

The first intimation that the Berlin foreign office had of Von Arnim's intrigue was through leading Catholic papers of Germany praising Von Arnim as a fit successor to Bismarck, and denouncing the latter as wholly unworthy of the high position he held. The letter of Von Arnim to the Emperor was promptly sent to the chancellor, resulting in a sharp and imperative note to the Count, informing him that correspondence on matters pertaining to the policy and interest of the empire, must be held only with the foreign office. To this Von Arnim replied, not abating his pronounced hostility to Bismarck, and renewing his criticism of the instructions which had been prepared by Bismarck. It then became a serious question at Berlin what to do with the Count. To recall him at that early stage of the new relations of Germany with France would have led other European nations to believe that there was some foundation for the report of new complications. It was therefore determined to forbear a public recognition of Von Arnim's course until such time as it could be done without scandal to the diplomatic relations of Germany with France. Von Arnim succeeded in gaining the co-operation of prominent Catholic members of the German parliament in his opposition to Bismarck, and his next step was to engage the French press in the quarrel. Thus it was that it became necessary to vigorously use the organ of the German government in combatting the work of Von Arnim, and as often as there appeared in any German or French journals evidences of opposition to the policy of Germany, articles, inspired by Bismarck, were published denying the assertions on which the attacks were made. The offensive conduct of the Count extended into the administration of MacMahon, and when Von Arnim was directed by Bismarck to assure the new President of the *entente cordiale* on the part of Germany towards France, Von Arnim replied that he was not on good terms with MacMahon, and could not communicate with him. Bismarck forcibly replied, that it was the duty of an ambassador to maintain friendly relations with the officials of the government to which he was accredited, and not to allow his personal feelings to interfere with his official duties. In January last matters reached a crisis, the press telegrams to Berlin and London from Paris showed conclusively that the Count had engaged in bolder plans than ever; the embassy had been brought into contempt, while the Berlin foreign office was bewildered to find so much information going in every direction, claiming to be of a semi-official character, and which was entirely at variance with the instructions sent out by the foreign office. There was but one remedy, and that was to recall Von Arnim, and send him to Constantinople. The Count considers the eighty-two letters as of a personal character, and not belonging to the Embassy, while Bismarck insists that the papers abstracted were part of the record of the Embassy addressed to the German ambassador and not to Von Arnim personally.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the German government has positively disclaimed the intention of purchasing a naval station in Costa Rica, with additional assurances that the government not only respects the Monroe doctrine, but most cordially approves it, and, like the U. S., Germany has no need of a naval station in distant countries.

CINCINNATI, 18.—Owing to a misplaced switch the Baltimore express on the M. & C. R. R., this morning, went through a bridge near Loveland, killing the engineer, Dan Perdue, and the fireman, Joseph Parent, both of whom remained at their posts and saved the lives of all the passengers, although they might have escaped by jumping.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A mass meeting of colored citizens, at Jackson, this afternoon, culminated in a riot, in which four negroes were shot, three probably fatally. There is great excitement, and it is probable that the U. S. troops will be summoned. The riot was caused by contention between rival orators.

BOSTON, 18.—The storeroom of the Danvers Carpet Co., at Danvers, was burned Saturday night; loss, \$50,000, insurance, \$10,000; the fire was incendiary.

In a harmonious meeting at

the Hollis Street Church, tonight, to consider the Indian policy, Father Gleason, in some remarks, eulogized Captain Jack, and defended his shooting of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas. Col. Meacham arose and denounced the act as a dastardly outrage. Gleason then made some remarks on the character of Meacham, who, after further wrangling, left the church.

OMAHA, NEB., 18.—For several days past Kearney Junction, Nebraska, has been overrun with a lot of Texan herders, who committed many depredations, but the citizens were afraid to attempt their arrest. Matters culminated last night in a row in which two citizens were killed; the herders then retreated to an island in the Platte river, and have fortified themselves. The citizens have telegraphed the Governor for arms and ammunition, and he has ordered them forwarded from Lincoln without delay. In the meantime the citizens will do all they can to confine the desperadoes to the island.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The Concordia Parish grand jury, contains two white men, the balance colored, found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the legislature, for embezzling \$30,000 belonging to the parish, also a true bill against Owen Stewart, the sheriff, for obtaining property under false pretences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—The family of General Sherman leave for St. Louis to-morrow, via New York.

It is understood that in his report of the affairs of Alaska, special Agent Elliot will urge the removal of troops from that country and the establishment of a better and cheaper supervision of the government interests there, which are now suffering under a clumsy and inefficient system. The protection of the sea otter trade, the extension by Congress of the criminal laws of Oregon and Washington Territory, so that murders and other criminals may be punished, are proposed. The immigration of Icelanders to Alaska is condemned, and immigrants are recommended to settle on Puget Sound, where the climate and resources are vastly superior.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Last night, in an affray on the bark *E. H. Kingsman*, from Baltimore, John Whitman, her first mate, shot and instantly killed Peter Doan, stevedore on the vessel; Whitman is in custody, and claims that he acted in self-defence.

Major Henry Larkins, recently of the post in this city, was shot and instantly killed last night, at Calistoga, by E. J. Mugbridge, of this city; jealousy of the latter's wife is the supposed cause of the murder.

PANAMA, 9.—A Guatemala paper says the victims of the earthquake of September 3d, number 200; the losses suffered in the department are estimated at \$50,000. Many dead bodies remained buried under the stream of mud which descended from the Cerro del Tigre, and was 100 feet deep in some places. The town of Duenas is entirely ruined, and Alotenango, Ciudad Vieja, and Amadillo suffered severely. The government has ordered supplies of flour from Salvador and California.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald's* London dispatch states that Stanley has arrived at Zanzibar. The Sultan has accorded a reception to the representatives of the American press.

Von Arnim is reported to be in close confinement, awaiting trial, which will take place in three weeks. He is charged only with insubordination.

The gale, yesterday and last night, was quite heavy, and there were many narrow escapes from injury by falling signs, &c.

A Washington special to the *Tribune*, says that the conservatives of South Carolina are circulating a petition, soliciting the federal government to resume military control of the State.

A Boston despatch states that several of the officials of the Grand Trunk railway have been there for the past three days, examining the terminal facilities of that city in connection with railway traffic with Chicago and the Dominion.

The *Times* has received a dispatch from its Paris bureau, stating that Cereil Buckland, their correspondent in Spain, has been shot by the republicans. Mr. Buckland was private secretary of Minister Jewell in St. Petersburg, and was returning to this country with that gentleman when the latter accept-

ed the postmaster general ship, and it was on the recommendation of Mr. Jewell that Buckland was placed on the corps of foreign correspondents of the *Times*. He was brother of Frank Buckland, the sporting editor of *Land and Water*.

## FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The government has withdrawn its prohibition of the transmission of cipher messages on the telegraph lines in Turkey.

The Turkish town of Akhioly, containing 500 inhabitants, and situated on the Gulf of Burghos, has been totally destroyed by a conflagration.

PARIS, 13.—It is officially announced, to-day, that the French war steamer *Orenoque* has just been recalled to Toulon; her departure from Civita Vecchia implies no change in the relations between France and the Pope, as another vessel will be placed at the holy father's disposal at a French port in the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, 13.—Von Arnim has been transferred from prison to the Hospital of Charity.

The appeal of the public prosecutors, against the release of the Bishop of Treves, is rejected.

LONDON, 14.—The race for the Middle Park plate at Newmarket, was won by "Plebian."

RIO JANEIRO, 14.—Dispatches have been received from Para, reporting a conflict between Portuguese and Brazilians, in which several were killed and wounded.

RIO JANEIRO, 15.—A dispatch dated Buenos Ayres, 12th inst., received to-day, states that the insurrectionists, under Lopez Jordan, are making progress in the province of Entre Rio. Dr. Avellaneda has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the support of all law-abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion. Public opinion runs strongly against Avellaneda, and there is disaffection in the army, the troops in some places shouting "Viva Mitre." General Rocca telegraphs the government from the north, that he had defeated the insurgents, but was unable to follow them because his men were not provided with horses. The government of the Argentine Confederation has sent a request to the government of Brazil for the detention of the rebel gunboat *Parana*, now at Rio Grande.

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres, of yesterday's date, say that a new cabinet has been formed.

Gen. Mitre is near Buenos Ayres with 10,000 men. Great anxiety prevails. A revolt of the government troops in favor of Mitre is apprehended.

BERLIN, 15.—The government is considering a proposition for the creation of a provincial assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, 15.—A meeting of the permanent commission of the Assembly was held to-day. M. D. Mahy, radical, demanded that the prefect of Nice be dismissed from office, because he favored a movement for the separation of Nice from France, and its restoration to Italy. The deputies of the right submitted an interpellation in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war *Orenoque* from the Italian coast.

De Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the Spanish note had caused excitement, which was to be regretted, as it was undeserved. A full investigation would make manifest the honesty and sincerity of France towards Spain.

*Le Socie* says that the Italian Government is uneasy over the violent attacks which ex-President Thiers has made upon the President, and has notified him that his stay in Italy is calculated to disturb the harmony of its relations with France.

VIENNA, 15.—The Italian consul at Bucharest has refused to open negotiations for a commercial treaty while the Jews in Roumania are deprived of their civil rights; the American consul at Perixette takes the same stand.

LONDON, 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that it is generally believed that the higher court, to which the case will be appealed, will take a more favorable view of the Von Arnim offence than the lower court.

The British ship *Kingsbridge*, from this port for Sidney, came in collision, in the British Channel, with the ship *Candahar*, and was sunk; eleven of the crew of the *Kingsbridge* were drowned.

LONDON, 15.—Captain Simonds,

of the ship *Kingsbridge*, which sunk in the British Channel, after the collision with the ship *Candahar*, with his wife and daughter were drowned. They were Americans.

The Governor of New South Wales has hoisted the British flag on Fiji soil.

PARIS, 16.—There is a report current that Italian brigands have captured Thiers.

PARIS, 16.—The report that Thiers is captured by Italian brigands is false.

MADRID, 16.—Don Carlos has returned to Tolosa. Reports continue to be received of the defeat of the Carlists and of the arrival of insurgents in the government camp.

SANTANDER, 16.—Important dispatches have been received from Madrid, in relation to negotiations for the surrender of certain battalions of Don Carlos' army.

FLORENCE, 16.—There is no truth in the report that the Italian government has requested M. Thiers to quit Italy.

BERLIN, 16.—An election for a member of the German Parliament was held in Dortmund, Westphalia, yesterday, the contest being between a progressist and an ultramontane; the former was elected.

BERLIN, 16.—The residence of Count Von Arnim was again searched to-day by the police and agents of the government.

LONDON, 17th, 6 a.m.—Glasgow University will elect a lord rector on Nov. 16th. An active canvass is in progress. The conservative students support Disraeli for re-election; the liberals are divided, some going for Foster, and others favoring Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The steamers engaged in laying the direct cable have all coaled, and wait only for the repairs to the *Faraday*, which will soon be completed.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Count Von Arnim's case is becoming intelligible. It appears that Bismarck became indignant at the Count preferring an ultramontane monarchy in France to a comparatively liberal and pacific republic, and he determined to remove him. Not wishing, however, to offend the Count, Bismarck wrote him censorious letters, which he expected would induce the Count to resign, but Von Arnim refusing, he was finally absolutely dismissed, and took with him Bismarck's letters, now represented to be so fearfully offensive; the dispatch also says that it is reported that the letters have been publicly offered for sale.

PARIS, 13.—*L'Opinion Nationale* states that the Duke De Cases, minister of foreign affairs, has communicated documents to the Spanish ambassador which clearly exonerate the French government from the accusations made in the Spanish note, and show that the note should be addressed to other powers.

BOMBAY, 17.—Bengal has been visited by a frightful cyclone, which caused general havoc; telegraph lines were prostrated, and cars blown from the track.

PARIS, 18.—Partial returns of the elections for members of the Assembly, held in three departments to-day, have been received. In the Pas-de-Calais and Seine-et-Oise, M. M. Brasse and Senard, republicans, are ahead; in the Alpes Maritimes M. Medecin, a French nationalist, has a majority as far as heard from.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendome will be completed next month, and the statue Napoleon, which is nearly finished, will be placed on the monument.

The French government has issued fresh orders prohibiting the residence of Spaniards in the eight communes bordering on Spain. Some thirty Carlists have accordingly received notices to quit, and the prefect of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, whose conduct is one of the subjects of Spanish complaint, will shortly be removed.

The Directors of the Pueblo & Salt Lake Railroad Company have held several important meetings recently. On Monday last M. D. Thatcher was elected President, O. H. P. Baxter Vice President, A. A. Bradford and James Rice were elected Directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of M. Anker and M. A. Shaffenburg, and Wilbur F. Stone was elected solicitor with H. C. Thatcher, in place of Hugh Butler.—*Pueblo (Col.) People*, Oct. 10.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Oct. 15—

John Ingram, hailing from the burg on the Bear, was arrested by Officer Abiel Abbot, last evening, and lodged in the city jail. The officer found him lying drunk on the railroad track, in danger of being crushed to death at any moment, and his money lying loose on the track beside him. He appeared before Alderman Thompson this morning, and was fined \$5 and costs.

A correspondent writes from Logan, Cache Co., on the 13th inst., as follows:

"Yesterday, about 4 o'clock p.m., the granary and stables of Mr. J. F. Reed, of this place, were destroyed by fire. All his hay and grain shared the same fate. How the fire originated is not known. There were two pigs consumed in the flames. The loss to Mr. Reed is about \$400. About the same time Mr. Jessup's stable at Millville was also consumed by fire.

"Some time last night, it is supposed about midnight, 'somebody's' thief entered the stables belonging to Mr. Nephenaker, Providence, and 'borrowed' his best horse and harness, moved off down the street to the residence of Mr. J. F. Maddison, hitched to his wagon, and drove off. Who the 'gentleman' is remains yet to be found out. It is supposed he had one horse with him, one of Mr. N.'s horses, and harness for two, Mr. Maddison's wagon making him a complete outfit. There are men after him, and it is hoped that they will capture the thief. Except these two items, our town is unusually quiet; the health of the people is generally good. Work on the Tabernacle progresses slowly.

"Yours truly, OLEAN.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, the parties in pursuit of the thief have returned with the wagon, horse and harness, but no man. The articles were found on the river, in the willows below Logan."

## NEWS NOTES.

Poland and Frelinghuysen are still trying to explain their connection with their press gag law. Evidently these old Congressional rams imagine that by hauling in their horns they may lead the people to believe that they are lambs.—*Courier-Journal*.

A Swiss priest gravely charges that during the last two years sixty-seven Roman Catholic priests have been convicted of immorality in France. In view of such facts, he says it is high time to restore by marriage the good name of the Romish priesthood, which the misconduct of too many of its members has covered with infamy, and therefore he is going to abandon celibacy.

It is a fact which is getting to be generally recognized that we have too many offices, too expensive a government, and too high taxes. The worst of it is that half of the office-holders are thieves. It is a harsh phrase, but the facts justify it. We must clean out the Augean stable, punish dishonest officials and reduce expenses. Will the Finance Committee go on in their good work?—*S. F. Chronicle*.

Some of Postmaster Jewell's associates in the Cabinet express the belief that he will not be able to sustain himself in the ruling, excluding all claim agents from the office, and that he will have to back down on account of its sweeping character. A further examination shows that this order will exclude two, if not three former postmaster generals, five or six assistant postmaster generals, and a number of prominent lawyers, who act as agents for railroad companies in their business before the several departments.—*Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Times*

—Three or four negroes were killed in a riot at Jackson, on Saturday afternoon.

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