

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.**GENERAL.**

WASHINGTON, 4.—Vincent Collyer has written the Secretary of the Interior, dated Fort Craig, August 22d, in which he says he had several interviews with messengers from Cochise, but they gave him no satisfaction, and the chances to bring that chief to Washington were very slight. He appends the following to his letter:

"Canada, Alamaza, Aug. 27th.

Nathan Pope, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Mr. Trejillo has just got in without seeing Cochise. He says he very unexpectedly met General Crook, who ordered him back and refused to recognize his authority to go to Cochise's camp, and threw his letter down in disdain, saying neither the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of New Mexico, nor any agents, had authority to send parties to Arizona; and that his instructions authorized him to capture any American or Mexican found in his route. He also says they attempted to arrest his Indians, but Lieut. Ross knew Saco and interceded for him. General Crook would not let him get his rations, which were at some distance from where he met the party. The General told them they were lucky to get back with their lives without rations. If you return here I think this affair should be investigated further.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) C. F. PIPER."

NEW YORK, 4.—The first bale of new California hops was sold to-day for seventy-five cents per pound.

The meeting of citizens in relation to the alleged frauds in the city finances, held to night at the Cooper Institute, was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience when the city officials were denounced by the various speakers. Among the prominent citizens present were Noah Davies, W. M. Everts, Henry Clewes, Isaac Bailey, S. B. Crittenden, Morris M. Grinnel, Lockwood Jackson Schultz, Marshall O. Roberts, General John A. Dix, B. J. Arnold and a number of others. On motion the chair was taken by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who said that the meeting was non-partisan in its composition and objects, all parties alike were equally interested in having an efficient and economical administration of the city government.

After addresses by a number of prominent citizens, demanding municipal reform and a rigid inquiry into the past expenditures and present condition of the finances of the city, series of twelve resolutions was adopted, which declare the city and county debt more than doubled within the last two and a half years, being now one hundred and thirteen millions, over sixty-three millions more than when Mayor Hall was inaugurated, while there is reason to believe many millions more will be paid out on floating and contingent claims, unless the present officials are removed, or their proceedings arrested. The manner in which the parties implicated have met the exposure of their fraudulent practices, the contemptuous denial of any power to interfere, the flippant evasions, studied concealment of a large part of the public accounts, and the attempts to garble and confuse the residue, are characterized as a confession of guilt, and coupled with the facts and figures already disclosed, furnish ground for belief that the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of the tax-payers' money, are still engaged in similar frauds and speculations.

The fourth resolution names William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakley Hall, as officers directly arraigned at the bar of public opinion for these offenses, and declares that unless they can meet the charges by other evidence, and on different pleas, than have been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the city of New York and the material interests of its citizens will demand that they be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored and the power which they are abusing.

The fifth resolution demands a full and detailed exhibit of the public receipts and expenditures for the past two years and a half. While the sixth asserts the right of the citizens to know, and their determination to ascertain, who are and have been on the pay rolls of the city government, what pay they receive and what service they render.

The seventh resolution demands that legal remedies be resorted to, to recover

the stolen money, and that the law should be altered to effect this object if necessary. And the eighth appeals to the next legislature to repeal the present city charter and give New York a form of government devised or approved by the wisest and best citizens. The citizens are urged to unite in the next election upon municipal reform candidates, making that the controlling issue.

NEW YORK, 4.—A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, under date of August 12th, that the Russian government has not recalled Minister Catacazy. The relations between Secretary Fish and the Minister were unpleasant and the former asked for the Minister's recall, but owing to the absence of Gortschakoff Russia declined to recall him. The acting premier Worthemier approved Catacazy's conduct in the Perkin claims' negotiations, and expressed indignation at the attacks made upon him by the American journals and officials; and although Catacazy himself desires to return to Russia his request is not likely to be complied with until the visit of Prince Alexis is over.

The *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times* regard last night's meeting at the Coopers Institute as a great success; the *World*, however, thinks it was a custom house affair, and that the action of the meeting stamped it as the work of the custom house faction, who duped and inveigled some well-meaning citizens to take part in the proceedings.

A correspondent, writing from Rome, Aug. 12, says several of the most eminent cardinals and bishops, who are strong infallibilists, are becoming reconciled to the political situation. The cardinals are freely appearing in the streets and meet with respectful sympathies and regard from the people.

A Madrid Journal contains a statement that at a meeting of the central committee of the International held in London, it was resolved to shrink before no obstacles in order to carry to success the principles of the International Association; the greatest of these obstacles were considered M. Thiers, and the kings of Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and it was resolved that they be assassinated. It was also resolved to set fire to all workshops and factories, and to compel hungry unemployed workmen to take part in the social war. Felix Pyatt, Berget and other refugee members of the Commune, took part in the discussion.

PORTLAND, O., 4.—A man named James Sturmer was killed by a falling tree on the Columbia, opposite Oak Point.

The fires in the woods continue all over the country north and south, doing great damage to farmers by burning fences.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The U. S. Treasurer to-day made a telegraphic transfer of \$200,000, coin, from San Francisco to New York, through the Bank of California.

LONG BRANCH, 5.—A committee of twenty Warmouth Louisiana delegates had an interview with the President to-day, and laid before him their grievances. After considerable conversation in relation to the facts contained in the address read, the President requested a copy which was given him. He then said he would send it to the officers complained of, and have their statement before taking any action in the matter. He added that the address presented a formidable array of charges against the federal officers named therein. He said he had not authorized the use of troops, and that Gen. Reynolds, when he filled the requisition of Marshal Packard, did not know that they were to be used at a political convention.

NEW YORK, 5.—The London *Times* of August 23rd, in an editorial on the parliamentary labor of 1871, says that the results of the session are of a character to be long remembered in the kingdom. All the constitutional chances are in the Democratic direction. The elector is becoming more and more a depository of power, and it is now sought to ensconce him within the strong walls of the ballot box. It thinks the changes effected in the government form a new era in the history of Great Britain.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing Aug. 22d, from Paris, concerning the abolition of the national guards through France, says that the news had been received that in Lyons, Marseilles and other large towns the national guards would declare that they would keep their arms and not be dissolved as a body; and that they would even resist the bitter end of civil war and defy the regular troops rather than give up their guns.

The commission appointed, under act of Congress, to examine the Sutro tunnel have arrived here and are now engaged in making up their report. They are favorably impressed with the project, and will make some recommendations to Congress in its favor, though in what shape has not as yet been decided upon.

NEW YORK, 5.—Some Tammany leaders are to-day boldly maintaining that the meeting last night will result in nothing, and the powers of Tammany will be in nowise shaken by its action. Hall has all along asserted that the name of August Belmont, which headed the call for the meeting, was a forgery, and that the principal movers of the affair were sore-headed place hunters. They claim, also, that the absence of men who are well known in business and in politics is a sign of the weakness of the demonstration. There is little doubt, however, that the meeting has laid the foundation of a public sentiment which will secure, sooner or later, reforms which are so much needed. One of the chief demands is for the repeal of the present city charter, which places the appointment of important city officers in the hands of the mayor, and otherwise diverts from the people the powers before exercised by them.

In the Liverpool *Post* of August 24th, a remarkable and probably an unprecedented instance of rapid traveling, between San Francisco and Liverpool, is reported. On the afternoon of the 2nd of August a gentleman left the first named place by the Pacific Railroad, and arrived in New York on the 9th, just in time to go on board the steamer *Wisconsin*, and made the passage in her to Liverpool, which port was safely reached on Saturday evening. The entire journey by rail and water occupied only seventeen days.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 5.—The church organ factory of Steer & Turner, at Westfield, was burned this morning with the contents; loss \$30,000; half insured.

ST. PAUL, 5.—A wind storm this evening swept this town, the wind raising a number of buildings from the ground. Philip Jacobs was blown from a train and received fatal injuries.

CHEYENNE, 5.—The result of the election cannot be definitely ascertained to-night. The Republican members of the legislature are elected in Albany county; in Carbon and in Uintah counties it is thought the fusion candidates are elected over the regular Democratic ticket. Laramie and Sweetwater counties are doubtful. The Republicans are confident there will be a majority of the friends of the State and Territorial administrators in the legislature.

OMAHA, 5.—A terrible storm passed over Fremont, Neb., to-day at 4 p.m., destroying the engine house on the Sioux City Pacific R. R., carrying part of the road over twenty rods. It destroyed a windmill, tore the telegraph wire and poles down for half a mile, and blew a car from a side track. The hail was severe.

The National Democratic resident Executive Committee held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions denouncing the anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Concession, or how the lost cause may be restored and the independence of the South secured," now being circulated as though from a Democratic source, as a fraud; that the sentiments of the pamphlet are antagonistic to the principles and purposes of the Democratic party; and declare their unanimous belief that the same originated with a radical source, with the intention to deceive the public and prejudice them against the Democratic party.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—The Hon. P. H. Leslie was to-day inaugurated Governor of Kentucky. The venerable Judge Robinson, Chief Justice of the State, over eighty years of age, was so weak and helpless that he had to be carried to the stand to administer the oath of office; and after declaring Gov. Leslie duly installed governor of Kentucky, announced his own resignation of the office he had so long held. This unexpected announcement caused considerable sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Between ten and eleven o'clock last night, Sydney Floy, alias "Smith," shot and killed a rival boatman, Richard Horley, alias "Mickey Free," near the corner of Third and Berry streets, Long Bridge. The bullet entered Horley's mouth, pressing up into the brain. Horley leaves a wife and children. The murder appears to have been cold-blooded and unprovoked. Floy surrendered himself at the calaboose about 10 a.m.

"Smith," the boatman who killed "Mickey Free" last night, and surrendered himself, claims he did it in self-defense. He says Mickey assaulted

him, threatening to murder him, and he was compelled to shoot.

Thermometer, 76.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A dispatch from Galveston, dated to-day, states that the American bark *Harvest Home* was attacked by a force of Mexicans off the bar of Santa Anna, on the night of the 27th, and her master, J. C. Dickey, was obliged to put to sea without completing her cargo.

The American bark *Brothers* was captured by an armed force of Mexicans the same day off Santa Anna, and the captain was forced to abandon her. He was picked up by the *Harvest Home* and arrived at Galveston yesterday.

CANS AND BARRELS!—As it is about time the brethren are beginning to make Molasses, we wish to inform them we have a large lot of five gallon cans on hand which we will sell at 25 cents a piece, and clean Oak Barrels of 48 gallons at \$2.50 each.

d217 1w-w32 2w E. REESE & CO.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE!

EMBRACING thirty-two acres of choice farm and meadow land with good house and outhouses and excellent orchards. Apply to THOS. QUIRK, On the premises at Grantsville.

w251f

BEES! BEES! BEES!

A FEW STANDS OF ITALIAN BEES FOR sale at \$20 a Stand, in Patent Hives, by Robert L. Campbell, Historian's Office, Salt Lake City. s44w22 1y

NOTICE.**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

JAMES H. HART, County and Probate Judge, for Rich County, Utah Territory, did, on the 19th day of June, 1871, file declaratory statement (No. 2714) in the General Land Office, Salt Lake City, according to "an Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon public lands," approved March 3rd 1871, claiming the following described lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of Randolph, of Rich county, namely S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, Township 11 North of Range 7 East, containing 400 acres.

JAMES H. HART, Bloomington, Rich Co., July, 27, 1871. w27 3m

Bald Heads.**The Great Unknown****HAIR RESTORER!**

Has produced hair on my head in one month. CHARLES W. STAYNER, Agent for Utah.

For Sale at Zion's Co-operative Drug Store, Salt Lake City.

PRICE—One Dollar per Bottle. w61 1m

MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE!**DUNFORD & SONS,**

WISH to call the attention of the People throughout the Territory to their

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

Boots, Shoes & Hats,

For Fall and Winter Wear

In Endless Variety.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Would consult their interests to give them a call as their

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Salt Lake City. w32 1m

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF TOOELE COUNTY.

THE Territorial and County Tax for the year 1871 is now due and if not paid on or before the 1st day of November will be collected by distraint.

H. S. GOWANS,

Assessor and Collector, Tooele Co.

Tooele City, Sept. 5, A. D. 1871. w31 3w