

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Washington agent of the six companies of Kennedy have opened a correspondence with Yung Wing on the subject of caring for the Chinese embassy on their arrival here, and expects a return letter within a few days. Kennedy called on Hayes to learn what was known officially of the coming embassy, and was told that his information was confined to what was already known to the public through the press. In the course of the conversation the President took occasion to assure his visitor that the reception the embassy should receive in Washington would be far different from the one accorded them in San Francisco, and that they should experience anything but the ill-treatment they met with there.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Sitting Bull desires to return to the United States and has made overtures to the Indian office with that end in view. In case he returns he insists that he shall not be held accountable for any criminality on his part during the Indian wars, and that he shall be allowed to retain the ponies possessed by himself and 900 other of his band. In view of the facts that Sitting Bull has had his emissaries in this country endeavoring to induce the Sioux to begin an outbreak, in which he has pledged himself and warriors to take part, the authorities have declined to entertain any proposition looking towards his return. This decision has the sanction of the President and the cabinet.

The *Tribune* says: The Union Pacific Railway Company will issue to-day, a circular to the dry goods trade, informing shippers of an increase in the rates on first class merchandise from New York to San Francisco from \$6 to \$12 a hundred.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The following declaration between the United States and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of trademarks in the two countries, has been proclaimed by the President, namely: The government of the United States and the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to reciprocal protection in the protection of marks of manufacture and trade, in the two countries, have agreed as follows: The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong to subjects or citizens, or as are now granted, or as may hereafter be granted, to subjects and citizens of the most favored nation, in everything relating to the property and trade marks and trade labels. It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfill the formalities required by laws of the respective countries.

In the Cabinet, to-day, a letter from the Mexican authorities was submitted by Secretary Evarts, charging that Americans had been crossing into Mexico, stealing cattle and driving them across the Rio Grande into the United States. No action has been taken.

CINCINNATI, 30.—Wm. Hills, of New Orleans, arrived on Saturday with his family on his way east, and not feeling well he stopped at the hotel. To-day he was removed to the hospital, the disease being yellow fever. The health officer will establish quarantine regulations for boats coming from New Orleans together with isolated cases that may reach the city from the south. Physicians agree that yellow fever cannot exist and spread in this temperature and at this level above the sea.

MONROE, La., 30.—A party of masked men, variously estimated at from 40 to 500, rode into Monroe at 1 o'clock this morning, forcibly took from the parish jail four colored men who were confined there charged with murder, took them to the court house square and hung them to the limb of an oak tree. Three of the victims were complicated in killing W. C. Fitzgerald last May, a white constable at Trenton, who had attempted to arrest them, as is alleged, for disorderly conduct on the streets. They had been tried, one of them sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and the other two remanded for a new trial. The fourth victim was charged with waylaying and murdering another negro in cold blood. He had been sentenced by the dis-

trict court to the penitentiary, but had obtained a new trial. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "that said parties came to their death by hanging, and that the same was done by parties unknown."

ST. PAUL, 30.—A hail storm in Carver, Rice and Dakota counties, this afternoon, did much damage to the crops. Stones fell four inches in circumference, covering the ground three inches deep. The track of the storm is ten or twelve miles wide.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—Wool is in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged for all grades except crops of bred combing or half-bred merino, which advanced five cents per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Portland dispatch says: News is just received from Malheur City that two of Howard's scouts had arrived there with dispatches. The scouts left Howard's command about ten miles northwest of the Malheur agency. The soldiers were entirely out of rations. The scouts crossed several fresh Indian trails leading direct to the Malheur agency. It was thought the hostiles were either going to the agency to surrender or making toward the Stein Mountain. Several hostiles passed through near Malheur, cleaning out a few houses and shooting at the citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, 31.—The board of health reports 31 new cases of yellow fever, and five deaths, for the 24 hours at noon.

NEW YORK, 31.—Reliable reports from Havana State that a negro riot broke out there on the 22nd inst., in the locality known as Los Sitios. The principal cause of dissatisfaction among the blacks seems to have been their continuance in slavery after the liberation of all those who lately surrendered at the collapse of the rebellion. During the disturbance the police had to charge, sword in hand, killing and wounding a great many. The rioters then dispersed and fled to the swamps around Atares Castle.

The Boston *Herald* says: Any real issues should be welcomed in the political discussions of the country. The issues which divided the old parties exist no longer. If any number of people can stand together on a common platform, and tell what they mean and what they want, by all means let them do so. We are obliged to meet all real questions in a republican government. They cannot be dodged or covered up. You who denounce any kind of cheap labor, or labor-saving machinery, as bitter against the reaping machine as against Chinamen, and spending your talent in burning the one or abusing the other rather than working at the good wages offered to you, all of you who have grievances, come together and formulate them, and let us go before American voters, ninety-nine-hundredths of whom are working men, and plead our cause. Anything is better than stagnation, or war of old parties over dead issues.

We generally see, in any new idea, some measure of truth which the country needs, and welcome, in any event, full and free discussion as the only means to find out what is true and worth preserving. Welcome, therefore, all real issues, and may truth prevail.

This afternoon, the steamship *Utopia* arrived from London, bringing, among her passengers, the Shoewaectmettes, of Monroe, Mich. The party was met by Commodore Lettell, of the Triton Club, and J. Young, G. Clark, and M. Force, of the "Eurekas," of Newark, who invited the "Shoews" and their substitutes to come to the Continental Hotel, Newark, and be their guests.

The creditors of the New York Belting and Packing Co., which was affected by the disaster to the Boston Belting Co., met to-day. John H. Cheever, president of the company, made a statement. He said the company intended to pay all its debts in full with interest; all they wanted was time. The assets were \$939,907 over the debts. The bills payable were \$618,710, and held by banks and merchants in Boston and New York. The employees of the company, in the Rubber Factory at Newtown, offered to contribute two months work if it would help the company, and the wages they receive were about \$10,000 per month. A proposition was made by one of the creditors that the company pay 10 per cent. on the 1st of September from their available cash, and that the remainder be paid in equal quarterly installments running through six

months from September 1st. Messrs. Durand & Cheever, on behalf of the company, stated their willingness to agree to this proposal, but said that before entering upon it, they desired a committee of creditors to examine the books of the firm and their statement, to ascertain if they were correct. A committee was appointed and will report at a future meeting of the creditors.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 31.—The *Tallepoosa*, with the Secretary of the Navy and party on board, sailed early, to-day, for New York: A new shaft is to be put in the vessel on her arrival in that port. The party will disband in New York.

RIVER SIDE, N. B., 31.—At nine o'clock everything was ready for the boat race. Ross rowed up the course, and finding the water lumpy, he said he would row. The judge for Ross protested that the water was not as smooth as the articles of agreement specified. Great excitement ensued. Haulon said if Ross would row he would give him two lengths of a start. A general discussion ensued, and the race was postponed till the afternoon.

2.30 p.m.—The water is calm, the judges have gone to the upper state boat. The men will be called in a few minutes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 31.—A largely attended meeting of merchants was held at the cotton exchange, this morning, at which means were raised to assist the board of health in its efforts to prevent the introduction of yellow fever. Not a single case has yet reached the city. The river and railroads are quarantined against New Orleans and Vicksburg. The work of cleansing the city has been commenced, and there seems no possibility of fever reaching Memphis this year.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—In the debate in the House of Commons, Gladstone began by reading a letter which he had addressed to Beaconsfield, asking him to cite instances in support of the accusation of unjustifiable and reckless attacks. He declared he never attacked government without a deep sense of responsibility. He had never assigned any dishonorable motives to the premier, his attacks upon whose policy were based upon an irreconcilable and fundamental difference of opinion and feeling. He made a long review of the results of the congress. He regretted the selfish jealousy of some of the powers in regard to Greece. With Serbia and Montenegro independent, Bulgaria practically so, and Bosnia and Herzegovina irrevocably annexed to Austria, it was impossible to deny that the partition of Turkey, if not completed, was as great as that of Poland. He desired the elevation of the native races instead of the suppression of Turkey by another power, and complained of government's policy from first to last.

He said they must feel some shame when they looked upon the results obtained and what might have been obtained without so much bloodshed, if they had not jealously severed themselves from Russia two years ago. They had left Russia the finest possible field for working against the present arrangement. The British plenipotentiaries had, during the congress, done their utmost to prop up Turkey and keep down subject races. For the first time in history, their attitude was not in accordance with free institutions. The assertions of Lord Beaconsfield relative to British efforts in favor of Greece, were not supported by anything in the protocols. The conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement was a practical contradiction of the high-sounding pretensions of Lord Salisbury's note. The government thereby surrendered their power of action in the cause of freedom. He urged objections similar to those made by Lord Hartington to the military situation created by the Anglo-Turkish convention. He had been associated with all the greatest statesmen of England for half a century and he did not hesitate to say that none of them would have imposed such responsibility on the country. He could not regard such a policy as within the limits of reasonable statesmanship. He asked what the government would have done if a foreign power had concluded such a convention. The government had, in ratifying the convention before Parliament

was made acquainted with it, pushed the power of the crown to an extreme which has been avoided by the greatest statesmen. A new phase of the eastern question was opened by this startling novelty, which set the law of Europe at naught, was unjust to other powers, overrode the rights of Parliament, and laid new burdens on the people.

After a long debate between minor members, Asheton Cross, home secretary, replied to Gladstone's speech. He declared that he did not know whether to consider Gladstone a humble follower or a rival of Lord Hartington.

Cross then entered into a detailed refutation of Gladstone's charges, but his arguments were mainly such as have been used before. He maintained that the congress would have been impossible without the Anglo-Russian agreement. He said the Turkish convention had not increased England's responsibilities. He only hoped the opposition would assert, at the next general election, that England had no interests in Asia. The debate then adjourned until Thursday.

Beaconsfield, replying to the letter read by Gladstone in the House of Commons to-day, says the compilation of a list of the offensive epithets used by the gentleman would entail a search over a period of two and a half years. Beaconsfield cites the expressions of Gladstone, that he (Beaconsfield) had degraded and debased the great name of England; that he had sold the Greeks and that he had been guilty of an unsurpassed act of duplicity.

A Vienna dispatch says: The whole Thirteenth army corps is now on the Bosnian bank of the river Save, and will advance straight to Sarajevo. There it will meet, about the 15th of August, a division from Dalmatia, and then the occupation will be complete.

PARIS, 30.—The Bank of France is about to change its issue of notes on account of forgeries.

BERLIN, 30.—The elections for members of the German parliament were held to-day. The progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a social democrat and progressist candidate is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an ultramontane; Cassel a national liberal, and Koenigsberg a conservative. Second ballots with the socialists are necessary in Breslau and Eiberfeld, and between Dilbruck and a national liberal at Stettin. At Strasburg the protest party elected their candidate.

Although several democrats are ahead in Berlin, only in the fourth district, where the second ballot is necessary, they polled 53,000 votes against 35,000 last year. Gen. Von Moltke only received 2,811 votes against 8,977 for the progressist Roedel. Dr. Folke has been defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities.

The national liberals returned their candidates from Soarbrucken and Heidelberg. The second ballots will be necessary in Frankfurt, Mannheim, Mayence and Hanau. These second ballots will rest between the moderate and advanced liberals, except at Mayence, where one of the candidates was an ultramontane.

LONDON, 31.—The delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association to the general congress, arrived here yesterday, and were entertained at breakfast, this morning, at the rooms of the London association in Aldergate Street. A general meeting of welcome will be held on Friday evening; on Monday the American delegates proceed to Paris.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Plimsoll, liberal, moved a resolution declaring this expenditure extravagant and burdensome to the taxpayers, and ought not to be sanctioned by parliament.

The race for the Goodwood stakes was won by Crawford's "Norwich."

ROME, 31.—Cardinal Franchi received the last sacrament this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31.—The Russian Commissioner has objected to the continuation of the inquiry of

the Rodophe insurrection, as the insurgents have disclosed some agreement between themselves and the Russian Commissioners. The Russian Commission threatens to withdraw if the inquiry was continued. The English, French, Italian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople being consulted, replied that the enquiry should continue. The Russian Commission then withdrew, leaving his dragoman to represent him.

## Correspondence.

**The Fete of Peace and Industry—The Most Splendid of Artificial Illuminations—Unveiling of the Statue of the Republic—MacMahon Holds Himself Aloof from the Festivities and Climbs the Arch of Triumph at Night—The Populace Wild with Gayety—"Glorie a la France," "Vive la France," and the "Marseillaise"—The House of M. Thiers Visited, His Widow Serenaded—25,000 Persons Making Flags and Other Decorations for the Fete.**

PARIS, Wednesday night, July 10, 1878.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I wish it were possible for words to describe the greatest popular demonstration of modern times, and the most splendid artificial illumination since the *flat lux* of the Almighty. Paris surpassed itself on the occasion of the *fete* to peace and industry. The streets from Vincennes to the Bois de Boulogne were gay with flags and verdure in the daytime, and resplendent with gas, lanterns, and electric lights at night. Wires were stretched across from window to window, and boughs, flowers and venetian lamps were suspended from them. This was all done spontaneously, and in an outburst of popular enthusiasm. M. Edmond About was chairman of a committee for decorating the Rue de Douai, in which he lives. He assembled the artists who live in that quarter, and most brilliantly did they perform their self-imposed task. Emissaries were dispatched by them to the forests of the state, and they brought back whole trains laden with holly and evergreens. What American young ladies do for their churches on Christmas, About and his friends did for the Rue de Douai, and their example was imitated throughout entire districts by rich and poor. The *fete* was everywhere. Not a street was overcrowded, but there was no street that was not crowded. Fireworks were sent up in different parts of the city, and, at the Bois de Boulogne, the lakes infinitely multiplied the lights that were hung along their borders or suspended from the many boats that glide over their waters. In the fullest sense the *fete* was a popular one, got up of the people, by the people, and for the people. Early in the morning a statue of the Republic was unveiled in the Champ de Mars, and dedicated with a few admirable words from different cabinet ministers. When the Minister of the Interior gave the signal for the veil to be removed, a band that had been masked behind a clump of trees struck up the *Marseillaise*. The soldier President of the Republic, was not present at any point of the festivities, but, at night, accompanied by Madame McMahon, and the Shah of Persia, he ascended the Arch of Triumph and looked down upon the radiant city.

The populace were wild with gayety; music and laughter resounded in the streets from morning till midnight. "*Glorie a la France*," by Victor Hugo, was first sung, but the "*Marseillaise*" was always the best resorted to for the last. Nothing will ever take the place of that song in the hearts of the French people. Gunad's "*Vive la France*" is a pedantic thing, Hugo's composition is sublime, but funeral; Rouget de Lisle's burning hymn has fire enough in it to inflame Europe a second time, and France a forty-second time.

Thiers was not forgotten. A continuous stream of citizens poured continuously through the Place St. Georges. In front of the house, rendered celebrated by the venerable statesman, heads were reverently uncovered. A large wreath of immortelles, dedicated to the memory of the "absent one," was suspended from the gate. Later in the day a Radical musical club assembled in the garden of the house, now occu-