

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Murder of Foreigners and Anarchy in Japan.

Abyssinian Movements in Napier's Rear.

Progress of the Southern Elections.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

General Napier's Advance Nearing the Front of Theodor's Camp—A Native Chief Breaks Faith With the English—He Operates in the Rear and Seeks to Cut Off Napier's Supplies.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 23, 1868.

The special correspondent of the HERALD attached to the British army expedition in Abyssinia forwards telegrams dated with the advance brigade under Major General Napier—the place is not named—on the 2d of April.

He reports that the troops would move next day along the bank of the Bashilo river still nearer in front of King Theodor's camp.

The native chief ruling in the mountainous and difficult districts of Wolejat through which the army has passed had broken the peace arrangement, or treaty, which he concluded with General Napier when advancing.

This chief, who is now in the rear of the English army, refuses to permit the transit of army supplies from the base at Annesley Bay through his territory; in fact, seeks to cut off the communication of the General with the shore.

General Napier has resolved to punish him for his violation of faith on his return after dealing with Theodor.

Abyssinian war news has been received in the city to-day from other sources, but the advices are not so late as the last despatch of General Napier, dated at Addiscom on the 1st instant, the contents of which were transmitted to the HERALD by cable telegram last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Pearce passed through the Wolejat country during his journey from Antalo to Lake Ashangi in the year 1867, and also on his return to Antalo. In his diary he says:—"September 28, 1867, having crossed the narrow and mountainous district of Wolejat, I arrived in eight hours at an extensive and uncultivated plain inhabited by tribes of negroes called Dola, which are interspersed through all the regions of Africa."

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Plan of an Army Reduction With France.

BERLIN, April 23, 1868.

Rumors are very prevalent on the Bourse here to-day to the effect that the governments of France, Prussia and Austria have agreed to reduce the French, North German and Austrian armies by the granting of furloughs on an extensive scale in both countries.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Death of Narvaez, Duke of Valencia.

MADRID, April 23, 1868.

General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia and Prime Minister of Spain, died in this city at eight o'clock this morning, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

ENGLAND.

D'Arcy McGehee's Memory—The Budget—Revenue Returns and Expenditures—Cost of the Abyssinian War.

LONDON, April 23—Midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Carnarvon eulogized the late Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGehee, of Canada, who was struck down by the hand of an assassin.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. The revenue for the last fiscal year, which had been estimated at £70,000,000, yielded a total of £69,000,000, falling about one-third of a million below the estimate made by the government. The real increase of the revenue amounted to nearly £500,000. The expenditures of the last year, estimated at about £71,300,000, fell £50,000 short of that amount. The surplus of receipts over expenditures, during the coming fiscal year, is estimated by the Minister at £20,000.

The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimated at £2,000,000. Of this amount a balance of £300,000 is to be met during the ensuing year, as follows:—First, one tax, which will realize nearly £2,000,000; second, by the issue of exchequer bills to the amount of £1,000,000; and third, by the application of the estimated surplus of £200,000. Thus the Minister avers that he will have 700,000 or 800,000 pounds sterling more than he needs to meet the expense of the war.

Mr. Gladstone made some brief remarks on the estimates submitted by the Ministry. He said he preferred the imposition of an income tax to any addition to the burdens on trade. He thought the cost of the Abyssinian war was underestimated. He censured the government for its increasing expenditures, urged an increase of the customs duties.

Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the reduced estimate of the expenses of the Abyssinian war was based upon and fully justified by the great reduction in the transportation service.

Mr. Ward Hunt defended the budget from the criticisms of Mr. Gladstone. The House which adopted the estimates last year was responsible for them. The outlays on forts and for the navy, which had been neglected by the liberals when in power, were necessary and could not be avoided. The surplus of other years was reduced this year by financial distress, had crops, and a depressed state of trade—causes entirely beyond the control of the government. He asked for the renewal of the actual duty on tea, and moved that the Committee of the Whole report to the House on this subject on the 4th of May next.

The motion was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The Church Rates Abolition Bill.

In the House of Lords the bill for the abolition of Church rates, which passed the House of Commons before the Easter holidays, came up for consideration.

Lord Derby, who was able to be present, spoke against the bill.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London opposed the bill, but approved of its passage to a second reading.

The speakers all concurred in the opinion that the present tendency of politics was towards the disestablishment of the Church.

A motion was made to refer the bill to a select

committee, but, after a long debate, the motion was withdrawn and the bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned.

Anti-State Church Agitation—John Bright in the Tabernacle.

LONDON, April 23, 1868.

There was an immense assemblage of radicals and reformers at the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's church in this city last evening to consider the question of the Irish Church.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., was called to the chair and made a speech of unusual eloquence. Many other distinguished men addressed the meeting.

Resolutions favoring the disendowment of all religious sects were adopted with enthusiasm.

The Fenian Murder Trials—Close of the Prosecution.

LONDON, April 23—Evening.

At the trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians to-day the examination of the witnesses for the crown was continued.

John Davis testified that on the 13th of December he saw a man lighting the fuse attached to the case under the prison wall, but was unable to identify the person.

Warder Cape, of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, was sworn, and said he found among some clean linen belonging to Burke, while a prisoner there, a small package containing a green colored mineral, which he gave to the keeper.

Inspector Thompson again took the stand. He testified that he arrested Burke on the 20th of November; on searching him he found in one of his pockets a small vial of liquid, which he gave to Dr. Olding, but subsequently returned it to Burke.

Dr. Olding was then called to the witness box. He testified that he examined the liquid in the vial given him by Inspector Thompson, and found it to be chloride of gold; this chemical fluid, when used as "invisible ink" on ordinary writing paper, could be brought out by the application of copperas; the writing would then be perfectly plain; he swore that the mineral found among Burke's linen was copperas.

The police officers who arrested Burke and Casey gave the particulars of their arrest, and the prison officials testified as to their conduct while in legal custody.

A Mr. Morris and Jane Keppel both swore that they had seen Burke and Burke at Mullany's house previous to Burke's arrest.

After some additional but unimportant testimony the case for the crown was closed.

The jury will probably acquit the female prisoner, and justify, on a recommendation of the court.

In the afternoon Mr. Sleigh, counsel for W. Desmond, opened the case for the defence. At the conclusion of his speech the jury retired to consider their verdict.

It is believed that the trial of Ann Justice will proceed on other counts.

The Bank Returns.

LONDON, April 23—Evening.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England is published this evening over the signatures of its officers. The specie on hand is less by £284,000 than last week.

IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at a Grand Ball.

DUBLIN, April 23, 1868.

The Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales attended a grand ball given in their honor last night at the Exhibition Palace.

The building was magnificently decorated, and the floor and galleries were crowded with one of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered together in this city.

JAPAN.

General Anarchy—Murder of French Sailors from a War Vessel—Foreign Flags Hauled Down.

LONDON, April 23, 1868.

Latest despatches from Japan have been received here by way of Shanghai. The country was in a state of anarchy. The natives of Osaka had captured and cruelly butchered a boat's crew of the French corvette Duplex, and had compelled all the foreign agents with the exception of the English to haul down their flags.

CANADA.

The McGehee Murder Trial—The Important Witness for the Prosecution—He Testifies to Having Seen Whalen Fire the Fatal Shot.

ONTARIO, Canada, April 23, 1868.

Jean Baptiste La Croix, who says he saw the shot fired that killed D'Arcy McGehee, has been subjected to a searching examination as to the facts, and his testimony remains unshaken in all the particulars. He has seen Whalen in jail and identifies him. La Croix is an ignorant Frenchman, although he tells a story which is so full of improbabilities that the occurrence he concealed himself in a doorway, fearing that Whalen might discover him and shoot him dead. It is believed that he has been afraid to speak about the matter for fear of getting into trouble.

NEWBERN, April 23, 1868.

The polls closed at six P. M. The total vote in Newbern and James City shows a republican majority of 1,750. In Broad Creek precinct nine blacks and thirty whites voted. In Carter county the republican gave 87 majority. Carter county has gone conservative. Jones and Lenoir are doubtful. Everything passed off quietly. It is impossible to hear fully from the back counties for several days.

WILMINGTON, April 23, 1868.

The election returns are not yet sufficiently indicated to give a general result. Halifax county is estimated to give a republican majority of 2,000. Wayne county, official, gives 213 majority for the constitution.

Davis gives 175 and Rowan 300 majority against the constitution.

The following majorities against the constitution are estimated from incomplete returns:—Wilson, a large majority; Nash, 300 majority; Columbus, 350; Duplin, 500; Sampson, 400; Mecklenburg, 500; Rowan, 300; Brunswick, 400; Gaston and Union heavy majorities, and Edgecombe, with a registered negro majority of about 1,500, will vote for the constitution by a reduced majority.

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MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

General Ancona Suspends the Amnesty Decree in Favor of a Free Election—Arrest of Foreigners—Alatorre to Leave.

HAVANA, April 23, 1868.

We have advices from Sinaloa to the 10th inst. Governor Ancona arrived at that port in the steamer Tabasco when the elections commenced. He suspended, as his first act, the dictatorial clauses of the amnesty as inconsistent with a free election.

Nine foreigners had been imprisoned for complicity in late disturbances. Another revolution was imminent. General Alatorre was to leave the peninsula.

ST. DOMINGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Imprisonments and Exiles—A Jew Banker Makes a Loan to Government—The United States Remored to be Security—Anti-Bazas Revolt.

HAVANA, April 23, 1868.

General Baz was expected at the capital on the 20th inst. Eighty imprisonments and innumerable exiles have been made.

The sale of Samana will fall of accomplishment. The Jew Banker Jesurun, of Caracas, has loaned to Baz's government \$500,000, guaranteed by the United States. Colonel Fabens has been commissioned to go to Washington for that purpose.

An anti-Baz revolution has broken out in the north under the lead of Generals Luperon and Palanco.

ST. THOMAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Spanish Steam Gunboat in Pursuit of an American Vessel Bound to Peru.

HAVANA, April 23, 1868.

The American ship Albatross has started for Peru. The Spanish steam gunboat has sailed in pursuit. The island is healthy and the political crisis is complete.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Close of the Polls—Slight Indications of the Result—The Conservatives Confident.

RALPHS, April 23, 1868.

The polls were closed at six o'clock this evening. About 2,350 ballots were polled in this city, approximating very nearly to the whole number of registered voters. The count will require over twenty-four hours, there being over 100,000 names to count.

Wake county is reported to have gone for the constitution by 500 majority.

The following are reported majorities against the constitution:—In Mecklenburg, 600; in Cleveland, 1,000; Gaston, no figures; Rowan, a large majority; Nash, 300. There are no rumors as to the figures in other counties.

Both parties claim a majority; but the conservatives are very confident of defeating the constitution and Governor Holden.

The radicals here claim Forsythe, Randolph and Chatham counties by large majorities. The conservatives also claim Chatham.

Partial returns from Cumberland indicate a decisive conservative majority. They are ahead at Fayetteville, and one precinct on Cape Fear river gives them a majority of 75, being a gain of 100 over last election.

The radical majority in this city is 862, being 125 over the registered vote. The negroes are very disorderly to-night, shouting, firing pistols on the streets and otherwise disturbing the peace. Both parties are confident as to the general result, and there has been considerable betting to-day.

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INDIAN OUTRAGES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Blow Robbing the Pacific Railroad—Two Travellers Killed.

OMAHA, April 23, 1868.

Late news from Cheyenne, Dakota, announces that on the night of the 8th instant the Sioux Indians ran off all the stock at the Big Springs station, on the Indian Pacific Railroad. On the following night they swept off all the stock at Ogallala, a station just east of Big Springs. During the forenoon of the 10th a party of redskins came boldly into Sidney, a military post and railroad station, and ran off a number of cattle.

On the same day the same party cleaned out Louis' Ranch at Laramie Crossing, seven miles east of Sidney. The night riders stole all the stock at Julesburg. On the 11th another party paid Sidney a visit and carried away seven horses.

On the 12th of the month they encountered two travellers who had been put off the Indian Pacific Railroad cars near Antelope Station, both of whom they killed and scalped.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Indian Outrage Near Fort McPherson—Four Men Killed and Two Wounded.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1868.

A telegram from Fort McPherson says that a party of Indians, supposed to be a part of "Spotted Tail's" band or Cheyennes, made a dash upon a company of men cutting wood yesterday, killing four and wounding two, who were brought in. The killed are James H. Hoffman, George Kline and Joseph York.

E. Hoffman was severely injured by an arrow. A boy named Tanney, aged fourteen, was dangerously wounded.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Fire in St. Louis—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1868.

At half-past three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive wholesale drug store of Messrs. Blair, Curd & Co., 217 North Main street, which was entirely destroyed, together with Grimsley & Co.'s clothing store; C. Speck, dealer in fancy goods; Jess L. Arnot, hats and caps; Clark Bros. & Co., bank; J. E. Crawford, furnishing store; Currs & Co., books; J. E. Scalle and Farren Champlin tailors; O. G. Goulet, shoe and boot maker; J. C. Speck & Co., jobbers & Co., job printers. The losses and insurance as far as ascertained are:—Langsdorf & Rosenstein, lost \$20,000; North American, lost \$100,000; insured for \$125,000; R. P. Studley & Co., stock estimated at \$85,000, insured \$90,000; L. C. Speck & Co., stock \$150,000; total loss on Clark Bros. & Co.'s building \$1,000,000; total loss on insurance \$1,000,000, nearly \$2,000,000. Insurance: Blow, Curd & Co. and Jess Arnot have lost everything, but neither loss nor insurance is yet ascertained; C. G. Goulet & Co. have lost about \$70,000, insured for \$20,000; Frank North American, lost \$100,000, insured for \$100,000 or \$150,000. Blow, Curd & Co.'s store was completely destroyed, explosive stock \$100,000, insured for \$100,000; Louis & Co. and Degre & Co.'s buildings were also blown down. The total loss of the fire is estimated at \$1,000,000. This is the most extensive and disastrous fire since the burning of the Lindell Hotel.

Additional Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1868.

The following additional particulars have been ascertained in regard to the fire this morning:—

The building occupied by Speck & Co. was valued at \$200,000; insured for \$50,000. Speck & Co. had the following additional insurances:—Security, of New York, \$100,000; North American, of New York, \$100,000; Hartford, \$50,000 each; and Etina, of Hartford, \$100,000, making a total of \$700,000.