

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The Prince of Wales has been re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England.

Boys in several collieries in South and West Yorkshire have struck for an increase of wages, throwing nearly 5,000 men into forced idleness.

The Spanish government will propose in the Cortes that Great Britain shall receive the most favored national treatment. The British government will propose in Parliament to extend the shilling duty on wine to 30 degrees proof, thereby removing grievances of both nations. This agreement, if made, will remain in force pending the conclusion of a definite treaty of commerce, negotiations for which will be commenced shortly.

A Khartoum dispatch says the story telegraphed by the Austrian Consul that only one-third of Hicks Pasha's army was destroyed in the battle with El Mahdi and the remainder of the army was encamped at Rahad, is untrue.

The St. James Gazette financial article says there is an unconfirmed report on the Stock Exchange that war between France and China has been declared. It caused excitement and a general decline in prices.

The Duke of Richmond made a somewhat significant utterance at the Farmer's Dinner to-day. He said he was unalterably opposed to the importation of cattle from America or any where else. In his opinion this had been the cause of the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease and all other ills that bovine flesh is heir to. He believed it was the imperative duty of parliament to pass a law which should permit the importation of dead meat only. His Grace assured his hearers that he would move a resolution to this effect at the next session of Parliament, and would use his best endeavors to see that it became a law. His Grace was cheered loudly.

Glasgow, 6.—The crisis in the ship-building trade on the Clyde is growing more extensive. Three large firms, including Denny, have notified their employees that wages would be reduced in January, and several other firms will follow the example.

Hong Kong, 6.—The government refuses to withdraw or modify its claim regarding Tonquin. Large bodies of troops are continually passing Hong Kong for Tonquin.

Paris, 6.—Papers assert that Earl Granville informed the Marquis Tseng that if China does not make important concessions England will leave France complete liberty of action.

La Liberte newspaper says England is taking energetic steps to bring about a treaty between France and China, and adds, it has authorized information which leads it to the belief that peaceful negotiations have made progress the last few days.

The Telegraph says: Marquis Tseng sent a note to Prime Minister Ferry, asking a suspension of war preparations in Tonquin, to prevent a conflict which might compromise negotiations.

Berlin, 6.—Herr Phillips, editor of the Volks Zeitung and a member of the Reichstag, has challenged Dr. Stocker to a duel, owing to obnoxious remarks by the latter in regard to the liberal press. Dr. Stocker declined on the ground that he is a clergyman.

Madrid, 6.—The German Crown Prince and members of the Spanish royal family attended a military review of all arms at Carabanchel to-day. In the evening the Prince was serenaded by students in front of the Royal Palace.

Constantinople, 6.—The Haskeni quarter, inhabited by Turks and Jews, has been on fire all day. A hundred houses are destroyed; much distress prevails.

Sydney, 6.—The resolution adopted by the conference of delegates of the Australian Legislature called to consider the question of the annexation of the New Hebrides, New Guinea and other South Sea Islands to Australia, declares it to be the unanimous opinion of the conference, that any further annexations of Pacific regions south of the Equator by foreign powers would be highly injurious to the interests, safety and well being of Australia and the British Empire. The Conference leaves to England the initiative of action, confidently believing

she will promptly adopt the wishes of the Conference, and take most effectual measures to secure the safety and contentment of Australia by incorporating so much of New Guinea and adjacent Islands as are not claimed by Holland. The Conference urge England to make definite arrangements with France, and thereby prevent the Islands being made subject to foreign dominion, and to seize the first opportunity of negotiating with France for the purpose of obtaining control of the New Hebrides, in the interest of Australia. The Colonies offer to bear fair share of the cost of these undertakings. The Conference protests in the strongest manner against France sending criminals to the Islands of the Pacific, and urges England to make serious representations, and do her utmost to prevent the practice, as it is disastrous to the interests of Australia. The Conference is now discussing the Constitution and functions of the Federal Council to deal with interests common to the whole of Australia, to complete the agreement expected.

LONDON, 7.—A Khartoum dispatch says: The Mudir of Sennar telegraphs a dervish entered the bazaar there on Wednesday evening and proclaimed the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army near El Oteid. The dervish swore on the Koran that not one Egyptian soldier was left alive in Kordofan. Five thousand hearers armed themselves, all having Remington rifles, and declared for El Mahdi. The Mudir asks for instructions.

A Cairo correspondent says the foregoing is the most serious news received since the news of the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army. Sennar is the granary of Khartoum.

The proceeding at Sennar may be repeated at Khartoum, or even at Assuan.

Oscar Wilde is about to be married.

A Paris correspondent forwards a second letter written in blood by a Nihilist in a fort at St. Petersburg. It describes the harrowing treatment of prisoners. Prisoners rot away and exhale the odors of dead bodies before life is extinct. The number of those who go mad in consequence of their suffering is daily increasing. Mad men are strapped down and whipped with the knout by keepers. Fierce yells resound throughout the night. Many of the prisoners have committed suicide. It is said one woman was outraged and then poisoned. Inquiries into this affair was instituted. Rats are the worst enemies of the prisoners. A woman with her babe was obliged to be constantly on the watch and fight night and day to prevent rats devouring her child. The use of combs and soap is forbidden. The prisoners, especially women, whose hair is allowed to grow, are literally devoured with lice. Prisoners who refuse to reply to questions are tortured, and cases of violation of women are frequent. The writer specially appeals to the civilized world in behalf of women in the prison. Their situation, he says, is far worse than the men's.

Paris, 7.—The Tribunal of Correction has sentenced Sarah Bernhardt and her husband to pay 125,000 francs to the gentleman who stood the part of security to the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, London, Sarah Bernhardt having broken her contract.

Francoise Adolphe Chambelle, French journalist, is dead, aged 81 years.

The government has decided to commence the discussion of the Tonquin credits to-day instead of Monday. The budget committee approved the project for a cable from Saigon to Tonquin.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Tonquin credit bill was discussed. Reviere charged the government with concealing the truth relative to the situation of affairs in Tonquin.

The authorities have taken precautions to prevent any Anarchist demonstrations to-night.

Charmes criticized the action of the government, especially its irresolution; he considered the Bourne treaty ought to have been accepted; nevertheless he thought the Chamber should vote the credit.

De La Fosse warmly attacked the policy of the government.

All quiet on the approaches to the Bourse. At 2:30 a.m., small groups gathered in the Place de la Bourse, mostly out of curiosity. Cavalry is in readiness. Twenty-seven additional officers and a lot of war material will be sent to Tonquin immediately. The governor has an

official dispatch that Admiral Courbet had preparations for an advance November 28th. His steam launches are ready to support him by movements on the canals near Hanol, Bac Ninh and Sontay.

Brussels, 7.—The fire which has raged fiercely here all day is now practically under control. The Chamber of Deputies, with outlying buildings, is a mass of ruins. The offices of the department of Foreign Affairs and department of Education sustained only slight damages. Several firemen were injured. It is reported that some grenadiers were killed by falling walls. The Senate Chamber proper escaped the flames. It is believed the fire originated in the cupola of the Chamber of Deputies, where there was a sun-burner used for lighting the house. The flames, fanned by a draft from the ventilating shaft, spread rapidly, and were greatly helped by a strong northeast wind. The Chamber of Deputies was in session at the time the fire broke out.

The flames still continue to play upon the ruins of the burned portion of the palace of Legislative Chambers. Nearly all the documents connected with the foundation of Belgian independence, including the original constitutional charter, are destroyed. Damages by fire, twelve million francs.

St. Petersburg, 7.—The rumor that Russian troops were being concentrated on the Chinese frontier is denied.

Madrid, 7.—The Crown Prince of Germany, with suite, started for Seville, incognito. King Alfonso, the Cabinet Ministers, diplomatic body and other notables, took leave of the Prince at the depot, where the King and Prince embraced and kissed each other. The Prince will proceed from Genoa to Rome.

Rome, 7.—A duel was fought with swords near the Iron Bridge across the Tiber. Both were wounded. Nicolera in the right breast. The seconds then endeavored to stop further fighting, when suddenly Levito rushed toward and seized Nicolera's sabre, cutting his own left hand and inflicting with Nicolera's weapon a terrible wound upon Nicolera's head. Nicolera died almost instantly. Other duels arising out of the affair are expected among friends of both parties.

Berne, 7.—Vice President Weitz, (liberal) is elected President of Switzerland and Minister of the Interior; Schenck, (radical) Vice President.

Constantinople, 7.—England informs the Porte she will send a fleet into the Red Sea.

London, 7.—The strike of the colliery boys in the Yorkshire mines has extended. Fourteen thousand workmen are idle in consequence.

Dublin, 7.—A nationalist meeting announced for Sunday at Bullane, is prohibited by the government.

Berne, 8.—Canton Valais has decided to restore the death penalty as a punishment for murder.

Paris, 8.—Admiral Galiber telegraphs that the fleet destroyed several ports on the east coast of Madagascar, also that fevers prevail among the troops.

LONDON, 8.—None of the special dispatches from Rome confirm the death of Signor Nicolera; he was merely wounded.

A correspondent on board the British gunboat Skylark in the Red Sea, sends the following: Her Majesty's ship Amber, which has just been spoken, reports all well at Suakim. Rebels fire into the town nightly, but do no harm. Six hundred black troops made a rally on Sunday and attacked the rebels, with no definite result.

The telegraph line to Jeddah has been cut at Arabi College. Commander Moncrief, British Consul, is still alive. This story is not believed.

The country towards the south is reported quiet. The government is subsidizing the people in these parts.

Paris, 8.—Admiral Galiber telegraphs that the fleet destroyed several forts on the east coast of Madagascar; also, that morowella fevers prevail among the troops.

Madrid, 8.—The Crown Prince of Germany gave twenty-five thousand pesetas to the servants of the palace, and fifty thousand to the military asylums. The Prince reiterates his expressions of the great pleasure experienced from association with the King, Court, army and people.

Cairo, 8.—The desirability of annexing Egypt to Great Britain is freely discussed.

ROME, 9.—Signor Lovita, who fought with Baron Nicolera on Fri-

day, has resigned the secretarship of the Ministry of the Interior. Both duelists will be prosecuted.

The German Crown Prince, on his way to Rome, will land at Civita-Vecchia.

Constantinople, 9.—The Sultan has despatched an aide-de-camp to Hedjaz and two court dervishes to Soudan on affairs relating to El Mahdi's revolt.

Sydney, 9.—The international conference passed a resolution against the landing in New Guinea of convicts from other islands and against recognizing purchases of land in New Guinea before the British dominion over the island has been established.

Cairo, 9.—News has reached Aden that a great force of hill tribes attacked five companies of Egyptian troops which were reconnoitering outside of Suakim on the 5th inst. Severe fighting ensued. The Egyptians were completely annihilated and their artillery captured.

Cairo, 9.—Another account of the Egyptian defeat near Suakim on the 5th inst. says: Spies entered Suakim and reported the Hill men hovering near the town. On hearing this Mahmond Tapes Pasha, anxious to efface the defeat at Tokka of the 5th ult., on account which a court martial was pending, sent forward 500 black troops and 200 Bashi Bazonks against the Hill tribes. He himself remained at Suakim at a distance of three hours march from the town. The Egyptians sent out were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptian troops fought fiercely but were cut to pieces, only 50 of whom (half officers) escaped. This defeat, of what the officers had hitherto regarded as the flower of the army, causes consternation here, as it tends to show that the task of opening the route from Suakim to Berber, with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal is nearly hopeless.

The blacks fought back to back in groups, or in pairs, some with clubbed muskets. Many of the rebels were killed. The fight occurred on the 2nd inst. Only 25 men had returned to Suakim by the 4th, including 15 cavalrymen and two officers, who ran all the way, with news of the disaster and 10 wounded blacks.

The garrison at Suakim is reduced to one thousand men. Dervishes appearing in Upper Egypt propose to preach a holy war. The whole country beyond Egypt proper is ablaze.

This defeat proves that the rebels are firmly established south of Suakim, on the Berber frontier.

The news of the revolt at Sennar leads to the daily expectation of an attack on Dongola or Khartoum.

Cairo, 9.—Twenty cavalrymen accompanied the Egyptian force, defeated near Suakim on the 5th inst. The total loss is 680 men. There were two European officers with the force, and the whole under command of an Egyptian major. The surviving officers say they were surrounded by 5,000 men. The Egyptians formed a square, the black troops being stationed on three faces, and the Bashi-Bazonks on the fourth face. The square of the latter fell back, throwing the black troops into disorder. The blacks fought with great bravery. One gun and all the arms and ammunition were lost in consequence of the disaster.

London, 9.—A Suakim dispatch says there is a panic among the Egyptian officials. The fall of the garrisons at Takar and Sinkat is expected daily owing to starvation. It is stated that Othman, chief of the slave dealers, was killed in the fight.

The British ship Ranger holds this town and there is no fear for the safety of Europeans.

Hong Kong, 9.—A Chinese night attack on Halphong has been frustrated by the French. The Chinese advanced close to Halphong and burned a village. French gunboats and troops were dispatched to the scene and the enemy were routed.

It is expected that the French will advance on Sontay to-morrow.

Correspondence.

UNPREJUDICED VIEWS OF MOR-

MONISM.

BY A GENTLE.

SOUTH MO., Nov. 22, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

I have never seen a live Mormon in my life, and I may add for further information, nor a dead one.

But the question of Mormonism become one of such universal moment, and national interference brought it so prominently into notice, that opinions naturally arise and are given utterance when choked off by the cowardice of popular clamor. Since the early days of Puritanism in Massachusetts when men holding religious opinions at variance with the predominant belief were ostracised and banished from kindred associations there has been, when the opportunity offered a tendency on the part of the various sects to persecute, persecute and defame any and every association of professed Christians isolated from the pet theories of the great majority just as were the Puritans.

They and the Legislative Department of the United States forget the declarations made by the truly noble and democratic Roger Williams previous to his banishment,—utterances that caused his exile; and yet in the history of those events the historian commends the doctrine of this man Williams, and the youth of our land are taught to revere his opinions,—moreover 155 years after their promulgation they were engrafted in substance into the National Constitution. Williams declared "that the conscience of man may in no wise be bound by the authority of the magistrate; that civil government has only to do with civil matters such as the collection of taxes, the restraint and punishment of crime, and the protection of all men in the enjoyment of equal rights. That a test of Church membership in a voter, or a public officer was as ridiculous as in the selection of a doctor of physic, or the pilot of a ship, etc.

Article 1. Amendment to the constitution reiterates the above doctrine by declaring that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," etc., and article XV says that, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State," etc. Yet Congress acts in direct violation of the supreme law of the land by saying to the Mormons, otherwise the Latter-day Saints, your religious beliefs do not accord with that of our constituents and as our tenure of office depends upon their good will you cannot enjoy the free exercise of your doctrines according to the dictation of your conscience, and if you take advantage of certain customs and privileges prevalent within your church you cannot exercise the right of suffrage—which the Constitution says all citizens shall enjoy, no matter what their religious views may be. And when our Congress lends itself as a party to the howling hyena that would fain overwhelm the one isolated church by passing a proscriptive law—unconstitutional, and in its tendency and aim exhibiting ecclesiastical preference, shouts of "Amen" issue from every one—horse church and brilliant cathedral within the bounds of the United States. Is this Christianity or vengeance? If vengeance wherefore?

From the meagre history that I have of the Mormons, they are a people professing a belief peculiar to themselves; in that belief they are as firm apparently as any other sect. They are proverbially a people that attend strictly to their own business and only ask to be let alone, that they may enjoy the free exercise of their religious convictions, and other privileges accorded to citizens of the United States. Is there anything in this to arouse growing ire of opposition? What crimes have they committed that are so horrible in the sight of the meek and holy (?) of other churches? "Why, they practice polygamy," they say. Oh!—well, the Roman Catholic church practices celibacy, and it is said uses undue force and influence to effect this one tenet. Why does not the strong hand of Congress fall on this denomination and smother the unnatural thing?

Of the two principles advocated by these respective churches the latter is undoubtedly more detrimental to the human family, and consequently more injurious to the commonwealth—not that I am disparaging the principles advocated by any church, or the Catholic church in particular; because my views are broader than that—broad enough, in fact, to endorse Article 1, Amendment to the Constitution; but I simply wish to show that Congress has shown a tendency to foster malice and furnish a victim to popular clamor. Moreover, while I do not propose to