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Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* throughout Cache County.

Special to the Deseret Evening News.
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Salt Lake, Jan. 1.—A man named Wm. Talbot, at Bryan City, had a difficulty last night with a saloon keeper, named Jim Hopps, and this morning, at about 11.30 a.m., Talbot, with a drawn revolver, entered the saloon where Hopps tends bar, with the avowed intention to kill him. Hopps immediately commenced firing, and fired three shots, all taking effect, one in the left breast, over the nipple. He is now lying in an insensible condition, and cannot possibly recover. Talbot was a detective in the employ of the U. P. R. R.

New York.—Charles M. Rogers, formerly superintendent of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was murdered on Twelfth street, near Broadway, in open daylight this morning, by an unknown person.

Baltimore.—Gov. Swann is quite ill at his residence, of pneumonia.

St. Louis.—The *Republican's* special, at Topeka, Kansas, says, reports, thought to be reliable, had reached there to the effect that another fight with Indians had taken place in the Wachita mountains, in which a large number of Indians are said to have been killed, Satana, chief of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, were taken prisoners, and a large amount of property captured. The Indians engaged were the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Further particulars cannot be given, in consequence of the official messenger losing the mails while crossing the Arkansas river.

Savannah.—The Ogeechee troubles still continue. Middletown's "house" was burned last night, and the crops ruined. All the whites came to this city. The Sheriff, with a posse, went out this morning, but made no arrests. There is a large force of negroes, fully armed, determined to resist the authorities. All the six roads leading from this city are picketed by negroes. A meeting was held to-day in the Court House, and the state of affairs discussed.

Chicago.—The heaviest snow storm of the season, which has prevailed since Thursday night, partially intermitting, and yesterday afternoon being general throughout the north, seriously diminished the number of New Year's calls.

Savannah.—The trouble at Ogeechee continues, but nothing transpired yesterday. The citizens are organizing to put down lawlessness.

The following are the San Francisco port statistics for '68: Five hundred vessels were dispatched to Atlantic and foreign ports, the aggregate value of their cargoes being \$23,000,000. Several hundred vessels engaged in the coasting trade are not included in the above. The exports of wheat since July 1st amount to 150,000 tons, 240,000 barrels of flour; reducing flour to wheat, the total exports is 184,000 tons. It is estimated there are still on hand for export 180,000 tons of wheat, and including that of Oregon, which will reach this market, makes a total of 360,000 tons. The export of coin and bullion for the year is \$36,400,000.

St. Louis.—Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19th, detailing operations to that date, and narrating the capture of Satalla and Lone Wolf, holding them

as hostages until the Kiowas come in. Sheridan says the Indians realize now, for the first time, that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them. He adds, the Kiowas have been engaged in war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose. They have attempted to brow beat Gen. Hazen since they came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas are now in the Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after a consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder, and says he will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to command them to come in and submit to like treatment, and if they refuse to come he will carry on the war against them into the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb, and such others as may come in.

A private letter to Gen. Sherman, a day later than Sheridan's, says the Kiowas are coming in, and the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Custar, and he has no doubt the Arapahoes will also come in and surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of their renewing hostilities.

Richmond.—A conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session for two days past, attended by A. H. Stewart, Flournoy, General Echols, Balling, Ruffin, and many others. A preamble and resolution has been agreed on, stating that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes in their uneducated condition are yet fit for the suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in hope of creating harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington to urge Congress to legislate, so as to secure these to the people of the State. A resolution was adopted, recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on Feb. 10th, at Richmond, to receive the report of the committee, and to arrange for a canvass. This Conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do-somethings," as distinguished from the "Do-nothings," the former desiring to make some advance towards meeting the reconstruction acts, and averting the disabilities, test oath, and so forth of the new constitution; while the latter, believe that the people of the State should under no circumstances, sanction negro suffrage, which they believe to be disastrous and degrading.

Chicago, 4.—The *Republican's* Washington special says the House Committee on appropriations had a protracted session on Saturday, and made considerable progress with the naval appropriation bill. The committee are satisfied that the estimates of that department are larger than there is any necessity for, and accordingly have made a reduction in many items. It is understood that General Grant does not favor the summing up of large squadrons at foreign stations that is unimportant, and especially where American interests can be protected with two or three ships as well as a dozen. The same committee are charged with investigating the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the Overland mail, and some time since addressed a letter to the Postmaster General asking a suspension of all payments until they have completed their investigation. On Saturday the committee received a letter from Mr. Randall stating that the committee's wishes would be complied with.

FOREIGN.

London, 31.—One day's later news from Constantinople says the Cretan insurgents have all submitted to Turkish authority; a provisional Government has been established there.

Madrid.—There was a demonstration at Seville recently, but it was suppressed before the arrival of the troops. The country is entirely tranquil. The Car-

lists at Navarre are carefully watched by the government, to prevent any outbreak.

London.—The meeting for the conference of the Great Powers, on the Oriental question, which was fixed for the 2d of January, has been postponed; the date of its assemblage, if indeed convened at all, is now quite uncertain.

Paris.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Petro Valaki and Greek volunteers in Crete, have surrendered to the Turks.

Constantinople.—It has been officially announced that at last the insurgents of Crete have surrendered to the Turkish forces.

London.—A dispatch from Suez, anticipating the Australian mails, says intelligence has been received at Melbourne, from New Zealand, that fifty European families have been murdered by the Maoris.

A Porte au Prince letter says the English and French fleet threatened to lay the town of Gonarves in ashes, unless the schooner *Diplost* is released from illegal seizure. She was released.

A movement, favorable to the annexation of Cuba to Mexico, is said to be in progress in Mexico. Meetings are said to have been held favorable to the project.

London.—A dispatch from Wigan reports that a terrible explosion had occurred in Haydock colliery, to-day; twenty-two dead bodies had been taken out.

Madrid.—Disturbances have occurred at Malaga; barricades were erected in the streets by the populace. The disorder is likely to be easily suppressed.

London, 1.—Ashbury, English and Barry, in a note to Bennett and Stebbins of New York, relative to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of the *Dauntless*, say they will race the *Phantom* across the Atlantic, and they will go in any event, and thus give the *Sappho* and other English yachts an opportunity to accept.

Florence, 1.—King Victor Emanuel, to-day, in reply to the New Year's congratulations of his military staff, said the present situation of Italian affairs was good, but if the present amicable situation should become cloudy, and trouble should in the future appear imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and national honor.

Corfu.—The Government of Greece is actively engaged in completing the assessment of national troops.

New York.—The following *Herald's* special cable dispatch has been received: Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, the new British foreign minister, had an interview to-day, when they agreed upon the principles of the future British policy to be adopted towards China. Lord Clarendon, in reviewing the former conversations fully acknowledged the propriety and justice of several points, which Mr. Burlingame advanced in reference to the policy which he seemed desirable England should pursue. Burlingame held that the objects of his present mission showed evident signs of progress, and by no means evinced a retrograde disposition on the part of the Chinese Government. He also depreciated the practices of the Western Powers, in using unfriendly pressure to introduce new systems or new ideas among a people, whose knowledge of foreign affairs was of recent origin, because such a policy would tend to a revolution, and to repress progress, whereas the Chinese Government fully admitted the necessity of progress, and desired to encourage it gradually without any sudden shock to the feelings or prejudices of their people. Lord Clarendon, in reply, fully admitted that the Chinese were entitled to forbearance from foreign nations, and assured Burlingame that England did not desire or intend to apply any unfriendly pressure in order to induce China to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations, than was consistent with safety and the feeling of the Chinese people.

The following articles were then agreed to between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

1st, That it is necessary to observe loyalty stipulations.

2d, That all negotiations should be conducted with the Central Government and not with local authorities.

3d, Before the inauguration of war, all disputes should be referred to the home government.

Lord Clarendon has issued instructions to British agents in China, to act in accordance with the spirit and objects of the above articles, and moreover, cautions British subjects to pay due respect, not only to the laws of China, but also to respect the usages and feelings of the Chinese people. These points settled, the general principles of the American treaty were discussed. Lord Clarendon considered them kindly, and agreed that they should form the subject of future negotiations.

Having established the basis of British policy Burlingame proceeds to Paris to-morrow, and returns to England on the re-assembling of Parliament to complete the objects of his mission.

Madrid.—General Cassellro de Roda, after issuing a proclamation to the insurgents at Malaga, urging them to throw down their arms, and they refusing to submit, declared the place in a state of seige. The town was then attacked by the government troops, who fought the insurgents in the streets, and defeated them, when Cassellro succeeded in restoring order.

Constantinople, 1.—The Turkish Government received an invitation yesterday to be represented in the proposed conference on the Eastern question. It is asserted that Fuad Pasha has been appointed to represent the Sultan. The date of the conference has not yet been fixed.

Paris, 2.—The conference will be composed of the ambassadors to France of the various Powers. Lavalette, the new French foreign secretary, will preside. The time of holding it is not yet decided. It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Greek Governments will participate. It was given out to-day that Alexandre Risa Rana-jed, the noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and Fuad Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to represent Turkey.

London.—Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Yeddo.

London, 2.—At a meeting of working men in Lambeth, to-night, the Rev. Newman Hall presiding, an address was presented to Minister Johnson, who in reply, said the continuance of good feeling between England and America was sure to be demanded by both countries. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

A dispatch from Athens says Admiral Hobart Pasha has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Erosis*. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

Paris.—The officers of the *Garde Mobile*, have been reviewed by the minister of war, Marshal Niel, who complimented the *Garde* on the confidence felt by the country in that arm of its defence.

London, 3.—The Conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that should the deliberations prove abortive Russia will demand the non-interference of the European Powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

Paris.—Dispatches report that several French iron clads are preparing for sea.

Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese embassy have arrived at Paris.

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