

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

BALTIMORE, 19.—The officers of the 3rd National Bank state that their loss by burglary is \$57,000 in currency, with a quantity of North Carolina State bonds, Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, U. S. five-twenty and Western Maryland Railroad bonds. The bank offers a reward of ten thousand dollars. The losses of special depositors can not be ascertained. The total losses probably amount to several hundred thousand, as it is known that several private boxes of depositors contained bonds, etc., to the value of seventy-five thousand dollars.

TORONTO, 19.—The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada:

"UJJI, Nov. 16, 1871.

"To my Dear Brother:—I received your welcome letter in February last, written when the cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation that I had that the cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me here, in consequence of my friends speculating where I should come out, on the west coast, down the Nile, or elsewhere. The water shed is a broad upland between four thousand and five thousand feet above the sea and some twenty miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost innumerable. It would take the greater part of a man's lifetime to count them. One part, 64 miles of latitude, gave 32 springs from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A bird's-eye view of them would be like the vegetation of the frost on window panes. To ascertain that all these fountains united with four great rivers in the upper part of the Nile valley was a work of time and much travel. Many a weary foot I trod ere light dawned on the ancient problem. If I had left at the end of two years for which my expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese, who in their slavery visits to Cazembe, asked for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned till I was really ashamed and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. I went forward and backwards and sideways, feeling my way, and every step of the way I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where rivers ran? Of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins as the river Chambeze, which flows into the great lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed from Chambeze to Luapula and that enters lake Moero. Coming out of it, the name Lualaba is resumed, and it flows into the third lake, Komolondo, which receives one of four large drains, mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad and never can be waded at any part or at any time of the year. Far down the valley it receives another of four large rivers mentioned above, the Laekie or Lomanie, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the Central Lualaba. We have then only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley, that is, the Tanganyika and Albert Lake, which are but one lake river, or say, if you want to be pedantic, Lacustrine river. These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba, which I call Webb's Lualaba, is their western line, nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lomanie enters the Lualaba, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found, but this I have not seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western rivers. At the top of Ptolemy's loop the great central line goes down into large reedy lakes, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western or Petherick's arm, which Speke and Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangwolo at the lowest estimate is 150 miles long. I tried to cross and measure its breadth exactly. My first stage was to an inhabited island 24 miles.

The second stage could have been seen from its highest point, or rather the top of trees upon it, evidently lifted up by the mirage. The third stage, the mainland, was said to be as far beyond, but the canoe men had stolen the canoe. They got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit and got into a flurry to return home. O that they would have gone across! But I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft, and the lake being four thousand feet above the sea it was very cold, so I gave in and went back, but I believe the breadth to be between sixty and seventy miles. Bangwola, Moero and Komolondo are looked on as one great river, one lake, and as one of Ptolemy's. The other is Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing north. This geographer's predecessors must have gleaned geography from men who visited this very region. The reason why his genuine geography was rendered was the extreme modesty of Mapamkers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet, which, with killing modesty, he entitled, "Inner Africa Laid Open," and the newspapers, even the *Times*, rails at any one who travels and dares to find a country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings, even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. It was nobody but Lord Brougham, and I know what people will say after we are gone.

"The work of trying to follow the central lines of drainage down has taken me away from mails or postage. The Manyema are undoubtedly cannibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was sorely let and hindered by having half caste Moslem attendants, unmitigated cowards, and false as their prophet, of whose religion they only imbibed fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance of between four and five hundred miles. Under a blazing vertical sun, I came here a mere ruckle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my worthless Moslems resigned here and as he had done at the coast grew rich with the goods sent me. He was drunk for months at a time. He then divined on the Koran, found that I was dead, sold all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left loose. Goods are currency here, and I had to wait now till other goods and other men came from Zanzibar. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium, and gunpowder from certain caravans, British subjects, he was 14 months returning. The expenses paid out, my stocks for three months were ample. Then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart, do you? Some do, if you don't. I think it moral idiocy.

Yours affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The *Evening News* says A. T. Stewart authorizes us to say that the statement that he said that the election of Greeley would be a national calamity is untrue.

The first invoice of the new crop of Carolina rice was received to-day. It is the earliest ever known.

MEMPHIS, 19.—The remainder of the passengers from the steamer *Helen Brooks* have arrived here. It appears that they were put off the boat into the woods after the pirates robbed the boat.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The boiler of McDonald's rolling mill exploded this a.m., severely scalding a number of the men.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Both the President and Secretary Belknap deny all knowledge of a letter concerning the negro cadet, Smith, written by David Clark, of Hartford to Gen. Howard, copies of which Clark alleges he sent them.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A part of the Todd party, which prospected the country southward from Denver, to the Mexican line, and thence westward along the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels, to the Colorado, have arrived there. They say two of the party, McLane and Bentley, went out hunting and never returned, and they are supposed to have been captured by Indians. They found in the Ant Hill country, on the 35th parallel, an abundance of almonds, rubies and crystal formations, looking like diamonds, but which they are satisfied are not such. Some of these last weigh several pounds. They appear to be merely a

fine quality of crystal. The party appear to have given the country a pretty thorough prospecting, and they doubt the entire diamond story.

Among the departures this morning was Jonas Lincoln, who goes to examine the properties at Eureka and Little Cottonwood, for capitalists in this city, who contemplate making purchases of mines on an extensive scale.

Since January 1st, Judge Sanderback has committed 83 boys and girls to the industrial school, for various crimes, for leading idle, dissolute and vicious lives, etc., and has allowed the parents of many others to send them to St. Mary's or other religious schools. The Industrial School and county jail are ever full already, and a workhouse is imperatively required for a class of criminals not yet fit for the State prison and yet unfit for the industrial school, where there are boys and girls not yet thoroughly corrupted.

NEW YORK — Rio Janeiro advices state that the fear of war between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation is being dissipated. A band of engineers, splendidly equipped, have left Rio Janeiro for Parana and Uruguay, to make surveys across the southern section of Brazil, up the northern line to Paraguay, and perhaps on to the Pacific to mark out the course of the Brazilian railroad to the Pacific; English capitalists furnish the funds.

There has been great destruction of property and crops by recent storms. A hurricane swept through Central New York. The storm in Sullivan county was a mile wide, rooting up trees and destroying every thing. At Youngsville and Liberty, in the same county, many fruit orchards were destroyed. Stephens & Thorns' machine works, at Stanford, were destroyed by lightning, together with \$4,000 worth of property. Henry Mead and his family of six persons were prostrated by the shock, but none fatally.

Saratoga specials state that there are strong expressions of sympathy with Barnard at the result of the impeachment trial. There was a large gathering of his friends at the Grand Central Hotel, Saratoga, last night. Judges Rapullo and Graves and Senator Palmer, who voted for impeachment, were called for, and each sought to express regret at the vote they thought necessary to give. The deposed judge repelled them with scorn.

There were seventeen cases of sunstroke yesterday in this city and Brooklyn. The weather, this morning, continues extremely hot and sultry, notwithstanding a heavy rain last night.

Mace and O'Baldwin left here last night for some unknown place. Their referees have not left yet, and the fight will not come off for a day or two. It is believed that it will be in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, on the Canada side.

LONDON, 20.—Rioting at Belfast continued without abatement yesterday, despite the proclamation of the mayor and magistrates. Fighting was kept up by the rioters in various quarters, and yesterday the Firm drum magistrates began to swear in special constables. A proclamation has been issued by the mayor authorizing the troops to hold the streets and to fire upon all rioters and assemblages offering resistance. All stores were closed and business entirely suspended. Additional troops were expected to reach Belfast to-day.

Dispatches from Belfast, to-day, say that between six last evening and eleven this morning only two wounded rioters had been received in the hospital. Several small fights occurred this morning.

Later.—A dispatch from Dublin, last night, reported no cessation of rioting at Belfast. The mob yesterday attacked three large warehouses, and made a complete wreck of the interior, carrying off portable fixtures and demolishing other merchandise. The magistrates, becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, surrendered the control of the city into the hands of the military, thus practically establishing martial law. The commanding officer issued a proclamation warning the citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets would be looked upon as a rioter and treated accordingly. All public houses have received orders to close, and not to open until permitted by the authorities.

NEW YORK, 21.—A London special says the riots in Belfast continue with unabated fury, and the city is at the mercy of a blo dthirsty mob. Martial law is declared, fearing the repetition of the terrible scenes of '66. All places of business were closed at noon. A regular panic prevails, and many res-

pectable people have fled the city. The Orange men in bodies of three to four hundred issue from their headquarters in Sandy Row, and rush through the principal streets like demons, firing in all directions. It is apprehended they will attempt to demolish several Roman Catholic institutions, and large reinforcements of constabulary accordingly surround them to resist attack. Several regiments, including detachments from the royal barracks in Dublin, were drawn up to-day in High St. Donegal street, and in the vicinity of the Linnen Hall, ready to charge the rioters. Dragoons and mounted constabulary paraded the city last night, but the shooting was as brisk as ever. In many instances innocent victims were killed. There are bitter outcries against the city authorities, who, as during the riots of '66, allowed the fiends to pelt the troops with brickbats, wreck churches, pillage stores, and perpetrate atrocious murders before they gave the word of command. The Orangemen are mostly favored, although it has been charged that their mode of warfare is cowardly in the extreme, and people walking quietly along are shot down like dogs. At this writing the hospital in Great Patrick street is filled with wounded and dying, and the screams of the sufferers is heartrending. Several women have been shot. The troops can do nothing without the sanction of the mayor, who was at length compelled to order the military to engage the rioters. About a dozen persons have been shot at the so-called Boyne bridge, near the railway station. The scene since Thursday has been terrible. At the first it was thought order would be restored in a day or two, but the partiality and bad management of the authorities produced the present dreadful state of affairs. Many private houses have been torn down or burned. Worked up to a fit of desperation, the Roman Catholics from the district known as the Pound Loin (lane) and Hercules street, have appeared in the street to resist the ferocious assaults of the Orangemen. The ship carpenters, mostly Orangemen, have joined the rioters with their formidable weapons. The opposing parties had several engagements last night and this morning, and several men were killed. If the authorities prevent the military from clearing the streets and shooting the rioters the city will be gutted. As a last resource a quantity of ammunition and rifles has been distributed among a number of deputy constables, who will assist in enforcing order. In attempting to keep the Orangemen and Catholics apart, several soldiers of the 40th regiment were seriously wounded. Fighting is going on at a place named Thompson's Bank, where navies are employed. Another engagement occurred last night near the County Down railway station, York Street (?) and not until several men were cut down did the constabulary succeed in dispersing the mob.

Later.—LONDON, 20.—Despite the action of the authorities, who, owing to their utter helplessness and inefficiency, were obliged to surrender the control of the city into the hands of the military, the rioters are vigorously carrying out their desperate deeds of blood and plunder. The Orangemen were charged this morning with fixed bayonets, up Patrick's Hill; but soon after, meeting an opposing force of Catholics on the Old Lodge road, they engaged them and fought over an hour with guns, paving stones and bludgeons. Many of the employees of the mills on the Antrim road have quit work to join the rioters. There is no knowing where the matter will end. The riots of '66 lasted three weeks. It seems that the commandant is determined to enforce order, and accordingly intimates that every person found on the streets will be treated as a rioter. The public houses were closed to-day. The soldiers have effectually cleared the streets, and the rioters are now dodging around corners, firing stray shots.

DUBLIN, 20.—The journeymen bakers have struck for higher wages, and as a consequence numbers of the inhabitants are deprived of bread and are in a suffering condition. Intense excitement prevails and hundreds of women are in the streets, inclined to riot, and pouring imprecations upon the heads of the master bakers.

Slight disturbances occurred at Leicester, Madstone, Exeter and several other towns, in consequence of the early closing of the public houses, in compliance with the new licensing act.