

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday July 27, 1870.

THE SECRET TREATY.

FROM present appearances telegraphic dispatches will be looked for now with an interest only second to that which attended their publication during the progress of the war of the rebellion. Those found in our columns to-day contain news of an exciting and interesting character. At the last advice from London serious alarm prevailed on the subject of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia, the principal points of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. England is evidently stirred up. If the London correspondent of the New York Tribune is to be relied upon, the leading men of Great Britain attach importance to the treaty. Gladstone is a man who has the credit of being courageous; if he betrayed the apprehension described, and spoke with "a pale face and hesitating lips," he undoubtedly felt that England's position was one envied with grave difficulties. "France must explain this offensive treaty," is said to be the universal expression of the London press; and immediate steps have been taken to demand of France the necessary explanations.

It does not seem possible that there can be any truth in the report on the subject of this secret treaty. Napoleon is too astute, to say nothing about his being too honorable, it strikes us, to commit himself by making such propositions as the reported treaty contains. Since his coup d'etat he has always displayed an anxiety to maintain friendly relations with England, and he has been very successful in doing so. If we judge of his feeling now by his conduct in the past, this friendship and alliance are too valuable in his estimation to be lightly sacrificed, or to be endangered by making propositions to Prussia which he had no assurance she would accept, and which he might reasonably conclude would be directly communicated to England. The only thing that gives the semblance of probability to the report about the treaty is the agitation and excitement in Parliament upon the subject. The distrust manifested by the press and the leading English statesmen towards France and Prussia clearly exhibits the lack of confidence which the great powers, as they are called, entertain towards one another, and ought to show Louis Napoleon that his hold upon the heart and sympathy of England is a very slight one.

The London Times is evidently in favor of Prussia, and it wishes to give a religious complexion to the contest. It professes to have it in its power to give the proofs necessary to authenticate its statement that such a treaty has been proposed. This statement has great weight; it is generally believed in England that France has been acting very basely. A more effectual method of alienating the sympathies of the English people from France could not have been devised, and it is this that makes the report appear like a trick of Prussia, or of her friends. But whether the treaty be true or not, affairs in Europe just now are very much disturbed, and it is not improbable that serious complications may arise. Even if war should be averted, an uneasy feeling will be left that will not soon be quieted; and it is a question whether Napoleon can preserve his throne and dynasty, now that matters have gone as far as they have, without war. He has aroused the war spirit of France, and it clamors for blood; can it be satisfied with anything else than war, either foreign or domestic?

MR. CULLOM AT HOME.

MR. CULLOM, who has made his name familiar to the people of this Territory, is a member of Congress from the eighth district of Illinois. Mr. Cullom's term expires next March, and the election of either himself or some person to fill his place, occurs this fall. At the latest advice an acrimonious fight, over this nomination, was going on in that district—it was raging from Bloomington to Springfield, and is said to be the most bitter contest there has been in that section for years. The convention meets to-morrow, and it will then be decided who will get the nomination. The Chicago Evening Post thinks it possible that Mr. Cullom, the present member, will receive the nomination. It knows of no good reasons why he should not be selected, except they are found "in his Mormon bill." Yet it says if what the Bloomington Pantagraph says respecting him be mainly true, he has no right to hold himself in front of the triumph of the Republican party; in other words, he ought to withdraw, and let a more popular man be the candidate. But, it adds, if what the Pantagraph says is not true, he can only prove that he ought to be elected by withdrawing from the field. So, according to the Post, he ought to withdraw anyhow. It says:

"A man who is offensive may easily enough be nominated, as the caucus system now is, but, unless, he can conciliate

his personal enemies, it is plainly the duty of such a man to decline to be a candidate. If he is an earnest Republican, and not a demagogue, he will so decline."

We shall soon learn which Mr. Cullom is, "an earnest Republican" or "a demagogue." The Pantagraph, speaking about the probability of Cullom receiving the nomination, says:

"The glorious Eighth district, with its Republican majority of many thousands, is to be jeopardized by forcing a barnacle Congressman again upon the track with the full knowledge that hundreds of Republicans in every county, and thousands in one will not vote for him under any possible contingency."

It may not come this time; but sooner or later defeat will reach the present member from that district. It is only a question of time. We never knew a man to take the course he has that did not come to grief. Poor Ashley, ex-Governor of Montana, and Cullom's predecessor in the chairmanship of the House Committee on Territories is a case in point.

WAR in Europe, war in China, cholera in Jersey city, sunstroke all through the East and West, hydrophobia in St. Louis—are a few of the exciting events reported by telegraph to-day. We begin to find out there are some things as bad as grasshoppers and Cullom.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

Important London Special to the "Tribune"—Intense heat and sunstroke.

NEW YORK, 25.—The heat continues intense, the thermometer to-day being 93°. There have been many cases of sunstroke.

NEW YORK, 26.—The Tribune's London special, dated one o'clock this a.m., says, English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publicity given, this morning, in the Times, to a proposed treaty between France and Prussia. He says the grave urgency with which Disraeli, in the House this afternoon, questioned the government justly reflected the general emotion. Conversation among the members turned on no other topic. Gladstone replied, and while declining absolutely to commit the government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with a pale face and hesitating lips, and when he sat down the House felt that England's relations with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close. If not alarming, the House responded with a thrill of sympathy, and a clear recognition of England's obligations to protect Belgium. It is understood that immediate communications were made by the government to its agents at Berlin and Paris. The French government will have an instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if genuine its proposals are French, while its rejection is due to Prussia. The copy of the Times is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that the Times would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said privately this afternoon in the House, that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but he refused it, the English government preferring its suppression. The Daily News, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on war questions, says this morning that it is impossible not to admit that the gravity of the present European crisis has, for all neutral nations, been immensely increased by the publication of the proposed treaty, which has incompletely expressed what everybody believed to be the favorite political and cherished design of the French Emperor. It is also a secret treaty against England in its efforts for a league offensive and defensive with Prussia. As to the genuineness the public may be asked to suspend their judgment. Supposing that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win English sympathy, with his own course. Napoleon was ready not only to throw over our alliance for a better one but to break it at any moment by a military advance into Belgium, not only in direct infraction of our friendship, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult to believe that there was so much bad faith, did Prussia also listen to such proposal. There is a certain insolence of tone toward Prussia in the document, suggesting that it was a kind of ultimatum, while a real inducement was held out to Prussia. In the meantime the whole political interest of the government is concentrated in this publication. We should be glad to have the complete assurance that no such proposal was known to either government. Public opinion in this country is already sufficiently weighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult if not impossible. Earl Granville will make a statement in the Lords on Thursday as to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the war, and the part the English government took. The same correspondent telegraphs that since the announcement of Motley's recall manifestations of regret have been most numerous among influential Americans and friends of America and England. His removal gave pleasure to our old enemies here, but to no others. I am asked daily whether it is not possible that Motley may still remain? If Frelinghuysen declines, as telegraphed to-night, Motley's restoration would be cordially welcomed.

A statement on unexceptionably good authority has been sent to the Daily News, that Bright's health continues to improve, and there is every reason to think that he will resume his place in the Commons next spring. Whether it is prudent that he should add official to his parliamentary labors must remain undecided. The cause of his illness is a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain, and suggests caution. Mr. Bright has refrained from giving effect hitherto, to his wish to resign office, in deference to the strongly expressed wishes of his colleagues. The Prussian Consul General officially pronounces untrue the statement that the Prussian consuls have been instructed to furnish a free passage and

outfit to all Germans wishing to return to volunteer into the army.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Newman coming.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Rev. Dr. Newman leaves to-morrow for California, stopping at Salt Lake City to debate with the champions of polygamy.

LOUISIANA.

Seized as a hostage.

NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday a hundred and fifty Chinese on a plantation near this city, becoming dissatisfied with the Chinese contractor, seized Cummings, the Chinese contractor, and held him as a hostage; he was released by the police and the ringleaders arrested.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge died.

RALEIGH.—Writs of habeas corpus for the citizens arrested at Yanceyville, were issued by Judge Mitchell and served on Col. Kirk last Friday, when he tore them up and arrested and still holds the officer serving them. It is stated that the Governor will respond to-morrow to the order of the chief justice, to produce the body of A. G. Moore one of the Almonce prisoners.

MISSOURI.

Sunstroke and Hydrophobia.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—There was nearly a dozen cases of sunstroke yesterday, mostly fatal; also two cases of hydrophobia, one fatal the other probably so.

GEORGIA.

Shot dead.

ATLANTA.—Moses H. Bentley, colored messenger of the House of Representatives shot dead Malcolm Clairborn, a colored Representative from Burke county; the cause was a private quarrel. Bentley is in jail.

ILLINOIS.

The U. S. Navy to be placed on a War footing.—Frelinghuysen accepts.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Times' Washington special says the Administration has decided to put the navy on somewhat of a war footing. Orders have been issued to the commanders of the navy yards to hasten with all possible speed to completely repair every vessel that can be got into commission. This order has caused great activity in all the special naval stations and, if promptly carried out, the navy department will be able to reinforce the European squadron with eight or ten efficient vessels in about two months. Frelinghuysen has at last decided to accept the mission to England, and will sail about the first of September. It is said that Senator Chandler was the most active in securing Motley's removal, on the ground that the minister snubbed him in London last fall, refusing to introduce him into court circles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

\$500,000 Fire.

The loss by the fire this evening is estimated at half a million. The sugar refinery of Newhall & Co., seven stories high, was filled with valuable machinery, and a large stock of sugar. All the surrounding stores were much damaged. The roof of the leather store of J. F. Hulseman, two blocks off, caught from sparks, and burned the large whiskey factory of Merrill & Shackelford, and the glass house of Whitall & Co. Some adjoining sugar houses were on fire, but were saved.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Big Fire.

CONCORD, N. H.—The business portion of the town of Colbrook has been burned; loss \$65,000, insurance unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Fleet ready.—A dispatch from China will reply the declarations of the Paris Convention. The American ladies held another meeting yesterday to organize a sanitary commission. Mrs. Burlington was chosen president. Other officers were elected, and an office established at 73 Rue De La Paix.

Information from various sources strengthens the impression that the Prussians will retire to the Rhine. No restriction has been placed by the government on telegraphic correspondence except the prohibition of cipher dispatches. The Emperor has proposed to adhere to the stipulations of the Geneva conference for mitigating the horrors of war. Prussia has not yet occurred. Each regiment of infantry has been supplied with 380,000 cartridges. Baraguay d'Hilliers has been placed in command of the troops going into garrison in the fortifications of Paris.

The Journal Officiel, this morning, says that Marshal Leboeuf, late last night, telegraphed the Emperor that General Bernhart had repelled a reconnaissance by the army, near the town of Neiderbrunn, 25 miles north east of Strasbourg. One officer, a Bavarian, was killed, and two made prisoners. Agiero, in its account of the affair, insists that the officer who was killed was an Englishman.

The Journal Officiel contains the following declaration: The French government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war, the commanders of the French forces shall scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral powers, the rules on international rights, and shall especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris congress of 1856, as follows: privateering is abolished; a neutral flag shall protect the enemies' merchandise except that which is contraband of war. Blockades must be effective, although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856. French vessels will not seize the property or cargo of Spanish or American vessels, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to con-

fiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found aboard the vessels of the enemy.

The same journal announces that the minister of war has given instructions to commence putting in a state of defense and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris and the forts beyond the present line of works. It also reports that in spite of the interdiction of the government, certain military movements, to the great detriment of the national cause. The government has hoped that the appeal to their patriotism would be regarded; and it will be a matter of regret if force shall be found necessary to secure a recognition of the laws.

Persons residing under the walls of Paris have been notified to quit their houses, as the space is required for the play of artillery. The French forces at Thionville are estimated at 80,000. The Imperial guard is at Nancy. The early occupation of Rome by the French is almost certain.

The Empress, when at Cherbourg, read to the sailors of the fleet an address from the Emperor, which says, "Though not among you, my thoughts are with you and follow you to those scenes where your valor will be displayed. The French navy has a glorious history; you will be worthy of its past. When in front of the enemy remember that France is with you and calls for the protection of Heaven upon your arms. While you fight on sea your brethren fight on land for the same cause. Go and show with pride the national standard. When enemies see it they will know that it enfolds the honor and guns of France." After the delivery of the above the Empress, overcome with emotion, the effect of her visit to the fleet, retired.

The Journal Officiel says a dispatch has been received from the French chargé d'affaires at Peking, dated June 23d, announcing the arrival of a French gunboat at Tientsin, where the English Consul is provisionally charged with the care of French interests. On the arrival of the vessel the French flag was saluted by the Chinese fort. A violent demonstration was made by the natives when the sailors landed.

Some French journals report that many German deserters come daily into French Territory.

An eloquent eulogy on the late Prevost Paradol appears in the Siecle, signed by Taxile de Lord.

CHERBOURG.—The French fleet is ready for sea, and is expected to sail to-night or to-morrow. Admiral Myers has hoisted his flag on the Servilante. Eight thousand marines, under Gen. Devassorgno, accompany the northern bound fleet.

CHINA.

War inevitable.

HONG KONG, 17.—The British gunboats Opposum and Dwarf have gone to Tientsin to demand satisfaction for the recent outrage on foreigners. The foreign residents of Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for an expedition to the same destination and the French will send a naval and military legion, and war is inevitable.

SPAIN.

Precautions against the Carlists.

MADRID.—Prim had a long interview yesterday with the British Minister. He said the signal for a Carlist outbreak is momentarily expected, and all needful preparations have been made to meet it. The greater portion of the garrison at Vitoria has been sent to the frontier to guard against a Carlist invasion; but as Don Carlos has offered his services in the French army, it is probable that the orders for a rising known to have been issued will be countermanded. The Carlist chieftains are incensed against Carlos, and think of selecting, as another candidate for the throne, his brother, now serving in the pontifical service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interest advancing.—English officers going into the Prussian army.—New British soldiers discovered at Copenhagen.—A Colliery Explosion.—A slight skirmish.—The elite of the French army.—Paris melancholy.—Turkey wants 200 cannon.—England urged to prepare for war.—The Secret Treaty Discussed.

LONDON.—The following dispatch has just been received from Saarbrück via Berlin on Sunday: "A body of Prussians crossed the frontier and encountered the French in considerable force near Geraweller, when a sharp skirmish ensued; the French retired leaving ten killed and wounded. The Prussians suffered no loss. The execution of the needle guns was superior to the Chassepots. A company of Prussians captured a French custom house at Schriehlain; the officers of the custom house made a stout resistance, but all were either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded. The desertions from the French army are very numerous; the men are continually coming into the Prussian lines. The banks of England and France have made further advances in the rate of interest this week. Many think the rate will be five per cent by Saturday.

A great many English officers of note go into the Prussian army.

Advices from Capetown announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

A brief dispatch just received via Point De Galle, reports an insurrection in the principality of Ava, resulting in the massacre of four hundred persons; further details of the affair have been asked. An explosion occurred in a colliery yesterday; one or two were killed and a number injured. Dispatches from Paris represent comparative quiet along the frontier, that the Prussians had been repulsed by a detachment of French Chasseurs. The papers claim that the Prussians lost two killed and fifteen wounded, while the Chasseurs had five slightly wounded. The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public, the press and Parliament. Intense in-

ignation at the duplicity of the powers concerned is expressed. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed by the French embassy here. A dispatch from Brussels says the account of the treaty published was known to the Belgian government a short time ago.

In the Lords Granville, in reply to a question from Redcliff, said he was unable to state where the Times obtained the text of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of such a remarkable document, it would be the duty of France and Prussia immediately and spontaneously to explain the matter to Europe.

Disraeli, in the Commons to-night, after questioning the foreign office relative to the reported treaty, denounced the government for withholding the correspondence. He declared that England could never have tolerated such a proposition. The extinction of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the government would give all the particulars.

Gladstone said he was sorry the papers were not ready for submission; that he was unable to give the information required, or to explain how the project became public. Its purport certainly was astounding; but doubtless the powers implicated would explain the mystery.

The French report another cavalry skirmish near Metz, and claim that the Prussians were beaten and lost three officers.

A special dispatch to Strasbourg, received to-day, says the elite of the French army is now concentrated at Strasbourg and Belfort. The Algerian forces, consisting of Zouaves and Arabes, reached Strasbourg on the 24th, and to-day took up their position at Belfort, close to Baden.

The Pall Mall Gazette, now that the real designs of the French Emperor are revealed, counsels England to make every preparation for war.

Nearly all the journals have editorial remarks, this morning, on the secret treaty. All are similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty," are the words of the Times and the burden of the London press.

The Times particularly is seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia. The attitude of Ireland is also commented upon. After giving details of many meetings recently held in Ireland, and the strong resolutions of sympathy for France adopted, the Times asserts that sympathy for France is altogether due to Catholicism, and the consequent hatred of German Protestants.

It is reported that the Turkish government has contracted with parties in America for 200 cannon.

A Paris special correspondent writes to the London News on Sunday evening, as follows: "Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the boulevards who were ready to die for their country have disappeared. Troops are marching through Paris to take the trains for the seat of war, and they traverse the streets without exciting a cheer. The soldiers joining the regiments walk about in groups, almost all of them drunk, and the citizens stare at them and shrug their shoulders, and Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates of the city."

DENMARK.

Neutrality declared.

COPENHAGEN.—The Danish government has issued a proclamation of neutrality. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against rendering assistance to the belligerents.

Special Notices.

Vote the People's Ticket.—All persons who are qualified to Vote at the coming Election are requested, before going to the Polls, to purchase their Boots, Shoes and Hats at the Mammoth Boot, Shoe and Hat Store of

THE ONLY GOOD TEA IN TOWN! TRY IT LADIES AND PROVE FOR YOURSELVES, at

G. W. DAVIS, near Kimball & Lawrence. WANTED.—A Woman to do Housework. See H. S. BEATIE.

Dayton Sulky Bikes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited. H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

ALL OVER the American Continent, the educated palate has pronounced in favor of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts. BURNETT'S KALLISTON cures burns as well as sunburn.

DANDRUFF can be killed by the use of Burnett's Cocaine; also Irritation of the Scalp. BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.—"The best kinds extant."—Stars' National Review. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real Remedy for Asthma in Jones Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy.

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A Large Assortment Just Arrived

N. GROESBECK & SON

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

THANKFUL for past favors, would most respectfully announce to the public that they are still further prepared to accommodate their numerous customers with all kinds of Eastern made Furniture at very

LOW PRICES!

Our Stock consists, in part, of Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wash stands, Lamp stands, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, Children's Crisles, Meat Sates, etc., etc.

Black Walnut Bedsteads,	EACH,	\$10.00 to \$35.00
Do. Do. Bureaus,	5.00 "	7.00
Do. Do. Crisles,	2.00 "	4.00
Cane Bottom Chairs,	2.50 "	4.00
Kitchen Chairs,	1.50 "	2.25

Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN.

N. GROESBECK & SON, Salt Lake City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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HARRY BECKETT'S BRITISH BLONDE

BURLESQUE TROUPE! Whose Success is BEYOND DOUBT, the greatest ever achieved in Salt Lake City.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The engagement of this Celebrated Troupe is limited to positively SIX NIGHTS ONLY! And an entirely New Bill presented Each Evening.

This Evening, will be produced, the popular Burlesque of the

40 THIEVES!

Produced with New and Appropriate Scenery, Costumes, Appearances, and a most Powerful Cast!

NURSERY RHYMES!

BY DESIRE. The performance will commence with the Laughable Farce of

Grimshaw, Bagshaw & Bradshaw!

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING, Fourth, and last night but two of the BRITISH BLONDES!

When will be presented, the New Burlesque of

TELL: Or the Pet, the Patriot and the Parrot!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

THE ONLY MATINEE BY THE

BRITISH BLONDES!

EUROPEAN WAR!

Z. C. M. I.

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DRY GOODS

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WE have pleasure in notifying our Patrons that notwithstanding the strong probability of a

RISE IN GOODS,

we are offering

Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS

At from 14 to 20 cents.

Denims, from 22 to 35 cents.

STRIPES, from 15 to 25 cts.

Miners' Checks, from 25 to 35 cents.

TICKS, from 22 to 42 cts.

These Prices, it will be observed, are strictly WHOLESALE, and should command the attention of all Cash Buyers.

Note.—It will be remembered that on July 26, 1870, a Card similar to the above was issued, and the words Dry Goods Retail Department, should have read Dry Goods Wholesale.

H. S. CLAWSON, Supt.

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A GREAT WONDER! The Remarkable Phenomenon of a

LIVING SPEAKING HEAD

Severed from the Body will be exhibited on and after

MONDAY, July 28th, 1870.

At One Door South of WELLS, FARGO & CO'S Office.

ADMISSION: Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, Fifty cents. Half price.

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