

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## FOREIGN.

HAVANA.—Capital punishment, except in cases of malice afore-thought and assassination of sovereigns has been abolished.

Hayti continues peaceful. The Dominion insurrection is increasing, believing that annexation is a hoax. The ratification of the treaty for annexation to the United States is called for to ensure tranquility. Caracas was captured on the 27th of April by the rebel general, Bazzent Blanco, after two days' fighting. The city was greatly damaged and 500 were killed. The new government, with Blanco as president, meets no resistance. Monagas, the late president, has surrendered voluntarily.

The Captain General reports that the combined movements against the rebels have been effective: a hundred were killed, including eight chiefs and two Americans. Twenty-two were captured. The Spanish colonel, Chinchella, nephew of the Regent Serrano, was badly wounded.

The national troops, under Gibreco, captured two unfinished cannon and destroyed a powder mill.

LONDON, 22.—The *Observer* regards the closing, by the United States, of the St. Marie canal to the Red River expedition as an act of studied unfriendliness.

A pamphlet has appeared at Rome, denouncing the acquiescence in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope as a moral sin. It is supposed to have been written by the bishop of St. Prioux, and produces extraordinary sensation. Debates on infallibility continue in the council. Sixty fathers have yet to be heard. The close of the discussion is fixed for the 29th of June, the date of the next general congregation.

HAVANA.—Derodas has published an order that all slaves belonging to insurgents in the field or in foreign countries, or who have taken up arms, or served as guides to the Spanish troops or performed other services for the national cause, are henceforth free.

The Insurgent Captain Mestral and some followers have surrendered at Puerto Principe.

ROME.—The debate on infallibility is going on in the Council. The bishops of Spiets and Rottenburg and Cardinal Schwartzburg speak against it, but the Vatican organ of resistance is extinct.

COPENHAGEN.—The ministry has resigned.

MADRID.—Another delegation waited upon Espartero, yesterday, hoping to prevail upon him to accept the throne and reported that he persisted in his refusal.

Palmer asked what had been done relative to the Greek massacre. Henry Bue denounced the Greek government unsparingly and urged the Allies to give the Greek government a reprimand. Gladstone urged moderation for the present. The dispatches so far, are unsatisfactory, but the correspondence is still incomplete.

The *Standard* admits the complete victory of the *Sappho*, and hopes that it will be the last of the international matches, which only foster mischief and jealousy.

The following details of the insurrection in Portugal have been published to-day. Castle St. George was captured after a sharp fight, wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded. The insurgents entered the palace and immediately resigned the command into the King's hands, who authorized the formation of a new ministry. This *coup d'etat* was participated in or sympathized with by the people of Lisbon, Oporto and other cities.

PARIS.—Deputy Stonacher was burned in effigy, last evening, by a number of residents of his district, for his opposition to the plebiscite.

Charles and Francis Hugo and two other editors of the *Raphel*, were fined a thousand francs and imprisoned for a month each.

MADRID.—It is announced, to-day, that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution and now consents to accept the crown of Spain; this, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the government in the meanwhile is unabated.

PARIS.—The public buildings, churches, cafes and some private houses were illuminated last evening, in honor of the declaration of the Plebiscitum. The principle streets were thronged, but there was no disorder.

The publishers of the *Sciele*, *Reveille*, *Rappeland* and *L'Avenir National* have been

condemned to imprisonment for one month, and to five thousand francs fine for the publication of the spurious proclamation, over the signature of Napoleon.

FLORENCE.—Three Italian frigates are cruising around the island of Caprera, to prevent the escape of Garibaldi to Naples. The Government has taken this action because it is known that the sons of Garibaldi are in league with the insurgents in Southern Italy.

LONDON.—The *Spectator*, to-day, has an article on municipal corruption in New York. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no efforts to create a better public sentiment.

The *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterizing the nation prostrate before an octogenarian General as a grotesque spectacle.

The *Times* urges an intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great powers of Europe.

LISBON.—A *coup d'etat* occurred in this city, yesterday. The Duke Saldanha, after securing the support of the Lisbon garrison, captured castle St. George and marched at the head of a large body to the royal palace; there the troops and artillery were posted, but a slight resistance was made and the troops of both sides fraternized and, with the volunteers, peasants and citizens, entered the palace displaying a popular banner and crying "Long live the king, the army and Saldanha; down with the ministry." The Duke of Soule, the present prime minister, has resigned and Saldanha was summoned by the King and charged with the formation of a new cabinet. Seven were killed and thirty wounded during the day. The movement was wholly military, the people taking but little part. Some of the provinces, where there are strong parties who favor the old ministry, are now greatly agitated.

LONDON.—Mark Lemmon and Sir John Suning, members of Parliament, died to-day.

ROME.—The new list of members in the Ecumenical Council places the number at 975; many, however, have gone home, leaving proxies in favor of infallibility.

French troops have been sent by Napoleon to the frontier, to watch the insurgents on the Hague.

BERLIN.—In the Riechstadt notice was given that the government has accepted a proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment.

PARIS, 21.—The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the *Legislatif* leaders, on the presentation of the result of the vote on the Plebiscitum:

Sirs—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation for this renewal to me, for the fourth time in two years, the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, nevertheless accomplish its purposes. The Plebiscitum had for its sole object the ratification by the people of constitutional reform, but amidst a conflict of opinion and in the struggle with its opponents, its purpose became greater. Let us not regret this; the adversaries of our institutions have made the question one between the Empire and a revolution. The nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by its moderation. My government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness; it will not deviate from the line marked out for it, respecting all the rights of its subjects; it will protect them all and all their interests without a thought of dissenting votes or hostile maneuvers; it will also have the national will respected and will hold it above all controversy, freed from the questions which have kept them apart. Its best spirits will now have but one purpose—to rally around the Constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in their efforts to soften the asperities of partisan feeling, to save social relations from the contamination of false doctrines and aid, by all means, the order and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code provisions in favor of the agricultural interest and develop public works; we shall give our time to the reduction and to the best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those

of 1848, 1851 and 1852 re-affirm your powers and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, may we be fearless of the future, and of those who oppose the progressive march of the Regime which the people founded amid political troubles and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty.

The city was illuminated in the evening in honor of the favorable result of the vote.

LISBON.—Saldanha is acting as minister of foreign affairs until the Cabinet is formed.

BERLIN.—All the States of the Bund have accepted the proposal of the North German parliament for the abolition of the death penalty.

PARIS.—The emperor has given Grommont a brief leave of absence, during which Ollivier will take charge of the foreign affairs.

MONTREAL.—The government has received information of a threatened Fenian demonstration on the frontier. The news does not excite immediate alarm, except in connection with the Red River expedition. It is believed that the frontier alarm is merely a point to cover an attack on the expedition when it reaches the Wilderness, and to prevent reinforcements being sent on.

LONDON.—The *Cologne Gazette* says that the opposition to Denmark is gaining ground in Iceland and there are threatenings of the separation of the island from the mother country.

There is quite an excitement occasioned by the brutal murder, last night, of five persons at Uxbridge, namely the father, mother, sister-in-law and two children, of a young lady who was to have been married, supposed to be by the rejected lover of the young lady, as he hastily embarked on the train for London and has since been unheard of.

A water logged ship *Mariane* was seen in the Indian Ocean, May 7th; of the crew twenty-one died of starvation but the others were restored, though in a dying condition.

In the Commons a bill disestablishing the English Church in Wales was considered without action.

An explosion on the *Astoria* was caused by the carelessness of the mate, who, thinking the hatches were open, went below with a lighted candle, when the foul air in the hold ignited and the deck was literally blown to atoms. The crew was composed of negroes and several were badly injured.

MONTREAL.—Rumors of a Fenian raid are rife, but there is little excitement manifested. Volunteers are under arms, to-day, for service if needed.

A fire in Quebec destroyed over six hundred houses and two new ships. The Fenians have cut the wires so that the particulars have not been learned.

LONDON.—Profound interest is felt in the Fenian movements in America. President Grant's proclamation seems to give satisfaction.

There is a powerful faction intriguing at Amsterdam to defeat the arrangements of England concerning the Atlantic cable.

Gibraltar despatches announce that brigands near that place had recently captured four Englishmen, who were held until the ransom exacted should be paid.

A secret debate was held in the Commons last evening, which related entirely to the diseases of unfortunates; and the adoption of a further continued system of examination was urged.

LISBON.—General Saldanha, the Prime Minister, has officially stated that he will use all his efforts to maintain Portuguese independence.

The Cortes has adjourned. One of the last acts of the session was the taking of an oath by all the deputies to defend the independence of Portugal. This action was taken because of the report of public journals that General Saldanha was in favor of a union with Spain.

The Cortes re-assembles on June 29. Saldanha has issued a proclamation denying that the late movement was in the interest of Peninsular unity.

It is denied that the French government is sending reinforcements to Rome, meanwhile the *Journal des Etats* reports that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry arrived at Tuebon on Saturday and embarked for Rome.

MONTREAL.—Fenians are at Trout river, Huntington county, and intend to cross the border. Sixty-five volunteers left here for the front. The 69th regiment is expected from Quebec.

Prince Arthur goes on Col. Russell's staff.

A battery of artillery has gone to the front; all the troops in this city are

ready to move. It is thought that the military authorities will not attempt to check the invaders near the borders, but will allow them to come some distance in the country to get a good chance at them.

The Fenians at Pigeon Hill, numbering 3,000, are throwing up intrenchments. The Prince Consort's Own Rifles have gone to the front, with the Montreal volunteers, to attack them.

TORONTO.—News has been received that O'Neil has been arrested by the U. S. authorities and is now lodged at St. Albans.

The Fenians attacked the Home Guards at Cook's Corners, but were repulsed with several killed and wounded; no losses on the Canadian side.

MONTREAL.—Advices from the front say that the Fenians attacked the outpost at Freelingburg and were repulsed with one killed and twelve wounded and missing. The Canadians sustained no loss. The Fenians have fallen back. Between two and three hundred left Portland this morning.

The U. S. authorities seized twenty-six packages of arms at Portland.

The Canadian volunteers are ready to receive the Fenians at Trout river.

A company of artillery at Newport are ordered to be ready to move.

MADRID.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Prim made an explanation of the relations of Spain and Portugal and declared that Spain took no part in the recent events in Portugal. An Iberian Union could be accomplished only through the leave of the two people and not by acts of violence.

The Spanish government has issued orders for the deliverance of the four Englishmen captured by the brigands near Gibraltar.

## WOOL CARDING.

THE Carding Machine belonging to the estate of the late President H. C. Kimball, in the Nineteenth Ward, is now running and prepared to do work on Short Notice.

Bring one lb. of Grease to eight of Wool.

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## NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, Samuel Smith, Probate Judge of Box Elder Co., U. T., did on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, enter in the Land Office at Salt Lake City, U. T., for the use and benefit of the citizens of Willard City, U. T., the following described land, to wit:

Lot four, [4] section twenty-two [22], south half of south-west quarter section twenty-three [23], north-west and north half of south-west quarter section twenty-six, [26], lots one [1], and two [2], north-east and south-east, and lot three [3] section twenty-seven [27], Township 8, north of range 2 west, containing 532, forty one hundredths acres.

Any person or persons having claims in the above survey of land, will file the same with the clerk of the County Court of Box Elder County as prescribed by law.

SAMUEL SMITH,  
Probate Judge,  
Box Elder Co., U. T.

W17-3m

## ESTRAY.

ONE dark Bay MARE, small star in forehead, branded P M on the left shoulder and O on the left thigh, ears split, she has a yearling and a sucking Colt with her.

DANIEL PETE,  
Poundkeeper, American Fork.  
w17 1

## O R E S.

A. T. GREEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
No. 3 Front Street, San Francisco,

Agent for

SAMPLING, CRUSHING, ASSAYING  
AND SELLING OF ORES.

Shipments received from Miners, and the entire business transacted with promptness and accuracy.

Merchandise of all descriptions purchased and shipped on commission for country Merchants.

Consignments of Produce and Merchandise received and sold at the highest market prices.

Refers by permission to Jas. Linforth, of Linforth, Kellogg & Co.; J. Hunt, President Pacific Insurance Co.; A. J. Ralston, Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.; Jos. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.; Falkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindeberger; Taaffe & Co., and J. B. Roberts, Esq.

w16-1f

## STRAYED

FROM the undersigned on the 7th inst., a Brown MARE, 3 years old, branded R M on the left shoulder. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the animal will be rewarded.

REUBEN MILLER,  
Mill Creek ward, May 26, 1870. s442 w17 1