on Thursday, leaving the Apaches masters of the situation. On Turkey creek, on Wednesday last, the Indians in Chino valley killed a Mexican herder, named Mabriel. Private Geo. Duffy, company C, 21st Infy, was accidentally shot in Skull Valley last week, and has since died. Mining news is encouraging, but little has been done in placer mining, owing to the scarcity of water. New comers arrive almost daily.

The Pima Indians have destroyed every grape vine in Salt River Valley. Heavy rains fell at Prescott on the night of the 6th until the following noon.

## FOREIGN.

**VERSAILLES, 14.**—A conference composed of Count de Remusat and Ponfer, representing France, and Her Von Arnim and Count Herzog, representing Germany, is now being held in this city for the settlement of the Alsatian customs question. It is hoped that they will be able to arrange for the evacuation of all the departments except six, by means of customs concessions.

**BERLIN, 13.**—It is asserted in diplomatic circles that the secret alliance entered into by Bismarck and Von Beust, on the part of Germany and Austria, is in opposition to the alleged coalition between France and Russia. It is also stated that Italy was invited by Bismarck to become a party to the Austro-German alliance but declined. King Victor Emanuel preferring to observe a policy of strict neutrality. It is further stated that the consequence of this refusal on the part of Italy is that the German Chancellor threatens the absorption of the Italian provinces of Venetia and Lombardy into the Austro-German territory. These statements cause great uneasiness in diplomatic circles.

**LYONS, 16.**—A proclamation appears announcing the disarmament of the national guards. The arms are required to be surrendered in two days, fines and imprisonment to follow failure to obey. As fast as the nationals are disarmed the regulars will replace them.

Official disarmament proceeds in the departments tranquilly.

**VERSAILLES, 16.**—The Alsace question is a troublesome one. Bernard, president, and Caurfet, secretary of the committee examining the Alsace bill, and a majority of the committee are opposed. Thiers visited the committee and it is hoped things will be arranged satisfactorily. It is thought unless it is fixed, that the Alsace trade goes to Switzerland.

The Russian squadron, with Prince Alexis, en route for New York, stopped at Plymouth for coal, and will remain a week.

The Internationals promise the London weavers to prevent foreigners from laboring in England, and have denounced the introduction of foreigners as a dangerous political precedent.

The *Times* deplores the continuing antagonism between labor and capital. The *Times* correspondent writes that

the wheat crop is disastrously deficient.

Clark, the American bond forger, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor for pretending to be Cole, the Lyons and New York banker. Clark is supposed also to have assumed the name of Roberts, but as the evidence is insufficient, it is impossible to punish him for it.

**LONDON, 17.**—It is reported that employers at Newcastle have agreed to an increase of wages.

**LONDON, 18.**—The proposed demonstration in Trafalgar square in favor of the men on strike is abandoned. Many foreign workmen are arriving at Newcastle and Gateshead. At a mass meeting at Newcastle it was resolved to continue the strike.

The Russian press is attacking Prussia and Germany.

Dr. Livingstone has been heard from at Zanzibar; certain Americans are hurrying to his rescue.

**PARIS, 17.**—The national guards at St. Etienne have quietly delivered up their arms. Many petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly are circulating in Lyons.

Victor Hugo is sick. His complaint is pleurisy, and his condition is such as to occasion alarm.

The Mount Ceniz tunnel was inaugurated to-day by the French and Italian ministers and the local authorities of both countries. After meeting and congratulating each other the party embarked in a gaily decorated train at Bardueche, making the transit in twenty minutes.

## Correspondence.

SPRING CITY, Sept. 10th, 1871.

*Editor Deseret News:*—During the severest struggle of the Saints in reclaiming this country and in opening up the sources of life and prosperity, none sympathized with us in our privations and arduous toils, none coveted our Territory or any portion of it. We have gradually and steadily advanced in our efforts to make ourselves comfortable and happy, and Providence has smiled upon them. But if he had been as anxious for our overthrow and destruction as our present rulers and their satellites seem to be, I think He could have done it long before this day.

By the authority of Congress, we have established a government here, the policy of which has been, and it still is, to have low taxation, low fees for officers, and to have every branch of the government administered in the most prudent and economical manner, in order that the citizens might not groan under the burden of heavy taxation, and to hold out no inducement for ravenous wolves to howl for office, and to prevent greedy dogs from rending and destroying the flock.

Heretofore, men have not sought office in Utah; but offices have sought the proper men to fill them, and they have generally been successful in their selections. The happy results of this policy up to the present time are, that every town, county, and the Territory itself is free from debt. I should think that capitalists making heavy investments in Utah would prefer this order of things to exorbitant taxation and the consequent entailment of dishonored liabilities upon the Territory, and upon every county and municipality within her borders. I have traveled pretty extensively in the four quarters of the globe, and I never saw a better governed town than Salt Lake City; and all other towns in the Territory, controlled by Latter-day Saints, seek to maintain the like good order.

As the agricultural resources of the country are now developed, and rich minerals are being discovered, a hungry swarm of political tricksters fly in the face of every decent man who may differ with them in opinion. They seem determined to wrest from merit its just reward, and no matter by what means so that the end is accomplished. I suppose that some parties at Washington favor this usurpation of power; but I think that a majority of the Departments of the great American Government, if circumstances should demand it, would place their veto upon such high handed measures as are sought to be enforced among us by Federal Agents in Utah Territory. Yet so long as they are retained as agents, the Federal Government stands responsible for their acts before God and man. That there are wrongs and offences in Utah that need judicial correction, is very probable, and when wisely, justly, and mercifully corrected, no good man