

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

GENERAL.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The British steamer *Sapphire* stranded on Florida Reef, and became a total loss. All hands were saved.

The population of Louisiana is 717,026.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were eleven.

CLEVELAND.—Thatcher & Co's, barrel factory was burned last night. Loss \$25,000; insured \$12,000.

BOSTON, 23.—Benjamin Wisewell, an Englishman 25 years old, was stabbed by his wife's brother, Francis Doran, an Irishman, and died before he could be reached by a physician; both men were drunk. At this hour, midnight, the murderer has not been arrested. The murder is said to be the result of a long standing quarrel. Doran attempted to kill Wisewell once before.

SPRINGFIELD, 23.—Another slight shock of earthquake was felt here, at half-past six this morning.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The latest rumor is that Senator Morton has declined the English mission, and that it will be tendered to Cresswell; and should the latter accept, Colonel Forney will be made Postmaster-General.

The *World's* cable from London, on the 23, says, Gladstone and Granville spent a whole day in conversation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors and Gen. Boyer. The latter had an interview with Corti, Napoleon's Secretary, at Mons, and one with the Empress at Chesterland.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Bismarck upon a project of peace, which includes the dismantling of fortresses in Eastern France and an indemnity by France to Germany, of six thousand millions of francs; in cattle, horses, grain and wine; and no cession of territory is to be made, unless the people of Alsace, upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany. Bazaine is to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor with the Empress as Regent. The solution depends on the acceptance by King William of the condition, reduced into a proposed arrangement by the great powers that the cession of Alsace must be determined by the people. The powers insist on this, and it is even rumored that if Germany objects to it, they will intervene by force, to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.

NEW YORK, 24.—We have received the details of the terrible storm which desolated Cuba last week. From one to two thousand people were killed or drowned; 12,000 head of cattle were lost; several vessels were wrecked, and in Matanzas alone over four hundred houses were destroyed. Among the most horrible features of this calamity was the uprooting and sweeping away of a cemetery, and the scattering of the corpses through the adjacent country.

A cable to the *World* dated London 23, says the Empress Eugenie is in London, holding conference with Lord Granville. The negotiations are very favorable for peace, and are progressing. England asks for an armistice, not for the purpose of electing a constituent assembly, but for the restoration of the empire. Eugenie is to re-enter France and Bazaine leaves Metz to protect her, restore order and make peace. Trochu approves of the plan.

An associated press cable, dated Brussels, 23, says the *Independence Belge* has the following special despatch from London: After the cabinet council, held on Friday, Granville telegraphed to the British ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence with a view of bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France. The answers received from the ambassadors indicate an early suspension of hostilities.

NEW YORK, 24.—There is nothing official from the armies around Orleans. It is rumored that a battle is imminent there. The French will make an attempt to retake Orleans.

Fears are entertained here concerning the sudden decision of England to mediate between France and Prussia. Some imagine it a plot to aid in the reenthronement of the Bonapartists.

These seem to acquire confidence in the eagerness of Great Britain to bring about a peace. It is generally considered that England is willing to work

more for the interest of Prussia than those of France, and the significance of her movement is apparent, now that the difficulties in the taking of Paris have been demonstrated. Besides this, England is also aware that the large French armies just organized are quite prepared to act on the offensive, that the bad season is at hand and the difficulty of getting food for the Germans is rapidly increasing in consequence; and that Trochu is preparing a series of formidable sorties. The journals and people who notice this phase of affairs, accord England no credit for her tardy action. It is said here that the Paris government will not cede an inch of territory nor pay a franc of indemnity, and it is feared the struggle will have to go on to the bitter end, unless the conditions prescribed by Prussia are very moderate.

The *Progress du Nord* relates a story of a massacre of 4,000 mobiles, taken prisoners at Soissons, four days after their capitulation.

A cable to the *Tribune* from London on the 23d says there were telegrams from Tours and Vienna announcing the proposals, by England, of an armistice, are substantially true. There is the highest authority for saying that the British government concluded last week, that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical, and felt it their duty to try something. They have urged an armistice by making a commission of representations to Prussia and France; asking other powers to join them in an effort to bring it about. The armistice is intended to allow the Convention of the French Constituent Assembly. It is understood that Bismarck favors it. The British government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance, that the present efforts may produce a suspension of hostilities.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The only official information received here of the disorder in South Carolina is contained in a dispatch from Governor Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Friday; intimating that parties of ex-confederates were organizing for the purpose of creating riot and confusion at the polls; and asking for additional troops to preserve order.

CINCINNATI.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, a final decree was entered in the car wheel patent case of Asa Whitney against Albert L. Mowrey. The amount of judgment was over a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mowrey appeals to the supreme Court.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's* cable dated London 24th, says: There is authority for stating that the negotiations, thus far, are proceeding satisfactory. Granville proposed a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck, and both assented. Bismarck sent Thiers a safe conduct, but no basis has been accepted or suggested. Granville expresses himself satisfied with the manner in which his overture has been received on all hands by the other neutral powers, as well as by the belligerents, but, to-day, as yesterday, avoids expressing any confidence of their success. Nothing has been heard from Paris. Rumors of peace abound. It is reported that the Empress is participating in the negotiations.

Mayor Hall has issued a circular asserting that the census is incorrectly taken, and that a fair count would show the population to be a million and a quarter and the voting population two hundred thousand. He appeals to all citizens and all parties to register on Monday or Tuesday next that this point may be clearly established.

The action of the Federal authorities relative to the registry, is creating intense excitement.

It is now probable that the straight Republican county ticket will be nominated.

General Butler, Secretary Robeson, Conkling, General Babcock and others had a long consultation to-day with the object of concerting measures for carrying out the Congressional election law, and to prevent fraud.

Owen Glemon was, to-day, arrested and held in two thousand dollars bail for rescuing, from a deputy marshal, one J. Eveland.

A locomotive exploded on the northern railroad of New Jersey, at Piedmont, last night, killing the fireman and injuring three other passengers.

Horace Greely is confined to bed, by fever, resulting from exposure on a recent trip through the West.

CONCORD.—Governor Stearns has appointed W. S. Ladd, Judge of the Supreme Court. Ladd is the only Democrat on the Bench.

NEW YORK, 25.—The eighth regiment of United States infantry is expected to

reach this city next Monday, from Charleston, S. C., from which place it is expected to sail in transports on Saturday next.

A trustworthy dispatch says that the disposition of the English Cabinet is to adjust the fishery question at issue, in a manner satisfactory to our Government.

Accounts of the disasters at sea, caused by the terrible gale of a few days ago, come to hand. The list of lost vessels increases. We have already received reports of sixteen wrecks on the Florida coast, including the New Orleans and New York steamer *Mariposa*, which is probably a total loss.

The *Republican*, of Charleston, S. C., of the 21st, says that the Republican party is thoroughly victorious, making a clean sweep of the State by twenty thousand majority on the Congressional ticket, and electing more than two thirds of each branch of the Legislature; also that they have succeeded in at least nineteen of the thirty-one counties of the State. The *Charleston Courier*, on the other hand, insists that a fair count of the votes would show a majority for the opposition ticket but a fair count will not be had. The *Charleston News* concedes the election of the Republican State ticket, but claims the election of Col. McKessick, Union Reform, to Congress from the 4th district.

It is understood that Attorney General Akerman arrived in this city last evening, for the purpose of consulting with the District Attorney, Judge Davis, and Marshal Sharpe, as to the measures for the enforcement of the election laws. The Attorney General declares that all the power of the Government is to be exerted for the enforcement of the laws.

A *Times* special, dated Washington last evening, says: The dispatches received here from New York, giving details of resistance to the United States officers in their duty of enforcing the laws of Congress, created quite a breeze for a dull day. Attorney General Akerman left for New York to-night, and will investigate the facts to-morrow.

The people of New York may rest assured that the laws will be enforced, and that the United States officers will be protected and sustained in the execution of their duty. Of this they will have ample evidence before to-morrow night.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—The population of St. Louis County, outside the city is just completed. The number is 34,377. The total population of the county is 347,350.

NEW YORK, 25.—The yacht race, between the *Daventry* and *Sappho* took place to-day, resulting in victory for the *Sappho*. She beat the *Daventry* by twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds in a race of six hours, forty-five minutes and ten seconds. The yachts started from the Stake boat fifteen miles outside of Sandy Hook, the course being twenty-five miles dead beat to windward and return.

Dr. G. Symes, of San Francisco, who has spent seven days here, will leave on the steamer *Pierce*, for France on Wednesday, having been delegated to convey certain sums of money for the relief of the wounded and for the widows of disabled soldiers of the French army.

A cable to the *Herald* from London on the 25th says a correspondent at the headquarters of the Prussians, at Versailles, writes as follows: Oct. 19. "I had an opportunity to-day, to hear Bismarck's opinion regarding the political and military situation. He declared that the position of Prussia had never changed, from the hour of the declaration of war by France, to the present. They were compelled, unwillingly, to draw the sword. He declared that they would never sheath it until Germany was safe from future cruel assaults from her ambitious; and from the insults of her unprincipled neighbor. He makes the same declaration now. Said Bismarck, "We anticipated victory, but it was left to the experience of war to teach us what guarantees would effectually accomplish the object we had in view at the commencement. The blood, treasure and suffering it has cost to win our past victory, convinces the Prussian nation that they can hope for no full security without reclaiming these territories wrenched from Germany for purposes of aggression and conquest. Prussia desires peace, but only peace which will give full security for the future." In reply to a question as to whether Germany is able to stand a long campaign, he said: "People who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are ignorant of facts. We have large resources at hand. The hardest work is over; while we are anxious for peace, we have no fear for the future." Regarding an armistice he said: "The

chances of war are complicated. As to negotiations for peace, Prussia is willing and hastens to listen to proposals seeking the end of the war from any quarter likely to lead to practical results; in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whether they come from the ex-Emperor or the present provisional government.

It has been decided by France to ask of Prussia that the Tisseurs be treated as soldiers when wearing a military dress.

NEW YORK, 26.—Attorney General Akerman has established his head quarters at the Astor House, where he will remain until after the election, to pronounce upon all questions of law that may arise. He is instructed to see that all the rights of the citizens are respected, and that the authority of the United States government is maintained in all its integrity. He was in consultation with Senator Conkling yesterday, and the Senator subsequently remarked that the determination was to enforce the act of Congress at all hazards. No doubtful or questionable power will be assumed by the officers, but they will enforce such processes and provisions as they are assured they will be sustained in executing. The preparations for the purpose are being perfected every day, and there will be no lack of authority to back up the officers. The eighth U. S. infantry will arrive in New York harbor to-night, from Charleston. The regiment is about 600 strong, and will be reinforced by 400 recruits, who await its arrival. It will find quarters on one of the islands in East river, and when the emergency is over will proceed to the Canadian frontier, and go into winter quarters. Other forces of considerable strength will find it convenient to concentrate in the vicinity of New York during the next two weeks, and though few people will ever see them, the fact that they are on hand will be consoling to one party, and will exercise a wholesome restraint upon the evil doers of the other. The U. S. officers charged with the duty of executing the laws of Congress for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, mean business this time.

RUNTA RASA, 25.—Another hurricane has visited Key West; six vessels were wrecked in the harbor.

WASHINGTON, 25.—James Seely is appointed U. S. Attorney for Nevada.

BOSTON, 25.—The Chestnut Hill reservoir is completed at a cost of \$2,350,000, and the water let into the city to-day.

CINCINNATI, 26.—The Capital Convention reassembled at 10 a.m. A resolution was reported in favor of the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, to some point as near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production and transportation, with reference to the future as well as the present demands of the nation; also one to oppose any further appropriation for new buildings in the District of Columbia. It was agreed to memorialize Congress next session, in favor of the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine into the question of the removal and relocation of the Capital and report at an early day.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—A number of small business houses, in Cameron, Missouri, were burned, on Monday night, involving a loss of about \$40,000. The insurance is about \$25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The treasure shipments to New York, overland, during the past week, were two hundred and eleven thousand; principally silver bars.

FOREIGN.

TOURS, 23.—The *Constitutionelle* prints reports of the mediation of England and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that, as soon as an armistice is concluded, the elections for the Constituent Assembly will be ordered.

The journals contain the following note: "Inspired by the government, we may affirm that the government will in no case accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and it is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. The invasion has not prevented the organization of the defence of the country on a formidable scale. We have at divers points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops, equipped and ready to move at any given moment. It is stated, on the best authority, that two armies, ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given; but events will soon prove the truth of these statements."