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(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 15.—The third mate and thirteen of the crew of the ship *Scandinavia* were arrested yesterday, confessing to having robbed the cargo during the voyage from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The new tariff revenue bill reduces the tariff by less than nineteen millions, and the internal revenue by about twelve millions and a half.

Reverend Johnson is authority for the statement that the President regrets the insertion of the claim for consequential damages in our case against England.

The tariff bill introduced in the house makes a total reduction of \$50,000,000, and provides for a diminution of one half the present force of the internal revenue employees.

A telegram from General Sheridan to the Secretary of war has been received, announcing that thirty-five private and seven officers of Juarez's army have been arrested in Texas and taken to San Antonio. The prisoners were paroled, but the officers are held subject to future disposition. The matter was referred to the Attorney General.

Secretary Fish has instructed our consul at Bucharest, to remonstrate against the outrages on Israelites in Roumania.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 15.—At Maldo hill, a suburb of London, last night, a shoemaker named Nicholas murdered his wife and then suicided; supposed to be insane.

The Telegraph yesterday says: We regret to learn that the relations between France and Germany are in a critical condition, which is causing the greatest anxiety to those by whom it is most appreciated. The foregoing was based upon the statements of Paris and Berlin correspondents, and these correspondents say that Germany distrusts France, and is displeased at the military organization which the Thiers government is carrying forward, and that Bismarck is about to protest against this, and will declare a neutrality for the action of Germany in reoccupying the recently vacated territory. It is believed by some that this has been fabricated for ulterior purposes.

The counter case was delivered to the Geneva arbitrators yesterday, on behalf of the British government, with a note informing the board that misapprehensions existed between England and America as to the claim of the latter government for indirect losses, which are claimed under three heads: loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag; loss in the increase of insurance; and loss by the prolongation of the war; and that the British government does not admit these claims to be within the scope and intention of the arbitration. In hope that the misunderstanding may be removed, the British government formally and explicitly notifies the arbitrators that the counter case is presented without prejudice. The note concludes that, if necessary, further communications will be made to the arbitrators. The news of Geneva special says it is feared the nature of this protest may prevent a settlement of the dispute between the two nations.

Presidential Aspirants.

From a column given the rounds of the press, devoted to probable and improbable Presidential candidates in 1872, we take the following:

Charles Francis Adams is sixty-five years old. If he is not nominated in '72 he may be in '76.

Gov. Gary of Pennsylvania is the latest candidate. He is fifty-seven years old. Not a favorite with Grant.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, would make a strong Presidential candidate. He is fifty-six, but his health is poor.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, January, 1811. He is sixty-one years old. He might run in '72 or '76.

All the old abolitionists should go for Wendell Phillips. He is sixty, and the first choice in New England.

Oliver F. Morton would be an available candidate if his legs were better. He will be forty years old next August.

Andrew C. Curtis must come home from Russia if he wants to run. But he is only fifty-four, and can't run in 1872.

George F. Rusk is the Fenian candidate. He is forty-four years old, five millions of dollars in U. S. city lots.

Phil. Sheridan will do for the Republican candidate. He is seventy-four, and there is danger that he will never get married.

Ben Wade was beaten at Chicago in 1860. How will it be for him in 1872? He is only seventy-nine and strong as a horse.

Another elderly candidate for the Presidency is Simon Cameron. He is seventy-three years old, and 1872 will be about his last chance to run.

John A. Logan has aspirations. He is a handsome man with splendid black eyes and hair, forty-six years old last February. He is a plow.

Ben Butler would be glad to be President, but he can't. He is fifty-four years old and two hundred and fifty-three in tricks that are vain.

Gen. Frank Blair wants to be President. He is a Kentuckian, fifty years old last February. He has every qualification but popularity.

Lyman Trumbull is also after the Presidency. He is a good Presidential platform, and was fifty-nine years old last October. If paying the public debt by enormous loans is a good Presidential platform, George B. Houston should be the candidate. He is a Massachusetts Yankee, and fifty-four years old.

John T. Hoffman has declined to be a candidate, and that goes to prove that he is running more for honor than for office. He is forty years of age; good for a short race, but not a four-miler.

Chief Justice Chase was born in New Hampshire, January 18, 1808. He is sixty-four years old. If his health was good and the people believed in him, he would be the candidate of both parties.

Horace Greeley began to learn what he knows about farming at Amherst, New Hampshire, February 1, 1811. He is turned of sixty, and may yet be entered for several Presidential races.

Hannibal Hamlin has our sympathies, because he is a printer, and knows more about farming than Horace Greeley; but he is no use as a Presidential candidate. George H. Pendleton is an Ohio man of Virginia antecedents. He is a gentleman forty years old, and would make a better President than candidate. He has been beaten too much at State elections.

Judge Thurman, from Lynchburg, born there in November, 1813, but removed to Ohio in 1819. Is fifty-nine years old—a very good age for a President. He makes a very good age for a President. He makes a very good age for a President.

Schuyler Colfax would make a pretty available Republican candidate, but he pretends to be for Grant. He was born in New York, and is fifty years old, and has a smile that is child-like and bland.—Ex.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

Frighful Suffering and Mortality.

The details of the famine in Persia are frightful. Mr. Shedd, a person who has been acquainted with the country through his missionary labors there, says:

The population of Persia has been variously estimated, the lowest estimate being about 6,000,000, and the highest 14,000,000. As there is no census, the exact truth cannot be known. Let us take the lowest figure, 6,000,000, as a basis. From personal knowledge of the country and from accounts of the famine, I judge that a third of the population, that is, most of the provinces of Azerbaijan on the northeast, and the provinces of Chahmahal and Kohgiluyeh, and the provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran, and Guilan, have perished or are perishing. Another third of the population, in parts of the above provinces, and in Irak and Ardenan, are in severe but not unmitigated famine. They have a limited supply of food, but some of them must die unless supplies are sent them before next harvest. The remainder of the country lying west of the Persian Gulf, and comprising more than half its area, is now in danger of being depopulated. So, at the lowest estimate, between two and three millions of our fellow beings are in the grips of misery and want.

The region of starvation begins in the province of Irak, near Hamadan, the capital of Ancient Media, and extends eastward for seven or eight hundred miles, and southward to the Persian Gulf.

Two successive years of drought have brought the population of Persia into a state of destitution. For the same reason the area of famine is greater now than it was a year ago. The distress has extended northward, so that multitudes in Tabreez and the surrounding country are perishing, and other multitudes are starving to the westward in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris in Turkey, in the region of Bagdad, Bagdad and Mosul. The famine region covers the seat of Ancient Empire, with the tombs of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, and the ruins of the most wonderful civilization that ever existed in the East.

No language can exceed the truth. In Tehran, the capital, multitudes are perishing, and the government and the efforts of the foreign residents have prevented the extreme of suffering to which other places have been reduced. In Isfahan, the number of deaths by famine up to August last was officially stated at fourteen thousand. The actual number is doubtless far beyond this. In Shiran and vicinity, whole families died of and lay unburied, and in some instances the corpses were devoured by the survivors. Further east, throughout the great provinces of Kerman and Khosran, this famine has been increasing for three successive years, and in many places half the population has perished. The capital of the last named province is Meshed, a very celebrated city and one with 100,000 or 120,000 inhabitants. From all accounts, two-thirds of this population have perished the past summer from hunger or disease, or have died.

In some localities, as in the vicinity of Isfahan, there was last season a partial harvest, which alleviated the distress for a time. But the short store of provisions is by this time consumed, so that the severity of suffering has returned, and must increase for some months to come, even if the grain sown this season brings a harvest. Thousands more in the lower provinces will die unless relief from abroad. But outside the famine region are the Baluch, or pastoral tribes, numbering in the millions, and who are perishing by the millions. Among these at the present time the direct miseries are experienced. The famine is not only of cereals, but of forage also. These tribes have been fighting for two years past, the drought, and as the pastures have dried up, the Baluch and the Persians have been fighting for the possession of the pastures. There are at this time tens of thousands of the Baluch of Persia with their herds dead, their cattle and sheep largely so, and with no place where bread could be bought if they had the means to do so. The famine has been so severe that to sit down in the Mohammedan religion of fanaticism, and live on short allowance of roots and similar food will either relieve or death shall come. The grass may revive with the spring, but it will be three years before the herds can be renewed, and one year before there can be a harvest to supply them with bread.—Ex.

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