

He confined himself to declaring that he would preside at the cabinet council to-day. All accounts agree that his refusal to sign the decree relative to the military commands was couched in vehement terms. He has not even signed the decree relative to the changes in the magistracy. The correspondent regards the suggestion as to the prorogation of the chambers by the President an absurdity, and considers it certain that MacMahon will announce his resignation in his message to-day. He adds, that the chambers, assembled in congress on the same evening, will accept the resignation by a vote of about 550 to 250, and proclaim M. Grevy president, who, as MacMahon's resignation is not the result of intrigue, will unhesitatingly accept.

All the foreign governments at Paris have notified their respective governments of the probable resignation of MacMahon and the accession of M. Grevy. Only one ambassador has approved MacMahon's conduct.

PARIS, 30, 3 p.m.—MacMahon has resigned the presidency of the republic. Congress has been convoked for 6 o'clock this evening. The election of M. Grevy to the presidency appears certain, all the groups of the Left being in accord on this point.

The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, says: There is no possible doubt about the issue of the pending struggle. The only matter admitting of difference of opinion is whether the state of crisis shall continue or not. Personal power may be definitely buried from this day and moment.

Figaro says: It is rumored that Generals Bourbaki, Batille, and Dubarail have resigned.

4 p.m.—The present ministers will resign and a new parliamentary cabinet be constituted. It is reported that Gambetta will take the premiership and foreign portfolio.

The concourse of the general public at Versailles is not very great. The excitement does not compare with that of May 24th, 1873, when Thiers resigned. There is no disturbance anywhere.

VERSAILLES, 30, 4 p.m.—President MacMahon's letter of resignation says: Being in disagreement with the ministry, being hopeless of forming another cabinet, and unwilling to resort to measures which he regards contrary to the good of the army organization, he withdraws from power.

At a meeting of the bureaux of the Left, Gambetta proposed Grevy for president, which was unanimously approved.

MacMahon asked the ministers to countersign his letter of resignation, but they refused, declaring the letter merely a private act.

Some groups of the Right, including Bonapartists, will support Grevy. Gambetta and Marcere have congratulated M. Grevy.

4.25 p.m.—At a meeting of deputies, Grevy, amid profound silence, the letter from President MacMahon, announcing his resignation. He then read the articles of the Constitution applicable, and announced that the two chambers would meet in congress. The sitting then suspended.

PARIS, 30.—The following is the text of MacMahon's letter of resignation:

"At the opening of this session of the chambers the ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the cabinet such as might be adopted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the programme my approbation, for I was sacrificing no principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the ministry, making a respond to the opinion of the majority in the chambers, proposes to me, in regard to high military commands, some general measure, which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other ministry, taken from the majority, would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself therefore bound to shorten the duration of the mandate, which the national assembly confided upon me, and I therefore tender my resignation. In quitting power I have the consolation of thinking that during the 53 years I have devoted to the service of my country, either as a soldier or a citizen, I have never been guided by a sentiment other than honor and duty, and absolute devotion to

my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the chambers." (Signed) MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta.

At Tuesday's council, Grevy, minister of war, submitted his list to the president. General Grevy's decree dealt with nine generals, of these four were to be transferred and five, Bourbaki, Desartiz, Bataille, Dubail and Montandon, definitely relieved. Marshal MacMahon declared he could not sign this decree. "I cannot," he said, "sign a decree superceding brave generals, my own friends and companions, whose legal term of command expires in five or six months. There is no danger in my refusal. I cannot consent to stay at such a cost. I blush at the thought. I assure you, on my honor, I will not do it. It will have to be another who does it. Political categories must not be created in the army. I would prefer to resign. My children would not forgive me for such an act. I cannot, where the army is concerned, for which I am responsible to the nation, obey the injunctions of papers like these," and the Marshal showed two republican newspapers, which, for some days back, have been publishing lists of officers classed in political categories. The minister said nothing, for after hearing this it was difficult to form an immediate resolution. The council accordingly adjourned.

VERSAILLES, 30.—The proceedings in the congress of the two chambers were opened by M. Martel, who again read President MacMahon's letter of resignation and the articles of the constitution. M. de Gavardie, senator, amid shouts of disapprobation, asked whether congress accepted the resignation of President MacMahon. The congress set this inquiry aside by voting the previous question. The congress, after appointing tellers, proceeded to vote for president of the republic. There were 713 senators and deputies present of whom 660 voted. The absolute majority required was 336. M. Jules Grevy obtained 536 votes and Gen. de Chansey 99. M. Grevy was duly proclaimed President of the republic.

Some 43 blank voting papers were deposited. M. Dufaure was loudly cheered when he cast his vote.

The senate and chamber of deputies then resumed their separate sittings. M. Bethmont took the chair in the chamber of deputies. He read a letter from M. Grevy expressing the profound regret with which he resigned his seat as deputy and thanking his colleagues for the honor conferred. The deputies decided to elect a successor to the presidency of the chamber to-morrow. It is understood that Gambetta is willing to accept the position and his candidacy meets with increased favor. Marshal MacMahon wrote to M. Grevy to-day, expressing a wish to pay him a visit as soon as he was elected President. M. Grevy replied that he was deeply sensible of the Marshal's courtesy but insisted that it was for him, Grevy, to pay the first visit. It is stated that the marshal will go to pay his respects to President Grevy this evening. The senate and subsequently the congress received MacMahon's letter with profound silence. Immense and peaceful crowds are assembled on boulevards awaiting news. The Marquis Deharcourt, French ambassador at London, who is a relation of Marshal MacMahon, has resigned.

The ministers congratulated President Grevy this evening on his election and collectively tendered their resignations. M. Grevy expressed hopes that they would continue in office, at least provisionally. The cabinet will meet to-morrow to consider the situation.

Marshal MacMahon, this evening, visited and congratulated M. Grevy. The interview was most courteous. The ex-president announced his intention of going to Grasse to-morrow, where he will remain some time.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30.—The *Agence Russe* reports that a committee of ministers, at which the leading medical authorities were present, have decided that the dead bodies throughout the infected districts should be burned. That all executive authority should be concentrated in the hands of Count Loris Melikoff, who should immediately proceed to Astrakhan as commissioner general, invested with the most extensive powers to deal with the emergency, and that the advice and assistance of all well-known European physicians should be readily accepted.

BERLIN, 30.—The lower house of the Prussian diet, yesterday, discussed the motion made by Herr Windhorst, an ultramontane, for restoring the three articles of the constitution concerning the relations of the church and state, which were annulled by ecclesiastical laws.

A counter motion was introduced by Prof. Aegidi, that the House should pass to the order of the day, and was adopted, the ultramontane, Polish and all conservative deputies only opposing it.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the French crisis, declares radicalism is leading France, and liberals only too speedily to their fate.

MONTREAL, 30.—Andrew Ketchie, broker, has been committed for trial for obtaining advances on fraudulent warehouse receipts.

LONDON, 31.—A Paris correspondent says the election of Gambetta as president of the Chamber of Deputies is certain, and he will accept the post. It is also certain that the intended impeachment of the De Broglie-Fourton ministry will be abandoned. The return of the Chambers to Paris, the reorganization of the council of state, the passing of the education laws, and other republican reforms will be peacefully effected. The correspondent adds that some members of the pure Left will enter the cabinet. M. Dufaure has declared his intention of resigning. The country will not understand such a course, but if he persists, M. Martel may take the premiership and M. Dufaure the presidency of the Senate.

A dispatch from Berlin represents that no confidence is felt there in President Grevy's competency to maintain his authority.

A Paris dispatch says: At the cabinet council on Thursday morning the ministers offered to resign if President MacMahon thought he could come to a compromise with the chambers. MacMahon replied, with some emotion, that he deemed such a step useless. The tone of the President's letter seems to meet with general approval.

A dispatch from Khost says: General Roberts had no sooner evacuated Mateond, the capital of Khost, than it was surrounded by thousands of Mangals. The British returned and rescued the chief whom they had left in authority, burned the fort and then returned to camp. In their retreat they were harassed by the Mangals. Gen. Roberts has abandoned Khost for the present as he is convinced that such disturbances will be incessant.

The engineers and dockmen at Liverpool and Birkenhead, numbering 2,000 struck to-day.

LIVERPOOL, 31.—The privy council department has under consideration the subject of future arrivals of cattle from America. Those engaged in the trade contend that an unnecessary war has been created out of the ship *Ontario's* case, and dispute the statement. The animals condemned suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. They have retained veterinary surgeons of high repute to act as a check upon the privy council inspectors.

PARIS, 31.—The voting in Congress for President was secret. The only incidents were the applauding of Victor Hugo and others by the Left, as they advanced to the tribunal, and the hooting at Baragnon, de Broglie, Buffet, and other unpopular members of the Right. Simon and Rouher were comparatively unnoticed.

VERSAILLES, 31.—Gambetta has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies by 314 votes out of a total of 405. It is still uncertain whether Dufaure, President of the Council, will retain his office. A message from President Grevy will be communicated to the Chambers probably on Thursday next.

ST. PETERSBURG, 31.—It is stated that Prof. Botkin, physician to the Czar, advises the burning of Wetlianka and other villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the inhabitants to a healthy place. In spite of the heavy expense such a scheme would involve, the Czar, is said to be disposed to follow Prof. Botkin's advice.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier.

ROME, 31.—A consistory is fixed for the 21st of February. The Pope will retrace the pontifical policy of the year and give a sketch of his scheme for the future.

BERLIN, 31.—The German government, to prevent the introduction of the plague, had prohibited

the importation of all articles prohibited by the Austrian committee, and also all manufactures of felt. The Imperial Chancellor will draw up regulations relative to travelers' baggage. The sanitary commission of the Scheidt quarantines all vessels from the Black Sea.

Bismarck's protectionist tariff will include duty on English coal of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

POISON.

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 31st, 1879.

Editors Evening News:

I enclose a card brought home by one of my children from the Sabbath School. Yesterday, a little boy, some sixteen months old, had climbed on the bed, and found the card lying on the window sill. He played with it, then began to suck it, and was soon taken very sick. He vomited very freely for some time, which no doubt saved his life. There is no doubt sufficient poison in the card to kill several grown persons. I think the teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools should be cautioned against distributing poisonous cards, lest more serious consequences result than happened in my family.

A CITIZEN.

TULLIDGE'S "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 28th, 1879.

Edward W. Tullidge, Esq.,
City.

Dear Sir:—Hearing of the advent of your new dramatic creation, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," and a number of us having been present at the successful reading of the same, lately given in this city, we take pleasure in congratulating you, as an author, on the birth of what we consider your noblest literary conception. We deem your *Elizabeth*, a production of unusual merit, of which not only yourself, but your fellow citizens in general may feel justly proud; and in view of this and that we learn it is your intention, shortly, to submit it to the approval of a British audience in the city of London, we desire to show our appreciation of your ability as an author, and your play as a masterpiece, by requesting that *Elizabeth* be first produced upon the boards of the Salt Lake Theatre, to receive its initial triumph at the hands of its friends, and go abroad sustained by compliments and good wishes based upon a better knowledge of its merits.

Respectfully,

John T. Caine, Charles W. Penrose, Orson F. Whitney, James A. Thompson, Eliza R. Snow, Bathsheba W. Smith, H. M. Wells, Byron Groo, W. C. Dunbar, John E. Evans, S. W. Darke, R. W. Sloan, H. L. A. Culmer, Elias A. Smith, Louisa F. Wells, T. G. Webber, A. W. Carlson, H. W. Naisbitt, Mark Croxall, Annie Wells, John Lyon, D. G. Calder, Alex. C. Pyper, Charles W. Stayner, Daniel H. Wells, Philip Margetts, Wm. Jennings, Phebe W. Woodruff, S. M. Kimball, S. M. Heywood, H. T. King, Zina D. Young, and others.

New Map of Utah.—Col. Froiseth's new and revised topographical and mineral map of Utah is now published, and is for sale by all the book dealers of this city. It is handsomely colored in counties, has been compiled from government surveys and other reliable sources, and exhibits all the surveys by sections, townships, and ranges. All the mining districts, coal fields, sulphur beds, towns, cities, mountains, lakes, rivers, railroads, etc., are correctly represented, and the map recommends itself as a complete and first-class production.

Weather Report.—We have received the following weather report per Deseret Telegraph:

Pioche, Nev., 30.—Been storming every day for a week, until to-day. St. George, 30.—Been raining almost all the time, for two days. Still very cloudy.

Silver Reef, 30.—Very cloudy and cold. Been snowing since last night, and still at it.

Beaver, 30.—Cloudy; calm; three inches snow. Prospects of more. Frisco, 30.—Snowing some, but

melting as fast as it falls. Bright and warm.

Fillmore, 30.—Cloudy and cold; storming in the mountains. About four inches of snow on the ground.

Paris, Idaho, 30.—Snowing a little. Three or four inches of snow on the ground.

Mt. Pleasant, 30.—Very stormy. Snowed all night and still snowing. About six inches of snow on the ground.

Ephraim, 30.—Very stormy. Snowed all last night and this forenoon.

Moroni, 30.—Snow 12 inches deep, and still snowing hard.

Alta, Utah, 30.—About three feet of snow on the level, and snowing still.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

For the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs leading to consumption. This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with Tar Balm, extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. The Honey of Horehound soothes and scatters all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar Balm has no bad taste or smell.

Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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A PEERLESS REMEDY FOR

Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Chronic Sores, Gout, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum,

And all Diseases indicating an IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD. Cutaneous eruptions upon the face or body do not necessarily indicate the taint of Scrofula, but whether the insidious poison of that dire malady is present in the system or not, certain it is that

Scovill's Blood & Liver Syrup completely cures such disorders. If virus of Scrofula does exist in the system, this matchless purifier will root out its vestige of it. No eruptive malady, no scrofulous or otherwise, can resist the potent purifying action of this safe and potent remedy, which renders the skin

CLEAR, SOFT AND BEAUTIFUL,

when ordinary medicines utterly fail to arrest the progress of scrofulous and other eruptive disorders, the persistent use of this incomparable depurent secures the desired result. From

THE ARRAY OF PROOF

of its reliability in our possession, we make the two following condensed extracts:

Mr. Samuel H. Matthews, Modesto, Cal., Accomac Co., Va., states that his child, when a month old, was attacked with an eruption which covered its head, face, arms, feet and legs, converting them into "nearly one solid sore," but that two and a-half bottles of *Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup* effected a complete cure, without a scar.

Martin Robbins, Jr., writes that he suffered from Scrofulous White Swelling with twelve running ulcers on his legs, from which more than 100 pieces of bone sloughed away, but by the time he had finished the twenty-fourth bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured.

THIS GRAND REMEDY

is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are

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Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup are absolute, and their record is undisputed by failure. For sale by all Druggists. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

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