

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Vol. III.

SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1870.

No. 211

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Region

DESERET NEWS, Semi-Weekly!

Published every Tuesday and Saturday.

The DESERET NEWS WEEKLY

(Published every Wednesday.)

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By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. — Admiral Farragut is dangerously ill of asthma at Portsmouth, N. H.

ILLINOIS.

The speculators in breadstuffs on the alert—A Lieut. Col. tried by court martial and dismissed from the service. Marriage of a millionaire.—Row and fight in the Republican Congressional Convention—Excitement at an execution.—The heat moderating.

CHICAGO.—A New York special says the speculators in breadstuffs are turning their attention to the great battle which is to come off on the Rhine, and the probable effect which the result may have upon the market for breadstuffs. The leading operators take the ground that should the French prove victorious, all Europe will be alarmed; that England and Russia will interfere to save Prussia from humiliation, and thus a general war may be inaugurated. They will consequently buy heavily on the first intimation of a French victory. They believe, further, that a serious repulse to Napoleon would either drive him from his throne or compel him to heed the admonitions of the other Great Powers, and make peace, in which case a serious decline in breadstuffs will be anticipated and the news of a Prussian victory would be disastrous to holders.

A Washington special says that Lt. Col. James Lott, inspector general, has been tried before a court martial at Louisville, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, &c., and has been found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service, which sentence has been approved by the President.

The mercury is ten degrees lower to-day than for ten days past; the heat is moderating all over.

The marriage of Potter Palmer, the well-known Chicago millionaire, with Miss Bertha Honore, the daughter of an old and wealthy family in this city, was celebrated this afternoon, in a very plain and unostentatious manner.

The Republican Congressional Convention in the Eighth District of Illinois, met at Springfield to-day, and after an extraordinary scene of confusion and disorder, culminating in a personal collision between some of the delegates, they were obliged to adjourn until to-morrow without having effected an organization.

At Shelbyville, Ill., to-day, Joseph Myers was executed for a murder committed about two years ago. Hubbard Holden, his accomplice, who was to have been hung at the same time, had his sentence commuted yesterday by the Governor. As Holden is said to have been the planner and principal in the murder, intense indignation was felt by the people, and the jail yard where the execution took place, had to be guarded by armed men, to prevent the release of the prisoner.

NEW YORK.

Horrible Murders—Accident.

NEW YORK.—Benjamin Nathan, brother-in-law of Judge Cordova, was murdered last night in his room; his body was discovered this morning, the head beaten to a jelly with a ship carpenter's iron, known as a "dog." The room was covered with blood. His servants and two sons, in an adjoining room, heard no noise. The deceased was a native of the United States, and fifty-three years of age. The Stock Exchange, of which Nathan was a member, offered ten thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

Thos. Duff, of New Brunswick, was murdered in his house last evening, by Watts Griffin; Duff's wife has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice. It is said that she was secreted in the room at the time of the murder. General Selig was run over on Broadway last night, by a carriage; two of his ribs were broken. The physicians declare that he will recover in two weeks. The accident was caused by fast driving; the driver was arrested.

The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Metz, on Tuesday, that a Prussian officer says Kleh bridge was destroyed by a telegraphic mistake; after the explosion a second telegram was received from Berlin prohibiting its destruction.

The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Cherbourg to-day that the second division of the Baltic fleet is still in port. More iron clads will arrive from Brest, and the Mediterranean fleet, under vice Admiral Forench, comprising seven ships. Prince Napoleon will command the Baltic expeditionary corps. All the troops for that corps will not be in Cherbourg for week, by which time the two main divisions of the fleet will begin an attack at some point on the Prussian coast.

MONTANA.

The Coach Attacked by Robbers.

HELENA, 29.—The coach for Corinne was stopped at eleven o'clock last night, by six road-agents, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho. The passengers were whipped them off. The treasure is safe. Charley Reynolds, a passenger, was wounded in the neck, shoulder and foot; he is now at Pleasant Valley, and is not expected to recover. The driver was wounded in the arm. About thirty shots were fired. The coach was riddled with bullets.

MINNESOTA.

Fort taken by Indians.

St. Paul.—Advice from Pembina, with dates to the 16th, state that reliable information has been received that

the Blackfoot Indians have taken Fort Carrollton, a Hudson Bay fort, on south Saskatchewan; commander McDonald is among the murdered. Forts Bellan and Edmonton were also attacked.

OHIO.

\$100,000 Fire.

CINCINNATI.—A fire to-day damaged Miles & Greenwood's extensive foundry and machine shops to the amount of \$100,000.

KENTUCKY.

Troops to Protect Negroes.

LOUISVILLE.—Two companies of Federal troops arrived here yesterday and to-day. It is rumored that they have been sent for the protection, if necessary, of the negro voters at the election on Monday, when the municipal and several State officers will be elected, and when the negroes will vote for the first time in this city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Panic and depression—More about the skirmish—A big battle expected—Excitement in the Danubian principalities—Inquiries in the Commons—The Secret Treaty authenticated—A big battle imminent—England waking up—Death of Anna Cora Howatt—Another serious failure—Rumors of peace—More failures.

LONDON, 29.—The advance in the rate of interest at the Bank, to five per cent, was a precautionary measure rather than an indication of the scarcity of money. There have been thirty failures at the Stock Exchange since the beginning of the war. The panic and depression in the Liverpool markets are still very great.

Another account, yesterday, of the skirmish, says that a detachment of five hundred French infantry and cavalry crossed the frontier and attacked six hundred Russian infantry near Backening; the engagement lasted half an hour, when the French retreated, leaving one officer and eight soldiers on the field; the Prussians' loss was one seriously and two slightly wounded. It is the general expectation at Berlin that a decisive battle will be fought to-day or to-morrow; it is supposed that the French corps, under Bazaine, will attack the Prussians at Soarionis.

Great excitement has been caused in the Danubian principalities by a rumor that the people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain their independence; Turkey is arming to prevent a revolt.

Antonia announces the death of Anna Cora Howatt, the distinguished American authoress and actress, and eulogizes her talents, &c.

Another serious failure is announced to-day in the cotton trade at Liverpool; no name is given.

In the Commons, to-night, the government asked if any orders, prohibiting the exportation of coal, had gone out. The Attorney General replied that no such order had been issued, and he added it would be impossible to legally seize and detain coal, unless on a vessel in the service of a belligerent. Cardwell, the War Secretary, declined to make any statement as to the views of the government about placing the army on a war footing. The Attorney General begged the members to cease putting questions of an international nature, and he protested against being expected, at the present time, to answer such questions, often of so much delicacy and moment.

The ship *Warrior* has been commissioned to bring the Princess Royal, wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia, to England.

The Count Bismarck, in a dispatch to the North German ambassador to England, confirms the authenticity of the secret treaty published in the London Times. He says that since 1866 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandisement, at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident that France will not obtain any enlargement of territory, though evidently fighting for it, and he says the disclosure made by the Times has been withheld. France, though fully armed, would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of Belgium.

LONDON, midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement will take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Metz, on the River Soar. They have four hundred thousand men, and rather too much cavalry for so large a force; the opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

Rumors of successful negotiations between Lyons and Grammont, at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured, are again in circulation to-day, but they are not generally credited. The war panic at the Exchange continues; six more failures were announced to-day.

The Marquis Lavallette's assurances to Earl Granville, in reply to his remarks, were received in Parliament with general distrust, and there is no doubt whatever that Monday's debate in the Commons will reveal England in an attitude of resolute hostility to designs from every quarter affecting Belgium. The government's policy of caution cannot be maintained much longer without being regarded as timidity; their supporters will compel a straightforward declaration. Deserail's purpose is known, in advance, to be to commit the country to a policy which shall force France to let Belgium alone, or confront her with England; but no party lines will be drawn on this question at the present crisis.

The News says there will be no longer an opposition but a unanimous parliament; but one party, that of the country. Without distrusting the good will

of either France or Prussia, it does not depend on either, England must depend on herself.

The Daily News in its leader for to-morrow, says the chief importance of Granville's speech in the Commons to-night, was its reference to our position as a neutral nation; but the purport of English neutrality must be judged less from Granville's speech than from the tone of Parliament. France and Prussia cannot too clearly understand that if we are not in the fight it is because we are not in the quarrel. No statesman of either side in the House of Lords is now disposed to say that under no circumstances would England fight. The tone of the press and Parliament, alike, shows that peace at any price is not the national motto or intention, and that our obligations on the continent are as binding and important as ever, and we shall stand by them. France knows we shall never allow her to make Antwerp another Cherbourg.

The Daily News correspondent at Paris Wednesday writes that there are still some hopes of peace, negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord Lyons is constantly with the Duke de Grammont; and the Emperor is reported to be hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible, and improbable as the report appears its source gives it weight.

FRANCE.

Fortresses ready—Emperor's proclamation to the army—Captured by the French—The papers furious—In state of siege.

The *Gaulois* publishes a report that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy.

PARIS, 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, on assuming command in person, issued at Metz: "Soldiers, yesterday I came to take my place at your head, to defend the honor of our soil and of our country. You go to contest against one of the best armed of the European countries; but other countries as gallant as this have not been able to resist your valor; it will be the same to-day. The war which has now commenced will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged in with obstacles and thick with fortresses; but nothing beyond the perseverance and efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more who are the French army is able to accomplish when animated by a sense of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers, we will find on it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and their eyes universally are upon you. Upon your success depends the success of liberty and civilization. Let each one do his duty, and the God of battles will be with us."

NAPOLEON. The following fortresses have been placed in the rough state of readiness for offense and defense: Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Marcal, Phalsbourg, Schlettstadt, New Briesach, Belfort, Dichtenberg, La Petite Pierre, Montmorency, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg.

The French papers are furious at the restriction, placed on the war news by the government. The early abdication of the King of Prussia is rumored here. A proclamation declaring the departments of Magde, Huxke, the Rhine and Saar in a state of siege was officially promulgated this morning. The *Moniteur* reports that three important prisoners were taken at Metz; they were officers of the Baden army, two were released on parole; the other was captured while attempting to cut the telegraph wires. The Baden officers were treated with great courtesy by General Lebon, and will be sent to Paris.

Two persons have been arrested at Besancon for exporting gold to Prussia. One had 40,000 francs in gold, which he professed to be taking to a banker in Basle.

PRUSSIA.

English neutrality—the old style—The government's official reporter—More of Napoleon's double dealings—A skirmish and its results.

BERLIN.—The Prussian government has declined to have foreign military officers at the army headquarters. The North German *Gazette* says, of English neutrality, England supplies France with cartridges with which to slaughter Germans.

The Government has recognized the continental telegraphic bureau of Berlin, as its official reporter. The bureau's war bulletins will be posted throughout Germany. This establishment is the principal agency in Germany for supplying the associated press, exclusively, with news for America.

Count Bismarck has recently submitted to the government of Florence proofs of Napoleon's double policy towards Italy.

A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a Prussian regiment of infantry, at Voekinger; the French troops were repulsed with the loss of one officer and eighteen men; one Prussian soldier was wounded.

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