

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.—Unusual preparations are making for the celebrating of Washington's birthday here. The centennial spirit gives fervor to these efforts, and the Martha Washington reception at the Academy of Music will probably surpass all previous attempts here at reproducing the costumes and ceremonies of the Revolution.

Thomas and John Loughrey, who escaped from jail in Brooklyn on the night of December 5th last, while on trial for counterfeiting, have been re-arrested.

Rumors of the prospective consolidation of the Anglo-American and Direct Cable companies are again in circulation.

A large tin ware factory of L. A. Lance and the Grosjean Manufacturing Company, Wood Haven, L. I., was burned this a. m. The warehouse was filled with stock, which is safe. The loss on the buildings, machinery &c., is estimated at \$500,000, partially insured. About 450 employees have been thrown out of work.

Later—The loss by the fire at Woodhaven this morning is fixed at between \$350,000 and \$400,000, insurance \$317,000 distributed among sixty-nine companies. The buildings and grounds occupied 405 acres. Lalance and Grosjean will rebuild immediately.

BIDDEFORD, Me., 21.—It is reported that Holland's woolen mill at Limerick was burned on Sunday; loss \$50,000.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 18.—The correctional tribunal has sentenced the editor of *La Republique Francaise* to a month's imprisonment and a fine for attacking minister Buffet.

M. Lenoir is the responsible editor of *La Republique Francaise* and will undergo the sentence of the correctional court.

MADRID, 18.—King Alfonso reached Vittoria yesterday; he starts to-day for Vergara, to assume the chief command of the army. Gen. Quesada will be appointed chief of staff.

The following official dispatch is published—

"The Carlists at Penolata, having killed a French captain on French territory, Gen. Pourcet, French commander, has sent a battery in the direction of Penolata."

Don Carlos is stated to be in the neighborhood of Val Carlos."

Official information has been received that General Primo di Rivera has captured Arroniz and other towns, forming a complete line to the south of Estella.

RANGOON, 18.—Fifteen persons have been convicted of treason on account of the recent conspiracy. The head conspirator has been sentenced to twenty-one years, and others to ten years transportation.

LONDON, 18.—The *Times* devotes a leading article to the recent Spanish note on the Cuban question. The writer says—

"We cannot congratulate the Spanish ministry on the force of their long and elaborate answer to the complaints of the U. S. If their reply proves anything it proves too much. If the insurgents are so insignificant, then it is difficult to understand why they were not crushed years ago. The damage done by the struggle is assumed to be so small that the complaints of America appear not only unjust but incomprehensible. Spain speaks as though she had not merely been guiltless of oppression, but had treated the island with generosity, and altogether we are led to infer that the people which has fought against so good a protector for more than seven years, with indescribable bitterness, must be an unparalleled compound of stupidity and wickedness. Such a line of arguments lacks the first element of good advocacy, for it is not even plausible. A very slight knowledge of human nature, Spanish history, and colonial life would suffice to show that it must be fatally incomplete. When we test it by the real facts in the case, it is found that the circumstances which make the origin and continuance of the contest are intelligible."

The article concludes as follows—

"No country seeks to interfere by force with Spain's possession of Cuba, but if she cannot govern it she would do well to consider how

she could best prepare it for the freedom which always follows colonial misrule."

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Cartel Unova as follows—

"I have met the insurgent chiefs at Sutorina. They are unanimously determined to refuse all compromise with the Porte, no matter by what power recommended. They will fight to the last for the complete freedom of the country."

General Menabrea has been appointed ambassador of Italy, at London. It is understood that he is given the full rank of ambassador, in expectation that England will reciprocate the compliment and raise the rank of her representative to the Italian court.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Danube has overflowed its banks and inundated the outlying suburbs of Vienna.

Telegrams from the Bavarian frontier say the Danube has risen seventeen feet.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the prolonged rain has caused freshets throughout Germany, some of which are serious.

A Berlin correspondent says it is greatly doubted if Count Von Arnim can be convicted of treason. The law requires not only proof that the publication of the documents was dangerous, but also that the accused was aware of the fact.

The Austrian semi-official papers assert that the great powers will guarantee a loan for the indemnification of Turkish land holders for the cession of some landed property to Christians.

Professor Max Muller writes to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, consenting to remain in the University in consideration of the recent decree of the Convocation relieving him from the duty of lecturing.

An inquest on the bodies of the victims of the *Strathclyde* disaster opened at Deal yesterday. The Captain of the *Strathclyde* complained that the *Franconi* never attempted to assist his people, not even a rope was thrown to save the drowning.

LONDON, 19.—To-day has been the quietest for some time on the Stock Exchange. English funds have been firm, at better prices; foreign markets have been dull, and nearly all changes have had a downward direction.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of the Boston forger, has arrived, and is at the Charing Cross hotel, with her son and sister, who accompanied her. They seem in great trouble. Col. Cheesebro is endeavoring to induce them to return to America, but the matter is difficult to manage, as the U. S. legation has no funds applicable to such a purpose. Winslow bears up very well; he has written to the legation saying that he thinks it will be to the interest of all interested in his case that he should be in Boston as soon as possible, and offering, as an American officer will take charge of him and will soon be here, and as himself and family are anxious to return, if the legation will withdraw the extradition proceedings, that he will return with the officer of his own accord to the United States to stand his trial. The proposition cannot be acted on, as the law requires a certain routine. The U. S. consul at Rotterdam has recovered from Mrs. Winslow about \$5,000, \$1,000 in cash and \$4,000 in U. S. bonds. Mrs. Winslow says she does not know how her husband obtained this money, and she supposes it is hers. Col. Cheesebro says she seems to be honest in her representations, and does not appear to know anything about the swindling operations of Winslow. He will be examined on Wednesday next; the proceedings will be merely formal, and will occupy only a few minutes. Though the ladies are much distressed, neither they nor the prisoner appear to fully realize the actual position of matters. Winslow is comparatively cheerful and very talkative; he seems to think that he will go back to Boston, have a grand trial, figure extensively in the newspapers, and finally be discharged.

NAPLES, 19.—Victor Emanuel is here, and will remain during the carnival; a grand ball and other festivities will mark the king's presence. Americans are arriving to witness the carnival.

PARIS, 19.—Henri Joseph Guillaume Patin, litterateur and member of the academy, is dead.

HENDAYE, 19.—The Carlists claim a great victory in repulsing the Alfonsists' attack on Estella and Santa Barbara, along the whole

line, inflicting great losses and taking a thousand prisoners. It is asserted that the Carlists have reoccupied Zaranz and Costa.

MARSEILLES, 19.—Gambetta has formally protested against the exceptionally rigorous measures of the military authorities in prohibiting private meetings of the radicals.

MADRID, 19.

Canovas de Castillo read, in the Cortes to-day, a dispatch announcing that Estella, the Carlist stronghold, had surrendered unconditionally, and that the Carlists were routed at Plenapenta and Vera, and were fleeing to France; the dispatch also stated that King Alfonso has arrived at Vergara.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, 19.—Don Carlos has dismissed his ministers, and confided the direction of his affairs to the military authorities.

Advices from Hendaye state that the reports of the alleged cabinet victories lack confirmation.

LONDON, 20.—A telegram from Madrid to the *Times*, states that the Spanish government has sent a circular dispatch to its representatives abroad, announcing the capture by the Alfonsists of Monte Jurra, and the occupation of the Carlist positions above Vera. This dispatch admits that the combat was sanguinary, the Carlists fighting with great valor. The *Times'* correspondent with Carlists acknowledges that their lines were broken on Friday. There were great rejoicings in Madrid last night, and the city was illuminated.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that the ecclesiastical court has definitely summoned the bishop of Munster to appear for trial on charges which involve penalty of deposition from his see; the summons was posted on the doors of the Episcopal Palace because the bishop was absent.

The following intelligence has been received from the Gordon Expedition, to December 15th—"Gordon considers two-thirds of his work done; he has established numerous military stations."

The Russian telegraph agency publishes a dispatch, stating that no alliance has been formed between Russia, Germany, England and the United States in regard to China, but that the usual good understanding between the powers is more emphatic by reason of the position in which the foreign residents of China are placed.

A dispatch from Paris says that M. Buffet has been elected in Bourges. Thiers had 7,000 majority in Paris. The city is perfectly quiet.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is elected. The returns so far received elect 25 radicals, 21 moderate republicans, 10 conservatives and 4 Bonapartists. Gambetta is elected in five districts and Blanc in four.

A special from Vittoria, dated Friday, says the Carlists were withdrawing their artillery and reserves, and little resistance was expected from them near Tolosa.

HENDAYE, 20.—Large bodies of Carlists are concentrated in the neighborhood of Lesaca, to oppose General Martinez Campos, who entered Vera this Saturday morning.

The report that the Alfonsists have occupied Echalar and Penolata is confirmed.

The French authorities have interned 400 Carlists near Bayonne. The members of the Carlist Junta of Castile, who crossed the border, have also been interned.

King Alfonso is expected to go to Tolosa and San Estaban.

The Alfonsists have captured Eudarlaza and Las Taola, and all the heights around Vera.

PARIS, 20.—Elections for the Chamber of Deputies were held throughout France to-day. In Paris the result is as follows: In the first arrondissement there was no choice and a second ballot is necessary. The candidates were Baron Haussmann, Bonapartist, Tirard, Republican, and Maillart, Radical. Tirard had double the number of votes polled for Haussmann, and fell only 500 short of a majority over both his competitors. In the second arrondissement M. Brelay, of the Left, is elected; in the fourth arrondissement M. Barodet, a famous Radical, is elected, defeating M. Fautrain, a Conservative Republican. In the eighth arrondissement, the Duc de Cazes received 3,810 votes, M. Chaffour, Republican, 3,012, and Raoul Douval, Bonapartist, 3,492; a second ballot is therefore necessary. In the ninth arrondissement ex President Thiers is returned by a large majority. In the fourteenth and fifteenth ar-

rondissements no candidate has a majority, and a second ballot is necessary. The following are elected in the various remaining arrondissements—M. M. Brisson, Marmottan and Floquet, radicals; Colonel Denfert, defender of Belfort, M. M. Clemenceau, Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Greppo, republicans. M. Blanc is successful in two arrondissements. The elections in Paris have resulted entirely in accordance with the list inspired by M. Gambetta. At Rouen, Carcassonne, Dijon, Nantes, Versailles, Rennes, Dole, Dunkerque, Nevers, Barchuc, Rheims, Molins, Vessul, and Limoges, all of which towns contain several electoral districts, have so far returned one republican candidate each. Montpellier has returned two republicans Lornes and Lille three republicans each; Belfort and Nismes one legitimist each; Nice one republican and one constitutionalist. Gambetta received 7,000 votes in Marseilles, against 1,900 thrown for the extreme radical Naquet. Gambetta was also elected in districts in Bordeaux and Lille. Second ballots, in which it is expected that the republican candidates will be successful, are necessary at Saint Etienne, Havre, and Brest. The Duc de Cazes is elected by a large majority at Decazeville, in the department of Aveyron. M. Renault, who recently resigned the prefectship of police, is returned from Corbeil. M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, was defeated at Commercy, receiving 1,273 votes against 2,915 for his adversary, who is a republican. Jules Grevy is elected, but the name of his constituency is not given. A second ballot is necessary in the third arrondissement of Paris, where Spuller, one of the editors of *La Republique Francaise*, heads the poll. Boulogne returns one monarchist, and Calais one republican. Besancon, Nogent, Toulon, Portiers, Chatelherault and the second circumscriptions of Boulogne, and Versailles returned one republican each. The department of Vienne has chosen four Bonapartists. St. Denis returned Louis Blanc, making the third constituency which has elected him. Secan and Beziers returned radicals. A second ballot will be necessary in the 19th arrondissement of Paris. Arras and Roubaix return republicans. Gambetta is elected in the second circumscription of the department of the Nord.

MADRID, 20.—It is officially reported that at the capture of Fort Montegurra, near Estella, on Friday, the Carlist leader, General Calderon, was taken prisoner. The enemy's loss was heavy; the Alfonsists lost 300 men.

BELGRADE, 20.—The minister of war has issued an order calling out all men between the ages of twenty and fifty; they are directed to report themselves to the military conscription committee.

As soon as the Carlist war is ended forty thousand soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba. A battle is expected at Tolosa to-morrow.

PARIS, 21.—Dispatches about the elections yesterday throughout France say that serious riots took place at Carcassonne, where the Bonapartists hooted Gambetta; he told the people to have patience for three weeks, when momentous things would occur. There were riots in Corsica between the supporters of Jerome, Bonaparte and Rouher; the latter was elected.

Of the 189 elections, 123 were carried by republicans of various shades, 17 by Bonapartists, 11 by radicals, 7 by legitimists, 6 by constitutionalists and 5 by conservatives. These returns are from the cities and large towns.

LONDON, 21.—Among the victims by the explosion of the boiler of the steamship *Strathclyde* was Mrs. Green, daughter of Dion Boucault.

MRS. TUPPER'S FORGERIES.—A telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, 3d inst., to the *Chicago Tribune*, says: "It has been ascertained that the money realized by Mrs. Tupper, the bee culturist, on fraudulent and forged paper is nearly as follows: At Des Moines, \$3,573; at Marshalltown, \$1,000; at Monticello, \$1,665; total, \$7,138. There have been notes and drafts to about two thousand dollars protested and dishonored for want of funds in bank, making a total of nearly ten thousand dollars."

—A commission of physicians have pronounced Mrs. Ellen Tupper, the noted bee-culturist of Iowa, insane, and thus account for her forgeries.

THE MEMORY OF HON. JOSEPH A. YOUNG.

The special committee of the Council of the Utah Legislature, consisting of Councilors M. Hatch, Erastus Snow, and W. Woodruff, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Joseph A. Young, reported as follows, Thursday, Feb. 18th, 1876, the report being accepted and ordered spread upon the minutes—

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

City Hall, Salt Lake City,
February 17, 1876.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council:

It is our painful duty to notice, and we do so with feelings of deep sorrow, the death of the late Hon. Joseph A. Young, member elect of the Territorial Legislative Council, who was, on the 5th day of August, 1875, at the residence of Judge Peacock, in the full strength of his manhood, called to pass beyond the associations of this life. By birth he was an American citizen, but during his boyhood he enjoyed none of the privileges and rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our common country, for in those days intolerant religious persecution and hatred pressed heavily and with cruel hand alike upon the old and young; the history of which, in the nineteenth century, is at least without parallel. Driven by unrelenting mobs, year after year, and thus deprived of all advantages of early education, we yet find him, as early as 1856, just merging into manhood, an honorable member of the sixth annual Territorial House of Representatives, serving in the interests of Salt Lake County, in which capacity also he continued during the 11th and 12th sessions, and during the same year we find him manfully facing the bitter storms and biting frosts of one of the most severe winter seasons known in these mountain regions, pushing his way through cañons filled with drifting snows, and over almost impassable barriers, with a hardy company whose wagons were laden with provisions and clothing for the needy, then en route for Utah with the hand-cart company of 1856.

A less resolute spirit would have failed in this daring undertaking, but he, with a heart filled with sympathy and apprehension for others, pushed on, day after day, through blinding storms and howling winds until reaching the Sweetwater, succor was afforded the needy, devotion to whom saved the lives of many who otherwise would have perished through exposure and want. That mission of mercy so nobly accomplished, will stand a bright page, wrought by him and his companions, in the history of our Territory and people.

Subsequently, when the army of General Johnson was at Camp Floyd, he prepared, on the subject of the removal of the troops from Utah, one of the most able and powerfully written memorials ever sent from this Territory to the Congress of the United States. The clear reasoning of the memorial stamped true merit upon every sentence, and as a whole it received the unanimous approval of both houses of the Legislature.

In 1864 he became one of the councilors for Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit Counties, and served as such during all the sessions from the 14th to the 19th inclusive; and in the 20th as a member from Sanpete and Sevier counties.

As a legislator he displayed marked ability, showing a mind capable of great perceptive powers, bright, forcible, and decisive. He was pre-eminently a Utah man, for he could claim no allegiance to that State the citizens of which had deprived him, in his youth, of all constitutional, human or divine rights.

The name of Joseph A. Young is brightly and imperishably interwoven in the history of this Territory, and his memory lives in the hearts of her people. He was a man of keen and even brilliant intellect, and as an organizer was remarkable, being original, bold and pronounced. His perceptive faculties often enabled him, in matters of great importance, to comprehend the end from the beginning, and made him the leader rather than the follower, for his action was prompted by conviction, and his convictions were the creations of a well ordered mind.