

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

**By Telegraph.**

New York, 10.

The boroughs of Lancaster, Yarmouth, Latens and Rugalar have been disfranchised on account of bribery and corruption at the last election.

The reform league have adopted a resolution earnestly pressing for ballot.

Vera Cruz, 4.

The city is closely besieged; there is firing regularly by the Liberals with heavy artillery. Campeachy was occupied by the Liberals on the 1st.

Dublin, 13.

Corrydon, by whose testimony the prisoners who were captured at Dungarron have been identified, was today attacked by a mob of his countrymen at Waterford, and barely escaped with his life.

San Luis Potosí, May 20.

Maximilian offered to abdicate, and to use his influence to cause the immediate surrender of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. In return he asked for safe conduct out of the country for himself, his general officers and his troops and Generals Mejia and Castillo. The proposals were rejected. Maximilian and Mejia were placed in separate cells. A court-martial is organized to try them to-morrow. Instructions have been forwarded to Minister Campbell to proceed at once to Mexico, and take up his residence near the Juarez Government.

Rio Janeiro, May 7.

Cholera is raging in the Brazilian camp on the River Plata; nearly 700 men died in four days. Two thousand troops had been dispatched to Corrientes, to restrain the populace from destroying the hospitals.

In Buenos Ayers the streets were filled with funerals, and the people were dying on the piers, about the doorsteps and everywhere; crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was crowded with refugees.

New York, 14.

Information has been received of the murder of C. M. Davis, a special postal agent, by Indians near the North Platte.

Binghamton, N. Y., 14.

The Lawrence & Whitney's mill in Conklin was burned last night, with 30,000 feet of lumber; loss \$50,000; uninsured.

New York, 14.

In the trot to-day between Dexter and Lady Thorne, two mile heats in harness, the former won; time 4-51.

St. Joseph, 14.

The steamer Only Chance arrived this morning in nine and a quarter days from Fort Benton, with \$500,000 in gold dust. She had no trouble from Indians, and met twenty-five steamers upward bound.

Dublin, 14.

The trial of the Fenian Walsh and a number of his companions has resulted in their conviction.

In the Corrydon affair, thirty of the police, who were escorting Fenian prisoners to jail, were injured; one of the attacking party was killed, and six are known to have been wounded by the fire of the guards. The latter made a stout defense, and succeeded in safely depositing the prisoners in the city prison, when the mob dispersed.

London, 14.

Dispatches from Athens report that many volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the Christians in Candia. A large volunteer camp is established in Candia.

New York, 14.

Letters from Judge Abel, New Orleans, to President Johnson and Gen. Sheridan, have been published; the Judge charges that nearly the whole series of Sheridan's acts are subversive of the liberty of the people.

Boston, 15.

An important invention, the substituting of crude petroleum for coal in steam navigation, was tested on the government steamer Palos yesterday. Steam was got up in 25 minutes, and the Palos proceeded 25 nautical miles in an hour and fifty minutes, consuming but 4 barrels of oil; with coal she would never have exceeded 18 miles.

St. Louis, 15.

The Denver papers are full of accounts of Indian depredations and murders. They also contain dispatches from Gen. Sherman to Gov. Hunt, in which Sherman says that he has not troops enough to protect all the exposed points; the people for the present must fight the Indians themselves. He also advises

Hunt to send 300 men immediately to scour the Republican River country, and then send them to Ft. Sedgwick, where he will have them mustered into service for two months. Gen. Augur will scour the South Platte to Laporte and cross to Snyder's; another party will scour Lodge Pole, and another will be sent to Laramie.

Denver, 17.

Twenty-five Indians made a raid on an emigrant train twelve miles west of Junction last night and run off 43 horses and mules. The train men followed, had a fight and killed two Indians; one white man was seriously wounded. The train master, with 30 men, started this morning in pursuit, and he hopes to recover the stock.

Three miles west of Laporte Indians fired upon the wagon master, with a train of 16 wagons loaded with passengers, all armed; he was a few hundred yards in advance of his train; they wounded his horse. It is thought that several small bands are in the vicinity of Laporte, for the purpose of stealing stock, as numbers have been seen. Laporte is 71 miles west of Denver.

Custar expected to strike the Cheyennes that were stampeded last month by Hancock. Wagon trains, stages and ranchmen must collect and protect themselves. Sherman says the great bulk of the Sioux are not within 500 miles of Fort Sedgwick; that the depredations are committed by small, scattered bands who, being successful in stealing horses, may combine to do something worse.

Hill, the division engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed on 12th, about 40 miles north of Laporte, and Mr. Archer, inspector of the road, was severely wounded.

An emigrant train was attacked at Douglas Station, on the Atchison and Kearney route, on the 8th, and \$2,000 worth of stock run off.

New York, 15.

Sir J. Packington has decided that the battalions of infantry added to the Irish establishment, in consequence of Fenian disturbances, shall be withdrawn immediately.

Washington, 15.

Receipts from internal revenue \$4,169,549; gold in the treasury \$103,000,000, including \$13,000,000 for gold certificates.

Berlin, 15.

King William and Count Von Bismark arrived to-day from Paris.

Dublin, 15.

It appears that during the attempt to rescue Fenians at Waterford, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters; the former used the bayonet freely, and a number of the rioters were bayoneted, two of whom have died.

Washington, 15.

The Attorney General's opinion on the reconstruction act provides for two governments, civil and military, both provisional, to be obeyed by the people and continued until superseded by a reorganization of the several state governments under the provisions of law. The military commanders are to act as conservators of the peace, to suppress disorder and protect all in their rights of person and property. They have no power to remove state officers, executive and judicial, and their rights, in common with those of all other persons, are to be respected. Not being authorized to remove, they, as a consequence, have no authority to appoint a successor. In brief, they are not acting in the capacity of abrogators in law, but as conservators of the peace.

Thaddeus Stevens' letter to the *Chronicle* suggests the propriety of having a quorum of Congress on the 1st of July, on the ground that the opinions of the Attorney General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. He charges the Attorney General with usurpation in acting at all in the question, and creating his directions as binding. He asserts that officially the Attorney General has no more right to interfere than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress had settled. The conquered states are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt, without reference to their former condition, by legislative power alone; Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty.

Judge Barnes, holding a special court at Tarboro, adjourned the court because negroes were summoned as jurors.

New Orleans, 15.

Texas papers contain accounts of a devastating storm which occurred on the

3d; many lives and much property were destroyed.

London, 14.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Laboucher asked Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxemburg treaty, lately concluded by the delegates of the great powers assembled in the peace conference in this city; in doing so, he denounced Lord Stanley's course, as the representative of Great Britain in the conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but likely to involve the interests of the Kingdom in a rash form of intervention in France and German matters, or in more direct consequences. He entertained the belief that, in the event of war between France and Germany, the guarantee given in the conference would involve England in the quarrel. Mr. Aytown also condemned Lord Stanley's course in the conference, and inquired whether England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms, if Luxemburg should be attacked; if this was so, what became of the power of Parliament in granting or withholding regular supplies for war purposes.

Lord Stanley replied that the House of Commons had the power to stop supplies, if it thought fit, and to so decide, whether the country should go to war or not. Lord Stanley stated that he set forth in extension, in the course of the conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany towards each other, and the danger of an impending war of great magnitude which then existed, recapitulating his statement made to the House on the night the Luxemburg treaty was agreed to. He added that had he then hesitated, on the part of England, to give his collective guarantees, the armies of France and Prussia would now be in the field and all Europe involved in war, and all other nations as well as all parties in the controversy would then have charged him with being the real author of the calamity. The Luxemburg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any person to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany, relative to the future of Luxemburg.

London, 15.

In the House of Commons this evening, Major Anson moved to regret the petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland and members of the reform leagues and others, praying for the exercise of executive leniency towards the Fenian traders condemned to death in Ireland; also that the House cancel all mention of its character and reception from the journal of the House on record. The Major denounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite to fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and denounced the prayer itself as a slanderous insult to the British army. After a lively discussion, Anson's motion was rejected.

Washington, 15.

To-day the bricklayers on the extension struck for the 8 hour system; the government refused to comply with their demand.

The Interior Department had a telegram, on the 13th, from Fort Laramie, saying that 12 chiefs and 300 Ogalalla and Brule Sioux, representing 200 lodges, came there on the 12th, to make peace and join Spotted Tail. They reported that all the northern Indians have abandoned hostilities and will arrange for peace.

City of Mexico, May 25.

Famine is threatening the poor inside of the walls. The collection of taxes is continued unremittingly, and is carried on in the most tyrannical manner.

St. Louis, 16.

The Sioux City, Iowa, *Register*, of the 8th, says a party of Brule Sioux stole 37 horses from Fort Randall a few days ago, and wounded a herder. They subsequently sent word that they would attack the fort. Maj. Brush is forming the citizens and making preparations for defense. The Brule Sioux wintered near Fort Thompson, and were bold and insolent; they freely declared that they would kill every white man who settled upon or in any way interfered with their hunting grounds.

London, 18.

At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the town of Birmingham; all efforts to preserve peace and order have proved futile; large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance, with orders to put down the riot at all hazards and stop further destruction of property.

Pesth, Hungary, 16.

The royal government of Hungary is preparing measures for the emancipation of the Jews in this kingdom.

Washington, 16.

An official report of the capture of the city of Campeachy by the Liberals, June 1, with the last armed launches held under cover of the batteries, has been received by Minister Romero.

Mobile, 16.

The steamer Migersa sunk in the Alabama River, 80 miles above this city, on the 14th; she was valued at \$25,000, and uninsured; the cargo consisted of supplies for the poor people in the interior, and was valued at \$25,000, uninsured.

Athens, 15.

Advices from Crete represent that Omar Pacha has met with defeat from the Cretans; his expedition against Sphakia and Apacorona failed; the Turkish losses were very heavy. Omar Pacha was unable to form a junction with the forces of Mehmed Pacha, who had been twice beaten in Apacorona and had retreated to an entrenched camp. Omar Pacha, after a fresh defeat at Heradlion, burnt all the villages which were not defended, and killed the inhabitants. The Consuls of various powers have notified their governments of these atrocities. The Italian gun-boat Prince Odean had saved several Christian families, and brought them to Piraeus.

Chicago, 17.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the Radical Republican state convention adjourned on the 15th, after endorsing the following platform: We advocate and will enforce perfect equality under law to all men, without distinction of color or race; we endorse the acts of the last congresses, and will reconstruct Louisiana upon the congressional basis and send to congress only true loyal men; we insist upon perfect equality, without distinction of race, in the right to vote and enter the jury box, without education or property, qualifications being required; we advocate immigration and the division of lands in this state so far as practicable into small farms, in order that the masses of the people may become landholders; we advocate the repeal of the cotton tax by congress, and if not granted, will demand as a right that class legislation be abolished and taxes laid on all the productive wealth of the Union; we advocate equality in schools and the enforcement of the eight-hour system, except in cases of special contract; we insist on a thorough revision of the laws of Louisiana, and pledge ourselves to aid the government in paying the last dollar of the public debt.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, has just returned from an excursion to the western plains, and declares that more than half the reports of Indian outrages are false, and attributes the Indian troubles to the operations of unprincipled army contractors and traders.

Senator Thayer sent the following dispatch to Gen. Grant and the Secretary of the Interior: If Gen. Buford reported what the telegraph attributed to him in regard to Indian matters, he is guilty of reckless misrepresentation or criminal stupidity. Warfare is now being carried on upon the plains by savage Indians upon small parties of defenceless settlers, railroad surveying parties and laborers, barbarous and unprovoked. Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Buford's. The Indians attacked a train near Junction, Colorado, yesterday, and captured forty-five head of stock.

New York, 17.

There is an unmistakable case of cholera to-day.

Constantinople, 17.

The Sublime Porte has issued a firman granting to aliens the right to hold lands within the limits of the Ottoman Empire.

London, 17.

On that portion of the reform bill which provides for the redistribution of parliamentary seats, a division took place, resulting in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby government, and Disraeli's plan for redistribution was accordingly adopted.

Vienna, 17.

The Emperor of Austria has decided to make his Ministry responsible to the Reichstadt. Orders will soon be issued from the war office to stop all work on the fortifications of Vienna.