

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

The Senate, at eight o'clock, resumed legislative business and proceeded with the deficiency appropriation bill; several minor amendments were made, appropriating about one million dollars.

During the evening a bill passed, exempting pork packers, lard renderers and persons engaged in smoking hams from internal revenue tax, as manufacturers.

The Senate has confirmed Hugh L. Bond as Circuit Judge in the fourth judicial district; Commodore Wm. Reynolds as Chief of the Bureau of Equipments; Benj. F. Potts, nominated as Governor of Montana, vice Ashley lost by a vote of 27 to 13.

The Senate committee on commerce agreed to report a resolution, authorizing the purchase of foreign iron ships, with authority to grant American registers.

A conference report was made on the army bill, which provides that the pay of a General shall be fixed at \$17,700; a Lieut. Gen. \$11,500. Officers in active service are not allowed to hold civil office; released officers may do so.

HOUSE.

In the House, a large number of Bills mostly private, passed. All the railroad grant Bills were left untouched on the Speaker's table. An objection was made to taking up the Senate amendments of the apportionment bill. The resolutions looking to the repeal of the special tax on sales of spirits, were referred to the ways and means committee. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Norton. Butler reported a bill for the sale of lots on Sea Island, Beaufort county, South Carolina. A conference report was made on the naval appropriation bill. Dawes reported the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill were unable to agree. He said he had been authorized by the committee on apportionment to report an entirely new bill and to appropriate five millions of dollars to enable the President to maintain peace among the Indians by the payment of annuities. The House, adverse to its position on the original bill, virtually called it a new bill, and then passed it, 123 to 66.

Lynch offered a resolution to authorize the select committee on American commerce to report at the next session. Adopted.

The conference report on the bill regulating the compensation of Jurors was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the bill in reference to drawbacks on cotton goods were concurred in.

In the House the President's message was referred to the committee on ways and means together with the resolutions relative to free ships offered by various members.

After recess Blair from that committee reported that it was inexpedient to extend the session.

Shenck, from the minority, reported a bill authorizing, for a limited time, the registration of foreign built iron vessels.

A committee, appointed to wait on the President, reported as in the Senate, and without further action, the House adjourned, *sine die*.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 16.—The excitement over the war news continues. Recruiting offices have already been opened in this city. At an agency on Broome street men are being received for an Irish brigade to aid the French. Col. Jas. Kerrogan, Col. Billy Wilson, Col. John W. Byron and other noted Irish soldiers are said to be at the head of the movement. On the other hand a number of Germans are about to embark for their fatherland, to take part in the fray. Something sensational will possibly occur in this harbor, for there are in our waters the North German frigate *Alcona*, of four hundred horse power and twenty-eight guns, and the French frigate *Zemmaris* and the school ship *Jean Bart*.

A London special to the *Herald* says the declaration of war by France, although it was expected, creates intense excitement: there was great agitation at the close of 'Change, and during the session of Parliament the lobbies were filled with excited spectators. The action of France is generally condemned. Extra official expressions of the ministry lead to the belief that England peremptorily forbids the occupation of Belgium by France.

The gold room was tolerably quiet today on account of news that England had obtained eight days' cessation of hostilities to mediate. War rumors were received and the price went up again. Money firm and active, 5 @ 6. Exchange firmer and a fraction better. Governments have been strong and active, but are now weak. Stocks strong, Central Pacific mortgages 87 @ 87½; Unions 82½ @ 83.

FOREIGN.

GLASGOW.—The steamer *Sidoviars* passed the yacht *Cambria* at noon of the 9th in lat. 54°30', lon. 26°38', ranging W. with a light eastern breeze.

LONDON.—Telegrams from Paris confirm the reports that a feeling of distrust and insecurity still prevails on the Bourse, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Leopold. Troops are moving through Paris for the front and there seems no abatement in military activity in other quarters of France.

It is said that the Belgian government is providing for warlike contingencies. All on leave of absence have been recalled and the troops are ordered to the frontier, with instructions to destroy railroads and telegraphs in case of invasion by foreign armies.

LONDON.—The formal opening of the Thames embankment took place to-day. The procession was headed by the Metropolitan board of works, and included the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louise and the dignitaries of the Court; also the guards and the Municipal bodies. The procession moved from Westminster bridge to Charing Cross bridge, where a pavilion was erected. The buildings along the route were decorated with banners and flowers. The streets were crowded. At the pavilion there was a brilliant audience. Speeches were made by Sir John Thwaites, the chairman of the Board of Works, the Prince of Wales, Bruce, Home Secretary and others. Many distinguished persons were unable to be present from illness.

TORONTO.—Yesterday was celebrated pretty generally by the Orangemen throughout the Dominion.

It is reported that the Governor General's proclamation will be issued shortly, declaring the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion. It will contain an amnesty clause.

Advices from Fort Garry state that Reill is virtually kept prisoner by his own men, who prevent his leaving the settlement; and that both whites and Indians will send deputations to meet the Dominion expedition and tender their aid to the inhabitants along the road.

MONTREAL.—A great storm last night destroyed a large number of buildings and damaged a hundred others; the loss of property was enormous. There was no loss of life so far as ascertained. Other places in Canada, it is believed, suffered equally or worse.

VIENNA.—The papers denounce the Prussian arrogance and invoke the mediation of England to prevent a war. The *Presse* openly takes sides with France.

MADRID.—Minister Sogasta had a protracted conference yesterday with the French, English and American ministers. Prince Charles Hohenzollern has sent a copy of the dispatch he addressed to General Prim, withdrawing his son's candidature.

Warlike preparations have commenced here and orders have been signed calling out the first military reserves.

PARIS.—This evening the tone of the *Constitutionnel* is pacific, but the other journals continue to fill their columns with the details of warlike preparations. The Bourse to-night is animated, *rentes* having fallen to 69 75.

PARIS, 14.—The preservation of peace is assured; reports to the contrary originate with speculators. There is a rumor that the Duke De Grammont has resigned.

Evening.—The journals report that the ministers have resigned. The Corps Legislatif held an excited session at which Jerome David submitted interpellations to the ministry which Grammont refused to answer until Friday. David pointed to this act as a flagrant contrast between the previous haste and the present slowness of the ministry to declare itself, and said the hesitation was ridiculous in a ministry which, at first, had made such bold speeches, and the delay was working all the while to the advantage of Prussia.

BERLIN.—Confidence is restored and stocks are rising.

ROME, 14.—In the Ecumenical Council yesterday the dogma of infallibility was adopted by a vote of 450 affirmatives to 88 negatives, 66 conditional.

BERLIN.—The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm and serious and resolved to fight for national honor. The *Barson Zeitung* says war is sure because France wants it. The *Barson Courier* says the French pretexts are a direct insult to Prussia and King William, and war is inevitable.

EMS.—The French ambassador, today, demanded an audience of the King of Prussia to exact that the Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the royal veto be applied to any Spanish approach to the Prince on the subject of the crown. The King declined to receive the ambassador and answered him, through an aide-de-camp, that he had no further communication to make.

The *Telegraph* this morning says, though the Prince Hohenzollern renounces the candidature and the King of Prussia endorses that renunciation, still it is too early to believe in peace, and the formal reply of Prussia to that effect is the only thing that will restore confidence. Her only response thus far has been haughty and offensive, in the extreme, though doubtless designed to be firm and dignified.

PARIS, 3.30 p.m.—There is a great panic on the Bourse, *rentes* 67.15. The journals say the French Cabinet, having received as a first concession, the personal renunciation of the Spanish crown by Leopold, has agreed to continue negotiations to obtain from the King of Prussia his official renunciation, now and forever, of all pretensions to the throne of Spain, on the part of any member of the Hohenzollern family.

5 p.m.—The King of Prussia has refused to receive Beneditti or to sign the promise required by the French government.

The Emperor left St. Cloud this morning by special train, and arrived at the Tuilleries at noon. The ministers are all at the palace and a council was immediately held. At 3.30 the president of the Senate and corps were informed that the government had a communication to make before the close of the sitting. It is generally believed that it is to be a declaration of war. It is positively asserted that Beneditti has been ordered to return to France, and only awaits the departure of the Prussian minister from Paris.

PARIS.—The *Constitutionnel* denies the reported disagreement among the ministers; it states that no minister has resigned. The House opened, declining, *rentes* 65 francs 10 centimes. The journals to-day give details of military preparations which still continue. Last night 800 or 400 students, while returning from a public ball, made a demonstration in the street: they shouted "vive France" and "down with Prussia," and sang *La Marseilles* without interference by the police.

BRUSSELS.—The French Emperor is dissatisfied with the mere withdrawal of Hohenzollern, and persists that Prussia must formally disavow the candidature. The King of Prussia formally refuses this, alleging that to accede would only produce more extravagant demands from France.

BRUSSELS.—England, Russia and Austria are making energetic efforts to prevent a rupture, but so far they have made no progress.

MONTREAL.—One of the most fearful storms that ever visited this country swept over Montreal last evening; it actually levelled everything in its way. A large number of buildings were utterly destroyed and hundreds severely damaged. No loss of life is, however, yet reported. Two large freight sheds on the Grand Trunk Railroad were prostrated; the loss in them alone was immense. All the telegraph lines are down. Much greater damage at other points is reported.

EMS, 14.—Beneditti, the French Ambassador, left at 5 p.m. The Germans unite in support of the king. Wild enthusiasm prevails in the minor states.

BERLIN.—At St. Petersburg there is a strong feeling on the part of the Russian government against France. It is believed now that the Emperor Napoleon is bent on an aggressive war to destroy the balance of power in Europe, and to force the restoration of the Bourbons in Spain by arms.

LONDON.—In the Commons, Gladstone said that while England in common with other powers was striving to prevent a conflict between France and Prussia, it supported the position of the Duke de Grammont, the French Minister of War, that Spain was at perfect liberty to choose any but a German for the Spanish throne.

DUBLIN, 14.—A desperate riot occurred between the Orangemen and Catholics to-day; Aughencillery, a deputy

master, of the Orangemen's organization was killed and many wounded.

LONDON, 1 p.m.—Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal; breadstuffs excited and advancing.

George M. Gifford and Dr. James Copeland are dead.

Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying Prussian vessels to hasten to ports of shelter.

The French declaration of war is based on the following causes:

First: The insult offered to Beneditti and its approval by the Prussian government.

Second: The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Leopold's name as candidate for the Spanish throne.

Third: The fact that the King of Prussia persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the crown. The declaration concludes: "Awaken ye slumbering echoes of 1814! Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia! The victors of Jena survive!"

The excitement at Paris is intense.

There is a panic on change, the official statement that the bank had received £131,000 was not sufficient to restore confidence and much uneasiness still prevails. The panic was attributed to the rumor that Beneditti, the French Ambassador had been recalled from Berlin.

ROME, 13.—In the Council, to-day, when the vote on infallibility was counted there were 601 fathers present; many on leave of absence had been recalled to the session on account of the importance of the opposition. The sitting was greatly agitated. The spectators were especially demonstrative, and the gens d'arme were obliged to keep them back. Each father voted aloud as his name was called. Another sitting will be held and efforts will be made to persuade the dissenting members to reconsider their votes. A general congregation will be held and the new dogma will be promulgated.

PARIS.—It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred to-day between the Emperor and the Prime Minister, Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this direction.

The movements of troops towards the Rhine frontier are incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and carriages throng the streets of the city on their route to the East. The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similar large scale. It is generally believed here that war will be declared.

The North German *Gazette* has a dispatch from Ems to-day, giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Beneditti. It seems that he accosted the king of Prussia, while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily, his intentions on the pending imbroglio; he was therefore dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defense. Fourteen iron clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

An extra edition of the *Constitutionnel*, issued at noon, announces that in consequence of the insult offered to Beneditti, France accepts war which Prussia offers.

Later.—A declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, noon.—The Bourse is flat, *rentes* 65 francs 60 centimes. There is great agitation here. Demonstrations in favor of war are being made by the people. During last night crowds of students and others paraded the streets and the boulevards shouting "vive war, down with Prussia," and some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day. Austria professes neutrality, unless a third power interferes.

It is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen Victoria this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and that a similar one was sent to the King of Prussia.

It is said that a proclamation, signed "Napoleon," has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops cross the frontier. It assures the people that France goes to war against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies is printed.

PARIS, 3 p.m.—The excitement is very great, there is no opposition to war by any class. *Rentes* have ad-