

which occurred at Billingsville, a few miles from Boonville, on Saturday last. It appears that Pat McNamara, a squad boss in the stone quarry near by, discharged three men named Tom Graney, Joe Mason, and Pat Murphy. These men were immediately hired by another boss, named O'Neil, which fact was reported by McNamara to the chief engineer of the works, and O'Neil and the three men were dismissed. On Saturday evening O'Neil and the discharged men assaulted McNamara, and beat him badly. In the melee McNamara shot and instantly killed Graney, and mortally wounded Mason. McNamara gave himself up and was discharged.

CHICAGO, 5.—A Washington special says the Postmaster-General is overwhelmed with complaints from various parts of the country about the non-delivery of the postal cards. It appears that the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., which had the contract for furnishing the cards, has utterly failed to come to time. The contract was for 24,000,000, and the understanding was that they would be shipped as fast as required. The demand is greater than was expected, and had the entire twenty-four millions of cards been forwarded at once, the department could probably have sold them, but the contractors have only supplied about eight millions. The P. M. General, in order to meet the public demand, would gladly annul the contract, but it appears that the Morgan Envelope Company is strongly endorsed by Congressmen Dawes and Butler, and Cresswell does not care to incur their displeasure. The company's bid was unusually low, and the impression at the post office department is that there is no money in the contract and they are in no hurry to comply with its terms. Another fact in connection with this matter is that the last supply of cards received is said to be below the standard, and it is probable that the postmaster general will be compelled to annul the contract.

The arrival of the steamer *Frolic* with the survivors of Captain Hall's *Polaris* expedition is daily expected at the Washington navy yard. The secretary of the navy has given orders that the officers and men of the *Polaris*, on board the *Frolic*, shall not be allowed to communicate with anybody until they shall first have an interview with the Secretary. That official is not at all satisfied with the numerous statements already published purporting to give the story of the wreck of the *Polaris*, and he proposes to ascertain, if possible, the truth from Captain Tyson, and will subject each man to a separate examination, so that no one shall know what his comrade relates. Secretary Robeson thinks this will be the best way to reach the truth. There is a suspicion that Captain Hall was the object of foul play, and that there was a mutiny on board the *Polaris*. The ship was under the rules and regulations of the navy, and should it appear that the suspicions entertained are well founded the offenders will be rigorously punished.

## FOREIGN.

VIENNA.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 16th, says in relation to the panic on the Exchange on the 15th of May, the dreaded settling day is over. The havoc was great, and up to 1 p.m., 95 insolvencies had been declared. The bell which announces such events had scarcely a moment of respite from ten a.m. It was a sort of a massacre, and by 6 p.m. the number of those dispatched amounted to 120. Many a man who had been set down, previous to the crisis, as worth so many hundred thousand florins, saw their hundreds of thousands vanish into thin air. As yet the catastrophe has almost been confined to the Couliessier, and of the larger establishment there are only the Commission bank, and the Borsen Credit bank, which are in straits, and the firm of Reithes which had a leading part in getting up the tramways of Vienna, first decided yesterday evening to declare its insolvency to-day; but now it only winds up the house of Reithes and Bosen. The Credit bank are trying to conclude an amicable arrangements with their creditors.

LONDON, 3.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Paris, says the minister of the interior has sent a circular to the prefects of departments, inviting the union of

all good citizens in support of order, and advocating the energetic maintenance of conservative principles as the only means of the restoration of the country.

There was a great trades' union demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the law which harshly and unjustly affects the interests and rights of labor; 30,000 people were present. The meeting was most successful.

LONDON, 3.—The steamship *Drummond Castle*, from this city, went ashore on Chusan Island, off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck. Thirty persons were drowned.

A dispatch from Shanghai gives some particulars of the capture by the Chinese forces of Tallefoo, in the province of Yunnan, in south western China. It says the victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred thirty thousand. The Sultan poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies.

BERLIN.—The Asiatic cholera has appeared in two villages in west Prussia, having been communicated from Russian Poland; a rigid quarantine of the infected district has been established.

PARIS.—President MacMahon has published a proclamation to the army, in which he says, "The choice of President for the republic from your ranks shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty." The President has also issued an order appointing General Ladmirault, now military governor of Paris, to command the army at Versailles.

LONDON.—A strike of the employees of the Great Western Railway Co., commenced yesterday, some 800 men quit work.

LONDON, 4, 6 a.m.—Special despatches to the London *Times* contradict the report that there was less cordiality in the relations between the French and German governments since the election of MacMahon.

The *Times*, editorially, stigmatizes the proposed alteration of the bank act as an attack on the sanctity of contracts and as an entire subversion of the cardinal principles which have hitherto been regarded as the key-note of business.

Great preparations are making in this city for the reception of the Shah of Persia.

The memorial statue of the late Earl of Derby was unveiled at Preston yesterday; another, of Peel, was inaugurated at Huddersfield on the same day.

A strike of the carpenters of London is threatened.

PENANG, Straits of Malacca, 4.—A Dutch man-of-war, cruising off the coast of Sumatra, fired into three British merchant vessels, as they were leaving the harbor of Atcheen. The Atcheenese have sent messages to this place asking assistance. The Coolies here are already enlisting in their service. If the Dutch persist in the war they will meet a stronger resistance than ever. The pepper plantations in the north of Sumatra are going to ruin in consequence of drafting laborers into the Atcheenese army.

The London *Times* urges the immigration of Chinese to east Africa, as a means of bringing about the abolition of the slave trade.

The following delegates have been appointed to represent Germany at the World's Convention of the evangelical alliance, to be held at New York next October. Messrs. Constantine, Tenchenderf, the distinguished Philologist, Kleinere, Christied, Pfeleiderer, Kraft Von Dergoltz, Grandmann Hoffman, and Andreas Von Bernstorff, son of the late Count Bernstorff.

ROME.—Eighty-two heads of religious orders have signed a document protesting against the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, and appealing to the Pope, the law of nations and to God.

VIENNA.—The reports of the illness of the Emperor of Russia are wholly unfounded. His majesty assisted at the review of troops to-day, and was present at the court banquet to-night.

LONDON, 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this p.m., published the appeal of the ex-Empress Eugenie to the people of France, in favor of her son.

VIENNA, 5.—The American department of the Exposition was opened this morning, and steam applied to the machinery. The novelties surpass those from other countries. President White of Cornell University, and Ex-Governor Ed. Morgan, of New York, are chairmen of the bureaus of education and commerce respectively.

LONDON.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new town hall at Bolton to-day; their royal highnesses were received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm, and were escorted to the hall by a procession three miles in length.

The corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow have decided to invite the Shah of Persia to visit those cities.

BELFAST.—The magistrates of this city, with a view to the adoption of measures for the prevention of disturbances on the 1st and 12th of July, the anniversaries of the battles of the Boyne and Aughill, respectively have determined to prohibit all processions on those days.

PARIS, 8.—Prince Jerome Napoleon called upon President McMahon yesterday, and left his card; the President returned the message, acknowledging the courtesy with his compliments.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 7, 1873.

Editor, Deseret News:

DEAR SIR:—As there seems to be quite a query in the minds of both the civil and military authorities, in regard to what is to be done with Capt. Jack and the Modoc prisoners, a few questions may not be out of place, and which I should be pleased to see answered, either by yourself or other persons.

1st. Were Capt. Jack and the Modoc citizens of the United States? If they were, why were they not dealt with by civil process, and a posse called, aided by the military, if necessary, to enforce such process?

2d. If they were not citizens of the United States before the war and their capture, has the war made them such? If not, upon what principle can the Governor of Oregon claim them? and upon what principle can they be tried by the civil laws of a nation of which they do not form a part?

3d. If they are citizens, why did the nation make treaties with them, and proclaim or engage in war with them, thus acknowledging them a separate nation, with whom they entered into treaty stipulations and in whom virtually they acknowledged belligerent rights?

4th. If they were treated as enemies and belligerents in war in the field, why not be treated as prisoners of war on their surrender or capture? The dispatches speak of it as a surrender.

5th. It is conceded that the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas was treacherous, cold blooded and cruel. How would a Modoc court look upon the massacre of the Modocs by Capt. Ben. Wright and associates, under similar circumstances? for neither our civil nor military tribunals have paid any attention to this act—it has by them been ignored. Capt. Jack is represented as saying that he was "only paying old debts." The question naturally arises, if it was wrong for a heathen Indian and associates to entrap and assassinate a Christian General and a Peace Commissioner, was it right for an enlightened Christian gentlemen and associates to entrap and assassinate a number of heathen Indians under similar circumstances?

It is very evident, from the late dispatches, that the government find this Modoc question a knotty one to solve. At any rate a nation of forty millions can, at least, afford to be just to a miserable score or two of Indian nomads. These treaties, alliances and wars with so many small tribes seem to create perplexity and trouble, why not acknowledge them as citizens and let them be placed on the same footing as other citizens, and be both protected and punished by law. Are they much behind the Negro or Mongolian race? Whatever original title there may be in land, is certainly vested in them. Respectfully &c.,

AN ENQUIRER.

"HABEAS CORPUS."—About noon on Saturday five liquor dealers were arrested and taken to the City Hall, on charges of selling liquor without license. They were immediately taken before Judge McKean, on writs of habeas corpus.

Mr. O. F. Strickland appeared for the liquor dealers and Judge E. D. Hoge for the city.

It would be a misnomer to call the tirade indulged in by Mr. Strickland an argument, there being scarcely an attempt made to adduce sound reasoning to sustain his position. He made wholesale

charges against individuals and introduced matter entirely foreign to the case in hand. His clients had been arrested and "dragged" through the streets, notwithstanding they had broken no law. They refused to pay the high rate of licence imposed by the City Council, because it was oppressive. It was high time such proceedings were stopped. At one time a client of his, in a similar case, had been arrested, and while under arrest, his place had been chopped to pieces, and he (Strickland) was powerless to remonstrate, being afraid that if he had his life would have been in danger. The court would not only be called upon to stop such tyranny, but to punish men for higher crimes.

The licence charged by the City Council amounted to a prohibition, and the right to prohibit only belonged to a sovereign State, and could not be exercised by a Territory. If the city officers were not stopped in their course it would bring "disgrace upon us all." Any kind of business, however disreputable, could be carried on so long as enough money were paid into the City Treasury.

Mr. Strickland asked that his clients be discharged from custody until the 4th day of next September, they having, he said, tendered a sufficient sum as licence to the City Council, \$50 per quarter. He thought, however, that \$5 was a sufficient sum. He also requested that when the court discharged the prisoners the discharge be accompanied by an order that his clients be free from further molestation from the City officers till September 4th.

Judge Hoge delivered a splendid argument in behalf of the city, of which we have not space to give a synopsis. He deprecated the introduction, by Mr. Strickland, of loose charges and insinuations against individuals not pertaining to the case, and stated that he preferred to confine himself to the law in the case and arguments thereon. He laid it down, as a proposition of law, that when the power was legally granted to a city council to make certain ordinances it was not within the power of any court to rule that such ordinances are void, and not only adduced numerous authorities in support of this position, but quoted from the city charter, Territorial statutes, &c., to show that the City Council had been granted such power. Judge Hoge also alluded to the decision of Judge Titus, when Chief Justice of this Territory, that the city could even prohibit the liquor traffic. He showed also that before the introduction of so many liquor saloons, about \$350 a month was sufficient to sustain the municipal police, and now it required \$2,300 a month.

Mr. Strickland stated that he hoped none of his remarks would be understood as reflecting on the police officers, who had treated his clients respectfully; a peculiar admission after his statement to the contrary.

Judge McBride followed, on the part of the liquor dealers. His argument, if such it could be called, might, however, have been dispensed with as well as not, as it threw not a single glimmer of additional light upon the matter under consideration.

Judge McKean deferred rendering a decision until Monday (to-day).

This morning the Judge stated that before giving any opinion on the matter of *habeas corpus* of the five liquor dealers, he would hear the arguments of counsel on the injunction cases of Lawrence & Mann and Hale & Lannan, against Salt Lake City, as the two cases, being similar in character, he proposed deciding both at the same time. The arguments were made and the case submitted, and Judge McKean announced that he would render a decision on Thursday morning.

EUROPEAN MISSION.—The following are from the *Millennial Star* of May 20, the first in regard to emigration—

### "THROUGH FARES."

"From Liverpool to Ogdén,"	£ d s
for adults.....	16 2 0
For those between 8 and 12.....	11 4 0
Between 5 and 8.....	8 1 0
Between 1 and 5.....	3 3 0
Under 1.....	1 1 0

### "LUGGAGE."

"Those who are 12 years old and upwards are allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones, and 2 pounds, of luggage free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50 pounds, or three stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under five. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence, per pound from New York to Ogdén. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over the amounts allowed free, except they have money of their own to pay for its transportation from New York."

### "RELEASE."

"Elder John A. Lewis is released from the Presidency of the Glamorgan Conference, on account of failing health, with permission to return to Utah with any emigrating company he may prefer."

### "APPOINTMENT."

"Elder John Rees is appointed President of the Glamorgan Conference."

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

On Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, President Brigham Young received a telegram announcing the death of his nephew, Elder Joseph W. Young, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Harrisburg, Washington Co. Deceased was born in 1829, and was consequently about 44 years of age. He was the son of Bishop Lorenzo D. Young and was one of the most respected citizens of this community, in which, at various times, he occupied many important positions of trust, all of which, being a man of sterling worth and integrity, he filled in a highly honorable manner. He was a man of pure motives and showed in his somewhat short but useful life a strict adherence to honest convictions that gave him a foremost position among "nature's noblemen." To those who knew him best, he appeared an exemplification of the words of Burns, in his *Cottar's Saturday Night*; "E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

His departure will be deeply regretted, not only by his more intimate friends and acquaintances, but by the whole community.

ty of Latter-day Saints. The disease which carried him off was mainly an affection of the chest, but a life of severe and almost unremitting mental and physical toil had also caused a general wearing out of the system. He was at one time a member of the High Council of this stake of Zion, and also a member of the presidency of the stake, and was one of the most efficient and active members of the Territorial Legislature. He took a prominent part in the Territorial State Convention, held the winter before last, to which he was a representative.

He was ever ready, when necessary, to bear a strong and fearless testimony to the truths of the everlasting gospel.

The following dispatch, per Deseret Telegraph line, was received by President Brigham Young to-day:

ST. GEORGE, June 9, 1873.

President Brigham Young:

Bro. Joseph W. Young was buried this morning. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon. A large assemblage was present yesterday and to-day. He lives in the hearts of the people.

A. F. MACDONALD.

PROVO, June 2d, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Agreeable to appointment the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, held two days' meetings here, closing yesterday. The attendance from all portions of the county was unusually large, and indicated that a county tabernacle would not be out of place.

The speakers were President B. Young, and Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. F. Smith, and John W. Young. President Young addressed every meeting. The greatest freedom, earnestness and power, were exhibited in all the discourses, which embraced subjects of material and spiritual interest to the Saints.

The propriety of building a temple in this county was touched upon by President Young, and, in speaking of this he stated that, as the works of nature displayed variety, the same would be exhibited in the temples throughout Zion. Some of the aged fathers in this stake of Zion were ordained patriarchs, and while they were receiving that office and calling it was noticeable that the Spirit and blessing of the Lord rested upon the congregation.

In addition to the home missionaries of last year, the following list of Elders were also selected to labor in that capacity:

Wm. Miller, J. P. R. Johnson, A. H. Scott, M. Tanner, Wm. A. Follett, J. B. Hart, D. John, J. E. Booth, W. H. Dusenberry, Isaac Bullock, Geo. W. Bean, John G. Coltrin, V. L. Halliday, Wm. Bromley, J. W. Bissel, G. D. Wood, B. W. Driggs, J. J. Hays, Alva Green, W. Chipman, R. E. King, Wm. Greenwood, Wm. W. Jackson, T. J. McCullough, Wm. J. Strong, Israel Evans, George Kirkham, W. H. Winn, Thos. R. Jones, Joseph Tanner, H. W. Barnett, I. M. Coombs, Thomas E. Daniels, Teancum Pratt, B. F. Stewart, Geo. W. Wilkins, Robert Davis, John Carson, and J. H. Gilnes.

The following appointments for two days' meetings in this county, were announced:

June—Springville, 7th and 8th; Payson, 14th and 15th; American Fork, 21st and 22nd; Fort Cedar, 28th and 29th.

July—Spanish Fork, 5th and 6th; Pleasant Grove, 12th and 13th; Goshen, 19th and 20th; Alpine 26th and 27th.

August—Santiquin, 2nd and 3rd.

Respectfully,

W. H. DUSENBERRY.

UTAH FLOUR.—We have before alluded to the recent improvements in machinery, &c., introduced into the Weber Mills by the proprietor, Mr. D. H. Peery, and the results of that gentleman's enterprise in that direction, one of them being that an article of flour that is probably unexcelled, is produced there.

The Ogden Junction, of yesterday, publishes the contents of a hand bill, which is being widely circulated in Iowa and Illinois, and a number of extracts from letters received by Mr. Peery, from dealers east of here, which bear out the correctness of our previous comments on the subject.

Here are the contents of the handbill and some extracts from various letters:

Utah Winter Wheat Flour direct from Ogden just received by Jos. Holmes and Co., and for sale by all our Grocery men at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. This flour is decided by the best judges to excel PLANT'S extra Winter Wheat Flour, and is sold for less money. We will keep a constant supply on hand, and warrant every sack.

JOS. HOLMES & CO.

A well known firm at Joliet, Illinois, under date of April 3d, write:

We have compared sample of flour with last purchase from Salem, Oregon, [a superior article commanding a very high figure], and find it nearly equal in color and quality.

A house in Marshalltown, Iowa, on May 28th, says:

We have examined sample and shown it to our best judges, and all claim it can't be beat.

A Denver dealer, writing on May 21st, says:

I have done my best with the flour, and all say it is better than any thing that they have here. I have no doubt that when well introduced it will pay and sell well.

Another letter from Iowa, dated May 20th, states as follows:

Your car load of flour came to hand yesterday all O. K. We have placed 75 sacks in the hands of our grocery men, and they have agreed to sell at \$5.50 per sack. We have tried the flour, and it is fine. We have no doubt we can work up a good trade for you, and would like to know if we can depend on being supplied by you.

Since the date of the letter from which the first extract is taken, Mr. Peery has made other improvements in his mills, and his flour is consequently, where known, conceded to be unsurpassed.

One reason for our advertising to this matter is to encourage others to emulate the laudable example set them by M. Peery.

Z. C. M. I. are agents for the Weber Mills brand of flour, in this city, and it can be had at the produce department.