

RALEIGH, 7.—The Democrats carry the State by a majority of ten to twenty thousand in the election for Congressmen and gain twenty in the State legislature. There is great rejoicing here.

MEMPHIS, 7.—A dispatch from Somerville, Tenn., says, a riot is progressing there. Two men have been killed and a number wounded. Negroes are pouring in from the country. In answer to a demand by telegraph, two companies of militia and a number of volunteers leave by special train for that city at eight o'clock.

A special says the fighting at Somerville commenced in a shooting affray between two men known as Oscar Burton and Paul Reeves, both of whom were killed. Late in the afternoon the fighting was still progressing.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—A body identified as that of an inmate of a city brothel, by name Kate Hartwell, was found in a suburban orchard yesterday. Parties with whom she was seen riding on Wednesday night are suspected of having murdered her and several persons have been arrested.

CINCINNATI, 7.—The bodies of twenty-two of the *Pat Rogers* disaster have been recovered.

QUEBEC, 7.—The inhabitants of Portneuf and Bazile County have been greatly terrified recently by rumblings and earth heavings in that vicinity. Many have left their houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Michael Reese has sued the California Pacific Railroad Co., Milton S. Latham and others, to recover seven million dollars on account of alleged fraudulent transactions in the disposition of the company's bonds and stock.

NEW YORK, 8.—A London letter says, the report has suddenly gained currency that the long expected crisis has occurred in financial affairs. The Prince of Wales and the ministry have made up their minds to propose to the House of Commons next session to pay his debts. The sum named is forty thousand pounds sterling, four times the sum voted in 1787 to appease the creditors of that pattern of royalty who afterward became George IV. About paying the bills there are certain to be two powerful and contradictory sentiments—one, that the honor of the nation is concerned in providing for the debts of its future king; and the other, that these debts are of a character which ought to be paid for out of the accumulated fortune of the Queen. The latter view is based on the well known fact that the Queen has been receiving, ever since the death of Prince Albert, her whole income, which was calculated, at her accession, to support the expenses of the court in the usual degree of splendor; that her Majesty has, however, lived during this period for most part in retirement; and that the cost of drawing levees and their royal pageantry has in fact fallen upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose income has been unequal to such a burden. The existing debts, or a considerable part of them, have, according to this theory, been incurred in the discharge of these duties; hence, it is urged that the Queen, who has had and kept the money given her by the State for such purposes, ought to pay them. The Prince of Wales has 40,000 pounds a year, exclusive of the Duchy of Cornwall, which amounts to over one hundred thousand per annum.

Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin were arrested to-day on a charge of not paying Charles M. Truman on demand a small sum deposited with them for investment. Tennie and her mother were about to sail for Europe.

Hon. John Kelly says if the judicial investigation should be ordered, he would show a state of affairs in the police department a year ago, under the rule of commissioners Gardner, Charlick and Smith, that would astound the public. He would show that a conspiracy was formed by these commissioners.

In a trades disturbance in eastern Brooklyn, last night, James Killduff, a plasterer, was killed.

MEMPHIS, 8.—Parties from Somerville this morning report the fighting stopped and everything is quiet.

VICKSBURG, 8.—The steamer, *Henry Ames*, from St. Louis to New Orleans, with a full cargo of twelve hundred tons of assorted merchandise, struck a snag last night, near Waterproof, and sank in 25 feet of water. Three lives are known to be lost. Estimated

value of boat and cargo, \$130,000, owned and insured in St. Louis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 8.—The board of directors of the Driving Park Association offer a thousand dollars to the horse beating the best time, and Goldsmith Maid will make an effort to beat her yesterday's time, 2.15.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Adjutant Gen. Baker writes to commissioner Burdett Lene, of the land office, representing the suffering of the inhabitants of northwestern Iowa, owing to the grasshopper ravages, and complains of the hardships of the settlers, who are obliged to go sometimes 200 miles to land offices, to make proof of occupancy, and he suggests the establishment of local offices.

The secretary of the treasury is preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific Railroads embraced in the act of last June, requiring payment of five per cent of the net earnings of the companies to the government imposed by the act of July 12th, 1862; if the demand is not complied with within 60 days the secretary will notify the Attorney General, who will institute legal proceedings against the roads for delinquent taxes.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—The steamboat *Henry Ames* had 1500 tons of through, and 300 tons of way freight, consisting principally of grain, bacon, lard, flour, potatoes and hay. Four persons are known to be lost; no cabin passengers are missing. The boat was insured for \$225,000.

MEMPHIS, 8.—The following is an authentic account of the troubles at Somerville yesterday: much bad feeling had been engendered by the election, and the negroes had attended the polls heavily armed, and made threats to burn the town. A prominent negro politician, Cash Warren, who abused the son of Mayor Heudon yesterday, on the street, snapped a pistol twice in the Mayor's face; the Mayor then drew a pistol and shot him dead. Several shots were fired simultaneously by the friends of Mayor Heudon. The negroes accused one Oscar Burton of firing the shot that killed Warren, and when he appeared on the streets the police attempted to arrest him, he resisted and they fired on him, he returned the fire and inflicted mortal wounds on Albert and Paul Roves, and dangerously wounded one of Judge Roves' party. The negroes then opened fire on him, but as yet none of the thirteen wounds received are fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The *Japan Gazette* of June 20th, says: "The great subject of interest still continues to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The Japanese have quite succeeded in the primary object of the expedition, and might retire with a good grace, indeed they have nothing else to do there unless it be true that they think of colonizing, and that, to all foreigners, and to many among themselves, appears mere folly. The emperor pays out of his privy purse the expense of a foreign doctor to attend the troops in Formosa."

The would-be assassins of Iwakura, lately the Japanese ambassador to foreign powers, have been decapitated.

"The Chinese authorities have consented to a telegraph being erected between the Pagoda anchorage and the foreign settlement of Foo Chow, and the viceroy is desirous of having a wire to Own Yamen in the city."

MEMPHIS, 9.—A fire on Union Street, this morning, destroyed property to the amount of \$55,000.

An unknown person shot and fatally wounded A. C. Burton, a colored candidate for the legislature; the affair occurred at Bruken's station, and there was intense excitement among the negroes, but at last accounts everything was quiet.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Herald* correspondent interviewed Don Carlos at Elorria, August 4th. He said he was always glad to meet correspondents, and to give publicity to the truth. His enemies had reported much that was false about him, and had circulated absurd stories of Carlist atrocities. He did not anticipate German intervention on account of the execution of Captain Schmidt, who was arrested and convicted under very suspicious circumstances. He regretted that his reprieve hadn't reached him in time. Though the Spaniards did not like meddling with their conflict, intervention would favor him and make him leader of the united Spanish army. Spain was impoverished by the war and tranquillity

was necessary to the establishment of prosperity and the government credit. His task was to restore Spain to her ancient grandeur. The Cortes should be elected fairly by the nation, and should reflect the feelings and wishes of the people, and not be a mere body of factious politicians, alike powerless for good and strong for evil, promulgating doctrines for the overthrow of society and ending with barricades. He would have Spain march onward with her sister nations. When her enemies are conquered and my throne has restored peace, then is the time to consider education. Touching Cuba, he said he would offer free pardon and amnesty, and would guarantee a government devoted to the interests of the island. He said he was opposed to slavery, and would abolish it with all speed. Carlos is very sanguine of the success of his cause, declaring that his prospects are favorable and giving good reasons therefor.

CINCINNATI, 9.—Forty-seven persons are known to have been lost by the burning of the steamboat *Pat Rogers*; of these bodies 45 have been recovered.

MONTREAL, 9.—A most destructive fire occurred here this morning. It originated in Henderson's saw mill and spread across the street, destroying property valued at \$250,000. One life was lost. The fire lasted five hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The British steamer *MacGregor* arrived last night, thirty-five days from Sydney.

The wreck of the *British Admiral* had been sold for two thousand one hundred and fifty pounds. Six bodies found on shore were interred.

In a prize fight near Ballarat a man named Blair was killed by his opponent. The proceedings in the South Australian Assembly, on the ninth of June, are described as extremely disgraceful. The people of Fiji are impatiently awaiting the decision of the British government on the question of annexation. Blondin was at Queensland. The commissioners sent from France to New Zealand to investigate the facts relative to the escape of Rochefort, had been at work and the result is that all the Communists at New Caledonia will be removed to the Island of Pines for better security. Immigrants were arriving in New Zealand from Britain at the rate of six thousand per month. Wonderful gold discoveries are reported from the Thames district, forty miles from Auckland.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, bishop of the diocese of Illinois, died at his residence here, at nine o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, 10.—The funeral of Killduff, the workman who was murdered in Brooklyn on Saturday, while interfering with non-society men in their work, took place yesterday. He was considered the leader of the Plasterers' Union, and the excitement over his death is intense.

A letter from Berlin on the attempted assassination of Bismarck by Kauffman, contains the following:

"The very first step which the government takes is to open an attack on the Catholic party. The private dwelling of Christ Joseph Cremer, the acting editor of the *Berlin Germania*, was searched by the police, who confiscated letters, manuscripts and some pamphlets. The next visit of the police, seven in number, was to the house of the legation counselor Van Kehler, secretary of the Mayence Catholic Union, and their booty was considerable—about eighty documents, letters and circulars and the names of members of the societies. On the same evening Herr Van Kehler's work room was searched, and again, on the following morning, the place of meeting of the German members of the Gessen Verein or union of foundrymen. The house of the vicar and spiritual counsellor Muller, father of the Catholic societies in Berlin, was searched, and these police inquiries have been followed by the temporary closing of Catholic societies in Berlin. One authority states that the number of the members of the 'Catholic Gessen Union' in Germany is 280,000, and that besides these there are hundreds of other societies, such as Catholic Adult Societies, University Societies, and societies of Women and of Children."

The connection of Father Hauthler with the attempted assassination is given as follows: "He had

a desire to see Bismarck; he was in Schweinfurth, and not having much money, yet bent on seeing the chancellor before returning home, he paid a flying visit to Klingsengen. He arrived at early morning, and since Bismarck does not drive out until one o'clock he had some hours to spare, which he spent walking up and down the pavement in front of the Prince's house. In his perambulations he got into conversation with Kullman, who too, said he was desirous of seeing the Prince, and they talked together at intervals. At last, one o'clock arrived and Bismarck's carriage was expected every moment. Kullman stood on the pavement opposite Bismarck's house. Pastor Hauthler found himself in what he thought a bad position at the other side of the street. The wagon of the Prince drove out of the yard, and Hauthler thinking he had not a moment to lose, and being exceedingly short-sighted, ran across the road and was slightly tripped up in the middle of the road by his long coat, and the Prince's coachman had to rein up suddenly to prevent an accident. At this moment the shot was fired. Hauthler knew, by intuition, in what a critical position he had placed himself, and therefore his desire to get away as quickly as possible. When Hauthler left the court the justice accompanied him as far as the railroad depot in order to prove to the outside world the old man's innocence."

A London letter says there are ugly rumors buzzing about military service clubs, to the effect that official news from the Gold Coast is of such a character that another expedition to Ashantee is more than probable.

The *Tribune* correspondent with the Black Hills expedition, writes within two miles of the south fork of the Cheyenne River, Aug. 3d, giving the following summary of Custer's official report to date, from July 16.

"Starting from Prospect Valley, Dakota, the expedition moved in a south-west direction until it reached the valley called Little Missouri, up which we moved 200 miles. The valley is almost destitute of grass. From the Little Missouri to the Valley of the Belle Fourche country was generally barren and uninviting. The Belle Fourche was reached on the 18th of July, and good grass, water and wood were abundant. From this point, just west of the line separating Dakota from Wyoming, we began a skirmish through the outlying ranges of hills. The country is a very superior one, covered with excellent grass and having abundance of timber, principally pine, oak and poplar. On the 22nd we halted and encamped within forty miles of a prominent peak in Wyoming, called Inejanyan, 6,600 feet high, which peak we ascended, lying over here one day. The expedition then turned due east, and attempted the passage of the Black Hills. After a short march we came into a most beautiful valley. 'Its equal,' said Gen. Custer, 'I have never seen.' Such, too, was the testimony of all those who beheld the panorama spread out before us. Every step of our march that day was amidst flowers of the most exquisite color and perfume, some belonging to new or unclassified plants. Water in streams stood at 44. This beautiful vale was named Floral Valley. We followed this valley to the top of the western ridge of the Black Hills, winding our way through a little park of great natural beauty. On the 30th we camped within four miles of the western base of Harney's Peak, which the next day Gen. Custer ascended with engineers and a small escort. This peak is the highest point in the Black Hills. This morning two companies under Col. Hart were dispatched to extend our explorations in a southerly direction to the south fork of the Cheyenne; to-morrow Gen. Custer, with five companies of cavalry, will endeavor to reach the same stream in a south-westerly direction from Harney's Peak."

The correspondent adds: "In no portion of the U. S., not excepting the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, have I ever found grazing superior to that which grows wild in these hitherto unknown regions. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen, and left so little for them to do as here. Everything indicates abundance of moisture within the space occupied by the

Black Hills. Gold has been found in several places, and it is the opinion of those who are giving their attention to the subject that it will be discovered in paying quantities. I have upon my table 40 or 50 small particles of pure gold, in size about that of a small pin head, most of which was obtained to-day from a single pan of earth, but as we have not remained longer at any camp than one day it will be readily understood that there is no opportunity to make a satisfactory examination in regard to deposits of valuable minerals until further investigation is had, and regarding the richness of deposits of gold, no opinion should be formed. Veins of what geologists call 'bearing quartz' crop out on almost every hillside. All the geological or geographical maps of this region have been found incorrect. The northward march begins a few days from this, and General Custer expects to reach Fort Lincoln on the 31st of August. The small parties of Indians met by the expedition generally fled. -lab, one of their chiefs, was captured; he had recently returned from a hostile camp on Powder River, and says the Indians lost ten killed in a fight with the Bozeman exploring party."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—The Americans are playing cricket with the Richmond eleven to-day. The Englishmen closed their first innings for a score of a hundred and four.

PARIS, 8.—It is reported here that the German government has notified its representatives abroad that the time has come to recognize the Spanish republic.

PARIS, 6.—There is a rumor afloat here that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the town of Sananton, in the province of Santander, which it proposes to make a second Gibraltar.

Bayonne advices state that the Carlists have received 6,000 breech-loading rifles, which were landed on the coast; it is also said that five thousand other rifles, destined for the Carlists, have fallen into the hands of the French police on the frontier.

MADRID, 6.—A circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection, sent to the different European powers by Senor Ulloa, minister of foreign affairs, is published to-day. Senor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination and pillage, and in support of his statements he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot.

LONDON, 10.—The *Times* reports that Pere Hyacinthe resigned his charge in Geneva, on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the old Catholic party; he sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that Russia has consented to recognize the Republic of Spain, and that all the other powers will follow.

DIED.

At Smithfield, Cache Co., U. T., August 3rd, 184, AD MANZAH G., son of Edmund and Melissa G. Homer, aged 4 years, 2 months and 1 day.

His death was caused by a rupture in the lower part of his bowels, occasioned by a fall on a rock the Monday before.

In the 2th Ward of this city, on the 9th inst., of cancer in the stomach, ELIZABETH NICOL, wife of A. N. McFarlane, in her 47th year.

At Call's Fort, Box Elder County, July 28, JOHN P. BARNARD, aged 70 years and 6 months.

Deceased was born at Weston, Oneida Co., New York; was baptized into the Church in 1835; moved with the Saints to Missouri in the year following, and to Illinois in 1838, when Nauvoo was made the rallying point; in 1848 he came to Salt Lake Valley; he shared in all the persecutions and trials of the Saints since 1835, and was true to the cause; he was ever persevering, resolute and energetic, and was a good provider for his family. He died under very singular circumstances: passing a house in his neighborhood, on horseback, on his return from a neighboring town, he spoke to the people and went on seemingly all well and hearty, but after having gone a few rods the horse was seen going along riderless, and Brother Barnard was found on the road lying cold in death. He was subject to fainting from certain affections of the heart, which, however, would always pass over in a few minutes. No injury was visible on his body.—COM.