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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

DAYTON.—At the funeral of Valandigham to-day there was an immense concourse of people, the procession being two miles long. Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the United States were present. Among the pall bearers were Thurman, Cox, Pugh and G. W. McCook. He was buried by the masonic fraternity, the grand high priest, Charles C. Keifer, officiating.

PARSONS.—A terrible tornado swept over South-western Kansas on Friday evening. The town of Eldorado was nearly destroyed. A hundred houses were demolished. Loss, sixty thousand dollars. The storm did great damage to the crops.

GALVESTON, 19.—A letter received by Governor Davis from a friend, agent of the Keona Indians, says it is evident the Indians are preparing for a most extensive raid on the Texas border. The Keonas, Cheyennes, Comanches and Apaches are all on the war path.

LONDON, 21.—Earl de Grey has been gazetted Marquis of Ripon.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil landed at Lisbon on Tuesday and received an enthusiastic reception. They go to Madrid on Thursday and then to London.

Correspondence from Rome states that the Pope, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate, received delegations from all countries, even from Poland. At least two thousand delegates and eight hundred ladies waited on him during the day. The Pope, in his replies to the congratulations of foreign deputations, said he hoped soon to bear the cross through the streets of Rome, without fear of outrage. To the French delegates he spoke feelingly on the situation of France, and congratulated them on their victory over the powers of darkness. He was gratified at receiving a telegram from the Queen of England, wishing his Holiness long life and happiness. During the day the Pope distributed several thousand francs among the poor and received munificent presents from the faithful throughout the world. Notwithstanding the precaution of the police, visitors while on their way to the Vatican were frequently insulted by crowds on the streets. Many soldiers who had served in the Pontifical army were arrested before the day of the festival, to prevent disturbance.

WASHINGTON, 21.—General Sherman has returned from his extended tour of inspection throughout the west and South-west. The General is in excellent health and expresses himself much gratified with the result of his inspection. He considers the apprehensions of a wide spread Indian war along the Texas frontier in a great measure unfounded. The troops will prove adequate to prevent raids and outrages.

MONTGOMERY, 21.—Commodore M. T. Maury, of Virginia, has been elected

President of the University of Alabama and will accept.

SIoux CITY.—Advices, by steamer, have just arrived from upper Missouri. The Indians are becoming very troublesome in the vicinity of Forts Berthold and Buford, and had made several attacks recently on settlers and others. The engineer's corps of the Northern Pacific Road fear trouble in running the line through the upper country. The Indians declare they won't tolerate the construction of the road through the country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of the survey.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 19.—Indications of the renewal of the insurrection multiply.

BRUSSELS, 19.—A special civic corps has been compelled to intervene to maintain order. They used their bayonets and several were hurt of the international ring leaders.

MADRID, 18.—Minister Moret has tendered his resignation.

There were slight disturbances during the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

LONDON, 19.—The Prussians have evacuated Rouen, and 8,000 have left St Dennis.

Rouher is expected in Paris.

The Historian Grote is dead. The Post says the Emperor William goes to-morrow to Ems, to meet the Czar; he goes to Baden to-day.

Bradford, the artist, lectured at the Royal Institution, Lord Lindsay presiding, on Greenland Ice and the Esquimaux. Many of the nobility were present, and Lindsay congratulated the lecturer.

Rossel's father and mother implore mercy for him. Thiers urges the press to continue the attacks on the Bonapartes. *Figaro* and the *Siecle* urge republican Union against the Prussians, the real enemy, forever cursed.

PARIS.—A correspondent says that on May 21st, when a body of Communists entered Washburne's house, with the intention of committing depredations, the Commander of the Prussian forces to the northward of Paris said that if Washburne was not, in person and property, held inviolable, the city would be bombarded within twenty-four hours. This warning had its effect, but Paris was at the mercy of the American Minister, and at his word a thousand guns would have opened on the city.

The monarchial press fear a union of the Republican journal.

A committee has been formed to secure the return, to the Assembly, of the former Representatives from Alsace and Lorraine.

Gambetta has declined nomination to the Assembly.

Arrests of Communists continue.

The idea is mooted of forming a second chamber, to be elected by the general councils.

VERSAILLES, 20.—The Minister of Justice has issued a circular requesting magistrates who are candidates to the Assembly to resign government. He authorizes the re-establishment of telegraphing in Ezine and Seine Et Oise.

A moderate Republican manifesto announces sixteen new adhesions.

LONDON.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Granville, in reply to an inquiry concerning the Treaty of Washington, said 9th of April, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender, had been accepted as the date of the termination of the American war, but thought that claims for subsequent losses would be considered.

LONDON, 20.—Prince Napoleon accepts the Corsican candidature. His election is thought certain.

In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield promised an immediate notice to the British claimants under the treaty at Washington to file claims before the commission within six months.

PARIS, 20.—Corpses are daily discovered in the ruins. The exploration of the ruins is completed. Many are found horribly mutilated; such are buried at night at Montmartre.

BRUSSELS, 20.—It is said the Italian Minister has received letters terminating his mission.

VIENNA, 21.—Beust says the relations of the western powers are excellent,

and there is no reason to apprehend a collision with Russia. The newspaper statements that Russia had remonstrated against Austria's internal organization are groundless. The Euxine treaty was satisfactory. The prosperity and authority of Austria are increased because of her non-participation in the war. He said twenty-two bishops petitioned for the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but their petition was unanswered.

The ship *Agnes Banfield* from Manilla for New York, has foundered. The crew were saved.

MADRID, 20.—The *Impartial* says the ministers have decided to resign only after the debate in the Cortes on the address. Saranno entreated Moret to withdraw his resignation, but the latter remained firm, and his resignation has been accepted by the King. The prefect of Madrid has resigned in consequence of the disturbances on the Pope's jubilee.

BERLIN, 21.—The French loan is popular, and arrangements are made to take a large portion of it.

PARIS, 21.—The morning journals are discussing the elections. The *Siecle* condemns the monarchy.

Numerous arrests continue to be made at Lavalette.

Thiers congratulates Alexander Dumas on his recent article.

The *Figaro* has been seized at St. Denis.

VERSAILLES, 21.—In the Assembly to-day, during the debate on the loan bill, Thiers made a statement of the financial condition of the country. He said the German war cost France three milliards of francs. The deficit for the fiscal year of 1870 reached 1,631,000,000 francs; but of this amount the bank of France had advanced to the government 1,330,000,000 francs; so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 301,000,000. But to this must be added 436,000,000, for the expenses since the war closed, incurred in suppressing the insurrection in Paris. This total deficit of 737,000,000 of francs Thiers proposed to meet by imposing new taxes. The situation he said was difficult but not disastrous.

The Assembly has unanimously passed the loan bill.

In a speech, Thiers says the policy of Napoleon was absurd, and was the cause of the disasters to France. Gambetta was excusable, but peace ought to have been made when the success of the army of the Loire became known. It was necessary to pay the indemnity quickly.

PARIS, 21.—A letter from the Archbishop of Cambrae and the Bishop of Aras, to the assembly, has been received demanding a resumption of the protection of Rome.

PARIS, 21.—The French postal service is restored, while the telegraph remains unrestored.

Part of the Treasury office is transferred to the Palace of Industrie.

Muret, formerly editor of the *Mos d'Ordre* is arrested.

The manifesto of the Republican left has a hundred signatures, among which is Barthalemy St. Hilaire.

The *Gaulois* says Pyat is in London, and that he escaped by the passport of a Bavarian officer.

The *Avenir Nationale* and the *Nation Souveraine* have joined the union of the Republican press.

Favre in a circular to the representatives of France abroad, expresses the profound gratitude of the government for the services rendered by Count Heastigny, President of the society for aid to the wounded.

Thiers refuses to permit the re-appearance of the *Peuple Francais*, one of the papers suppressed by the government before the insurrection.

The trial of Rochefort will commence on Monday next, and the trials of Rossel and Lullier will immediately follow. The Court martial, before which those cases will come for trial, will sit in the palace.

VERSAILLES, 21.—The speech of Thiers has produced an excellent impression, in consequence of the clearness of the financial statement, and the announcement that annually will be set apart two hundred millions of a sinking

fund. It is anticipated that the loan will be a complete success.

It is believed the courts martial will not meet before the election.

BERLIN, 21.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the German government has complained to the Pope of the attitude of the Catholic party in the German parliament, and Cardinal Antonelle, in reply, unequivocally disavowed all responsibility for, or sympathy with the course pursued by that party in parliament.

FLORENCE, 21.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the articles of the reorganization bill.

LONDON, 21.—The census of England and Wales is 22,700,000, and that of Ireland 5,400,000.

The steamer *Collingwood* from Liverpool for Bombay is believed to have undergone with thirty souls.

THE *Independent* alluding to the fact that in Mr. Beecher's church applause has been so often given that it has ceased to be a novelty, also to the applauding of two ministers, preaching in two separate edifices in New York, while denouncing the encroachments of Romanism, asks why applause should be forbidden in church. It says Amen is but a cheer; and why not let Englishmen say, "Hear, Hear!" and Americans say Amen with the hands and feet in church? The *Independent* has no doubts but that many a minister would preach better if he had the stimulus of such responses.

With such an authority as the *Independent* to advocate the adoption of this theatrical usage, it is not probable that ministers who desire demonstrations of this kind will have to wait long to receive them. But who can think of a system of religion the ministers of which require such a stimulus as this enable them to declare its precepts, with any other feeling than that of contempt? Imagine Jesus, or one of his apostles, when filled with the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and denouncing, in vehement and burning language, the wickedness and corruptions of the age, pausing in the midst of his discourse to give time to his audience to clap their hands and stamp their feet! The demonstrations which he received were ridicule, foul names, imprisonment and shameful death. If these ministers were to preach the truth in New York as plainly as they would were they His properly authorized servants, rotten eggs, tar and feathers, and mob violence would be the demonstrations they would receive. It is easy for an audience to applaud a speaker when he denounces the wrongdoing and errors of somebody else, as in the instance alluded to when Protestant congregations cheered the speakers for denouncing the encroachments of Romanism; but if they had told their hearers their own faults, would they have been stimulated by cheers, stamping of feet or other evidences of approval?

THE physicians of Vice President Colfax insist upon his giving up public speaking and letter writing, with rare exceptions and confine himself to official labors alone during the two remaining years of his term. He desires the *Register*, the paper published at South Bend, Indiana, the town where he resides, to state that his attack was not paralysis, but vertigo in its severest form, the reaction from which is slow and painful.

AN ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has the strength to perform. Thus, allowing seventy for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 12,207,520,000; but if, by intemperance, he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years; consequently, his life would be reduced fourteen years.