

request, but did so with great reluctance. He thought discussion could do no harm, but rather strengthen the policy of the government. He did not attach much importance to Senator Sumner; but felt the importance of the fact that exaggerated pretensions might be brought forward at a time when it would be equally dishonorable to grant as disastrous to refuse. He then in conclusion, threw the whole responsibility on the Government.

Paris.—The political commotion in France continues. The Emperor has decided to give way to the Chamber and change the system of Government. He meets great difficulties in his effort to complete new combinations; but the grand event is expected within a week. The new ministry will emerge from the *Center* and *Gauche* party, between the radical ministry and the adherents of the Emperor. The *Center* and *Gauche* are for the Empire, but insist on responsible ministers and a Parliamentary government, the same as England.

Madrid.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Castillo moved a vote of censure against Herrera, the late Minister of Justice. Prim supported and Admiral Topete opposed the motion. It being made a Cabinet question the motion was rejected, 142 to 94. The Republicans approve the refusal of the members of their party to join the Ministry. They declare they can afford to wait for the triumph of the Republican principles and policy.

St. Petersburg.—The Czar has determined to revive the University of Warsaw, which was replaced in 1834 by two colleges.

London.—The *Times* regards the postponement of the debate on the *Alabama* claims with satisfaction. Their introduction now would serve no good. There is a general sense of weariness with respect to the subject on both sides which necessitates an interval of a considerable period before it is resumed. The debate could only be useful if Parliament disapproved of the conduct of the Ministry, or wished to instruct it in regard to future negotiations. But there is no dissatisfaction. The only charge is against Lords Stanley and Clarendon: they were too yielding. But the Commons is not likely to advise the withdrawal of the concessions made. It was not prepared to lay down a plan for future negotiation; such results from discussion were most imprudent. Another reason for declining discussion is a due regard to the national dignity, which forbids our approaching the American Government on these questions. Public opinion is unanimous on this point. The late treaty was virtually American; for it was made, altered and re-altered by Seward and Johnson, and was rejected as much through party antipathies as from discontent with its provisions. It was probably foredoomed, and whatever its provisions might have been in all likelihood it would have met with the same fate. England is ready to listen to any proposals from America; but to display a desire to receive them favorably would tend to increase, not lessen the demand. When Motley considers the feeling of America is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy America, he may address the Government for the renewal of only such a treaty as will have a chance of acceptance. Nothing is more desired than to live at peace and good will with a kindred nation; but no less a disposition exists to not sacrifice the interests and dignity of the country to any unjust pretensions. The public won't approve of any eagerness to negotiate which seems to forebode weakness. When negotiation shall come the question of the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which has been dropped out of sight, will be tacitly abandoned. This favorable change is owing to the discovery that England will not concede beyond a certain point. This resolution is not likely to be shaken.

New York, 9.—The *Herald's* London special says the action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill causes intense excitement. Gladstone and Bright are in daily receipt of letters from persons offering the recommendation of the reform league agitation; but they discountenance the movement for the present and express the belief that the Lords will yield to the people through compromise on the basis of a postponement of the date of disestablishment to January, 1882, by paying half million pounds in lieu of private donations, and by computing life interests at fourteen years. A letter has been circulated privately among known progressives, asking in view the probable failure of the Irish Church bill through the opposition of the House

of Lords to the Government, the Commons and the country, whether they will permit the use of their names to public call for a mass meeting, in the event of the defeat of the Church bill, to consider the best Constitutional mode of getting rid of this obstruction to legislation based on the expressed will of the people.

The *Star* is glad the *Alabama* discussion is postponed. The American resentment against England is likely to be weaker and her desire to reduce the burden of her public debt stronger. The best thing for both countries is to hold their peace while no general discussion can simplify. The new House of Commons evidently preferred to leave the responsibility of postponement on the Government. The *Star* thinks the country will approve of the precedent.

It is reported that Lord Howden has been appointed Minister to Spain.

The assignment of Overend, Gurney & Co.'s bank will pay a dividend of one shilling in the pound in September, making a full payment to all creditors of their claims with the exception of the accrued interest.

Brest, 9.—Thursday noon the *Great Eastern* had run 5,756 knots, and had paid out 5,977 knots of cable. The officers of the ship expected to reach shoal water on Friday noon.

London, midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night the Irish Church bill was up for the reception of the report of the committee. On motion of Lord Cairns the date first, May, 1871, was substituted for the 1st of January, 1872, throughout the bill. Lord Rosedale moved an amendment that the representatives of the Irish Church and the Catholic synod, in cases of recent bishoprics, nominate three persons for the crown to select from, and that the crown be empowered to summon one archbishop and two bishops from each church to sit in Parliament. Earl Granville protested, on the part of the Catholics, against the amendment, which he declared utterly impossible. It was withdrawn. The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that the clause, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body, be restored to the original form. The said clause, as now amended, revived the Protestant ascendancy in the most hateful form by giving Glebe lands to the Church body, but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. He was certain the Government and House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause. The Marquis of Salisbury replied that in moving the amendment, he contemplated similar grants to Catholics and Presbyterians, according to Mr. Bright's original proposals, which Gladstone had endorsed. After further discussion the Earl of Denbigh announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept the Glebe lands or residences. The Marquis of Clanricarde's motion to restore clause 29 was lost, 40 to 9. The amendments embracing the proposal of the Earl of Granville to pay half a million sterling in money, instead of handing over the private endowments created before 1660, was agreed to. The report was then received. The Earl of Clanricarde gave notice that when the bill came for the third reading he should move its postponement for three months.

Paris.—The *Peuple Français* says the deputies in the Corps Legislatif, who now are signing interpellation for political reforms are members of the Thiers party and friends of the Government. They do not want the Emperor to renounce his right of initiative, but ask him to allow the Chamber to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to reject their demands. The situation is not disquieting. While one side is not disposed to make exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to make exaggerated resistance. The crisis will terminate in a compromise which will satisfy public opinion. The article continues, that Minister Rouher, in reply to M. Favre, admitted that a ministerial crisis was spoken of, but the great question of the changes which will powerfully affect the institutions of society and the future, is bound up with the question of the barrier which must be raised against revolution. We know not when or by whom the agreement will be achieved but we know upon what force the Chamber will rely to preserve society.

Paris.—The evening journals announce the resignation of the ministers. It is believed that M. Rouher has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet which will include four members of the Thiers party. A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

Madrid.—The press and people, generally, condemn the ministry. The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed

for not preventing Republican demonstrations at Barcelona; disorders are anticipated there and troops are kept in readiness to suppress any turbulence.

Havana.—Valmasedo writes to the Captain General that civil authority has been re-established in his jurisdiction, and at Manzanillo, Bayamo and Joaquim, and that traveling on the highways was safe. DeRoda has granted the correspondents of the Associated Press, the free use of the telegraph. At an interview he said in reporting military movements the correspondents would always be permitted to state facts, though at times they might be unfavorable to the Government, that true knowledge abroad of what actually passed in Cuba would injure no one save the rebels.

London, 9.—The Ministerial crisis in France, increases in intensity. The *Constitutionnel* says the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare their ultimatum to be the retirement of Minister Rouher, and while the Emperor desires his retirement, he is reluctant to dismiss him on account of his ability and his devotion to the Imperial Government. Rouher's failure to comply with the wish of the Emperor to tender his resignation is severely criticised. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said "M. Rouher, your time has come to clear out." "I know it," answered Rouher, "but my wife won't resign." This is literally true. Madame Rouher objects to giving up the honors which she has received at the palace, as the wife of the chief of the Emperor's Ministry. The majority of the Assembly is opposed to the propositions demanded by the members of the left centre, which, are as follows:

"First.—Responsible ministry;
Secondly.—The autonomy of the Legislative Assembly."

The Emperor is therefore obliged to temporize with the majority, whom he does not wish to openly defy at present. A dead lock must come within a week.

London.—The *Times* in an editorial, states in relation to affairs in France that if the Corps Legislatif is firm it will gain the powers which have been demanded by a large minority, and which the majority also desire. Old things are passing away and another political disposition is demanded at the hands of the Emperor.

The *Patrie*, to-day, says the negotiations between the Government and the Corps Legislatif has resulted in an understanding that the former will realize the projected reforms, and announces a *senatus consultum* to carry the same into effect.

Brest.—Up to Friday noon the *Great Eastern* had made 1885 knots from this port, and had arrived off the banks of New Foundland, and had paid out 2122 knots of cable. All was well and everything was working fairly.

London.—In the Commons last evening Gladstone discussed Central Asian matters. He said it was English policy to rule and subject those countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He was ashamed that Lord Mayo's interview with Shere Ali did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that Afghanistan should remain as a neutral zone between Russian and British influence.

Paris.—The *Constitutionnel* this evening says the councillors of the crown are discussing the question as to whether it is advisable to reply to the interpellation, and thereby divulge the programme of the Government. No decision has been arrived at.

Havana, 10.—Gen. De Roda has issued orders to the commanders of the several jurisdictions enjoining them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens, and to arrest none on vague suspicions. He instructs them to rigidly respect all legal rights of foreigners, and says he will hold the officers responsible for the good discipline of the troops. He instructs them to forward dispatches in relation to matters in their departments, stating only facts as they transpire.

Paris.—The council of the Ministers of the Privy Council have held frequent meetings at the summons of the Emperor to deliberate upon, the political reforms pending in the Corps Legislatif. It is said that the following programme has been agreed upon with the concurrence of the Emperor: The Senate will be immediately convoked, when Parliamentary changes of a liberal character will be proposed by the Government. These reforms will probably include the extension of the rights, and facilitate the interposition and creation of a responsible ministry, the Emperor choosing the ministers

from the Corps Legislatif, with a view to arriving at the particular responsibility of each member in his Cabinet.

NOTICE!

I, ORRAWELL SIMONS, Mayor of Payson City, in the county of Utah, and Territory of Utah, having on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1869, entered at the United States Land Office, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the use and benefit of the several inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, viz:

The south-east quarter, and east half of south-west quarter, section 8, also the south-west quarter, and west half of south-east quarter, section 9, also the north-east quarter, and east half of north-west quarter, and north-east quarter of south-west quarter, and north half of south-east quarter, section 17, Township 9, south Range 2 east, containing 840 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in section 3 of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, approved February 17, 1869, entitled An Act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Inhabitants of cities and towns upon the Public Lands," approved March 2, 1867.

ORRAWELL SIMONS,

Mayor of Payson City.

Payson City, June 22, 1869.

w21-3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I, Israel Evans, Mayor of Lehi City, Utah County, Utah Territory, have, on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1869, entered at the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, namely: Section 17, south-west quarter of section 9, south-east quarter of section 8, south-east quarter of section 18, and north-east quarter of section 19, township 5 south, range 1 east, containing 1,280 acres. Any person or persons having claims in the lands above described, will file the same with the Clerk of the Probate Court for Utah County, as prescribed by law.

ISRAEL EVANS,

Mayor of Lehi City.

w22-3m

NOTICE.

I, JOHN BROWN, Mayor of Pleasant Grove City, in the County of Utah and Territory of Utah, having on the 26th of June, 1869, entered at the United States Land Office, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, viz: The south-east quarter of section 20, the south-west quarter of section 21, the north-west quarter of section 28, and the north-east quarter of section 29, all in Township No. five, (5) south of range 2 east, containing 640 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in section 3, of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, approved Feb. 17, 1869, entitled "An Act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under an Act of Congress, entitled An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the Public Lands, approved March 2d, 1867."

JOHN BROWN,

Mayor of Pleasant Grove City.

Pleasant Grove City, June 26, 1869.

21-3m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, GEORGE TAYLOR, Mayor of Ephraim City, Sanpete Co., Utah Territory, have on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1869, entered at the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, viz:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter and north half of south-west quarter section 3; south half of north-east quarter and south-east quarter of north-west quarter and east half of south-west quarter and south-east quarter of section 4; and north-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 10, and north half of north-east quarter and north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section 9, in Township 17 south, of Range 3 east, containing 640 acres.

Any person or persons having claims in the lands above described, will file the same with the Clerk of the Probate Court for Sanpete County, as prescribed by law.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Mayor.

Ephraim City, Sanpete County, U. T.,

June 21, 1869,

w21-3m

