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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 13.—At a reception of Horace Greeley, by the Union Republican General committee, to-night, he addressed an audience in front of the Lincoln Club Rooms. He commenced by comparing the existing state of affairs with that of ten years ago, before the war, declaring that the rebellion and the sacrifices attendant on it might have been spared had the North and South understood each other, and free speech and a fair interchange of opinion prevailed throughout the entire country. After referring to the circumstances of his visit to the South and the criticisms of the press on it, and his speeches while there, he said it had been urged in several journals, and his name too was often mentioned as a candidate for office, and he fully concurred in the suggestion. He was in a certain sense a public man, identified with party contests and party principles. He had often reproved and reproached better men than himself because they did not accept offices, and left second-rate men to fill them during the last twenty years. Greeley said he had been four times a candidate for office, twice for Congress, once for the constitutional convention and once on the state ticket, but never had he sought nomination nor was he consulted with regard to it. I am not grateful, said he, to the republican party for these nominations. I accepted them as I would any other duty, but for its support I am grateful; but the past is past, and "let the dead bury the dead." I am willing to pass receipts with the Republican party and could not help being a Republican for the future. I have no office and desire no office, although I shall not decline nomination, I shall seek no office. I am, however, willing to do my duty. I have work enough, for which I am reasonably well paid.

Mr. Greeley left the subject of his own political future and reviewed, at length, the principal incidents in his journey South, his impression of Southern politics and society, and urged, earnestly, his familiar views of liberal and generous treatment of the conquered States. He spoke in severe terms of the Ku Klux, which, he said, the government ought to extirpate at once and forever, and in severer and more sarcastic condemnation of the thieving carpet-baggers who, he said, were a curse to the South and a disgrace to the North whence they came. Carpet-baggers who plunder and prey on the negroes and poor whites, while pretending to be anxious for the education and the salvation of their souls. He said this was the greatest existing obstacle to Republican ascendancy in the South, and so denounced them.

NEW YORK, 13.—A special from Berlin says, there are rumors of negotiations between the German and Swedish governments, with a view to relations that will result in the union of Sweden and Germany before many months. The *Stetsche Zeitung* says, the rejection

of the Swedish and Hungarian union by the legislature of Norway, is a signal fiasco for the projects of the King of Sweden; and for some time past there has been a growing inclination in Stockholm to cultivate friendly relations with Germany.

ROWING GAP, Wilkes Co., 12.—A young man, named Atkins, and his wife, fell a distance of six hundred and fifty feet from a peak in the Blue Ridge mountains a few days since. The body of Mrs. Atkins was dreadfully mangled, but, strange to say, Mr. Atkins is still alive and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Sun* says: We learn from unquestionable authority that a proposition of the following nature has been made by the British government to the representative in London of the Cuban Republic. England is willing to guarantee to Spain the sum of one hundred million dollars for the cession of the island to the Cubans; Cuba to bind herself not to become annexed to the United States for one hundred years from the date of her independence. The control of the Cuban custom houses will be given by Cuba to England as security for the loan, until the latter be repaid; and, lastly, Cuba to be willing, if the powers possessing the other West India Islands consent thereto, to form one of a confederacy consisting of all the islands.

WASHINGTON.—Governor Linsay, of Alabama, denounces the testimony of Rev. Lakin, given before the Ku-Klux committee yesterday, in which he said a number of preachers had been assassinated, whipped and driven away by disguised bands. The Governor says he lives in the same section as Lakin, and that the proof of the latter's falsehood is the fact that he, Lakin, still lives there. He adds that Alabama is thoroughly peaceful.

Captain L. M. Davenport, clerk of the Treasury Department, this afternoon entered the office of Justice Wall, a colored Justice of the Peace, and fired two shots from a revolver, one wounding Wall seriously. The Justice had called on Davenport at the Department, in behalf of a woman, who alleged that Davenport had swindled her in a trade. Davenport was arrested.

NEW YORK.—Assistant Secretary and Treasurer Richardson, with Messrs. Bigelow and Prentiss, of the Treasury department, sailed on the *Java*, for Liverpool, to-day, for the purpose of promoting the disposal of the new government bonds, and also bearing dispatches to Minister Schenck.

Foster, the Putnam murderer, is reported being hopeful of a new trial, which his counsel is working for. The Rev. Tyng visits Foster frequently, and his wife passes the most of her time in his cell. None of his other relatives have visited him since the murder.

The *Polaris* arrived to-day and went to the Brooklyn navy yard. The geographical Society will give Captain Hall a dinner next week.

A criminal recently arrested in Australia confesses complicity in the mysterious murder, in this city, in 1864, of Joseph Smith, a soldier whose body was found cut to pieces and wrapped in five different packages floating at different points in the North and East rivers. He says he murdered Smith to obtain three hundred dollars and afterwards disposed of the body as indicated.

NASHVILLE.—Great excitement was reported by a passenger from that place, occasioned by the seizure of trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga R. R., and stopping them by a mob of unpaid employees. The stoppage of trains prevents the transportation of supplies to other employes on the line of R. R., who are in a state of starvation. The business houses in Chattanooga are closed. Stanton, the builder of the railroad, avers that he is not to blame for this state of affairs, and that if let alone he can pay out the Chinese employes who demand to be sent back to California.

PORTSMOUTH, 13.—The Sagamore house, at Frost's Point, was burned to-day, loss \$40,000.

FOREIGN.

RIO JANEIRO, May 26.—The Regent is fully authorized during the absence of the Emperor. Senator Jacquaribe is made minister of war. The government has presented to the Chamber an emancipation bill for the slaves belonging to the Crown; and convicts to be freed after seven years in prison, the owners to be indemnified. The Chamber stoutly opposes.

LONDON, 12.—The resignation of Fayre and Vallentine is reported. Aumale declined a banquet.

Paris is crowded. The government has decided to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed.

The Clerkenwell (London) Communists have resolved to hold a meeting on Monday night, in Hyde Park, to protest against extradition.

The Tories are organizing to oppose the treaty of Washington and a struggle is expected.

Tom Hughes, in addressing the workmen, eulogized the liquor laws and other institutions of America; praised the people and the government, and urged emigration.

The vessel *Rarachee*, for Rotaser, foundered near Lukput and eighty were lost.

The damage to the Gobelins is small and work will be resumed.

McMahon refuses a candidacy for the Assembly.

Starving Persians have killed and eaten fifty children.

The harvest prospects in France and Prussia are discouraging; further east they are favorable.

Schneider has married a nobleman.

BUENOS AYRES, May 16.—The deaths are diminishing at the rate of twenty per day, and business is being resumed.

BERLIN.—An imperial proclamation announces the order, in which the triumphal procession is to enter the city. At the head of the column will be borne eighty-one eagles captured from the French army; then follow in the order in which they are named, the generals who were engaged in the war; aides-de-camp of the camp of officers in the field; commanding officers; Prince Bismark, Generals Von Roon and Von Moltke, and the Emperor William. After the Emperor come the German Princes and the procession will then be made up of detachments of the victorious army.

All restrictions in the use by the public of the telegraph wires between Germany and France, except for the transmission of cipher messages, will be removed on the sixteenth of July.

VERSAILLES.—Theirs, to-day, invited the members of the Assembly to attend, in a body, a grand review of the army, to be held on Sunday next in the Champs de Mars.

The trials of Communists at Marseilles have commenced amid much public excitement.

PARIS, evening.—it is rumored that the Assembly, to-day, after voting a loan required by the government adjourned until the 2d of July.

The *Journal de Paris* says Minister Pouyer Quartier intends to impose additional duties, so as to increase the revenue from the customs a hundred and fifty million.

The Bonapartists count on carrying fifty out of the 114 supplementary elections.

Communists who are to be transported to New Caledonia will be allowed to take their families with them and form colonies.

Engineers propose to raise forts Issy and Vanvres and build new forts at Hauter, Bruyeres and Chatillon.

LONDON, 13.—The *Times* says the discussion yesterday in the Lords shows still that the advantages of the treaty greatly overbalance the deficiencies. We admit that to yield everything to conciliate an opponent is unwise, but the American commissioners also receded from the machinery of arbitration. Satisfactory claims could hardly be settled better.

The army in Paris will evacuate within two days.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is dead.

VERSAILLES, 13.—The manifesto *Internationale* protests against the barbarity of the Versaillesists.

Thiers visited the troops yesterday. The Orleans Princes arrived yesterday and were present at Thiers' soiree. Thiers goes to Germany.

The court martial has commenced. There is an immense number of prisoners.

MADRID, 13.—The Emperor of Brazil is shortly expected.

The *Imparcial* says the basis of the fusion of the Bourbons is that Montpensier shall be Regent during the minority of Alphonzo, and the constitution of 1845 liberally modified.

General Von Gablenz is at Berlin as a special representative of Austria. He attended the triumphal ceremonies. He bears a congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany.

KINGSTON, 12.—A negro on a Gibraltar plantation, aided by a woman, seized a little boy, cut his body and drank his blood; cut off his upper lip, which was roasted and eaten. They did these barbarous acts in spite of the child's cries, which were finally heard by a man in the neighborhood, who rescued him. The little fellow retained his senses and life long enough to give the particulars of the outrage. Intense excitement prevailed in consequence of this act.

VERSAILLES.—Trochu made a long speech before the Assembly in justification of his administration of affairs. He said he wrote to Napoleon in August, urging the recall of Bazaine's army to Paris. Trochu assisted at the conference at Chalons, when it was decided that he, as governor of Paris, should prepare for the return of Napoleon to the capital, which was formally opposed by the Empress. Trochu added that it was badly received by Count de Palikao, so long as the latter remained minister of war. The General then gave a detailed account of the difficulties of the defense during the siege of Paris by the Germans.

LONDON, 14.—Rochefort is seriously ill, and his trial is postponed.

The *Times*, in its editorial, says the U. S. also made concessions. It is unprecedented that such a grave difference is settled without resorting to arms. It hopes Europe will rise to a higher conception of international fellowship.

The *Telegraph* says De Grey is created Marquis of Ripon in consequence of his distinguished service connected with the Treaty of Washington.

The *Standard* says twenty one men were executed yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

Augusta is expected in Berlin to-day.

The American Consul at the City of Mexico says a strong rebel position in Geurrero has been taken by the government forces. The bombardment of Tampico continues. The rebels have inspired great terror by their fire, and have silenced the government batteries.

A SINGULAR incident is recorded by the *Cincinnati Chronicle* and *Times* of the 1st instant, as having occurred during the progress of a trial in that city a day or two previous. The prisoner was a man named John Kelly, charged with a serious violation of the moral law, the plaintiff, being a young German girl. The witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, and evidence of a most damaging character adduced. The prisoner expressed a desire to testify in his own behalf, and when permission was given he appeared reluctant to do so. The oath had been administered, and just as he had closed, with his hand still raised, a flash of lightning and simultaneous and terrific thunder startled all present. The lightning struck a large limb from a tree standing before the office in which the investigation was going on, and the effect on the prisoner was very curious for he sank prostrate on the floor and murmured: "I will not swear when the very elements are against me." The excitement caused by the incident among the parties present was so great that the trial was postponed.