

journalment *sine die*, first, that the statute, as they interpret it, required them to do so, and, second, that if they had not done it the democrats might hereafter claim that they have no power to issue certificates because the time for them to do it has expired; in other words it was done to prevent the possibility of the democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretence that the board had not complied with the law.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The Board met at 11:30. Present for the democrats Messrs. Palmer, Bigles, Trumbull, Julian and G. B. Smith; for the republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Stevenson, Parker, Clarke, and Farwell.

Judge Spafford, of counsel for the democratic candidates, submitted the following: "The undersigned, of counsel for the candidates on the democratic conservative ticket, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that the supervisors of registration for fourteen parishes had not filed their returns here at the time the board adjourned yesterday; that many of these returns are, and have been for some time, in New Orleans, in the hands of a republican supervisor, and of a republican candidate for Congress; that proof of this fact appears in the affidavits filed relative to the parishes of Ouachita, Lafayette, East Baton Rouge, Red River, Franklin and others; that it appears from the statements made by General Anderson before the board on Monday last, that the returns for St. Landry were in New Orleans on that day, though reported not filed yesterday; wherefore, the undersigned move that the supervisors or other persons holding said returns, be ordered to bring the same before this board of returning officers forthwith.

The annexed proof shows that M. J. Grody, supervisor for Ouachita, has had his returns here in this city for a week past; J. A. Vesey, supervisor for Lafayette, had his returns here a week ago; that F. A. Claver, supervisor for East Baton Rouge, has been here with his returns for ten days past; that A. W. Carrouge, supervisor of Red River, has been here with his returns seven days past; that H. C. McKay, supervisor of Franklin, forwarded his returns on the 12th inst., and is now in the city, and that Geo. S. Smith, republican candidate for Congress in the fourth congressional district, is in the city, and brought with him from Shreveport, and has had, and still has under his control, some of the returns from Red River parish, and said fourth district and the annexed copy of the circular letter to the supervisors of registration from D. J. M. A. Jewett, of the republican campaign committee, shows that they were instructed to bring the republican vote of their parishes up to a presented figure.

On motion of General Anderson, the president of the board instructed the secretary to issue an order to all the supervisors in the city to file their returns immediately.

#### FOREIGN.

HAVANA, 20.—It is reported that the steamer *Montezuma* was seen near Tortugas Island, off the Venezuela Coast, making for Laguayra. A Spanish war ship has gone in pursuit. An eye witness of the seizure of the *Montezuma* says eighteen passengers, including four women, came aboard at Puerto Plata. The men demanded the surrender of the steamer in the name of the Republic of Cuba. The female passengers were apparently accomplices of the captors. The cargo consisted of fifty cattle, two thousand bags of coffee, fifteen hundred bags of corn, and numerous packages of dry goods from St. Thomas.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—It is stated that a park of siege artillery, consisting of ninety-two guns, is being formed at Chotyn on the River Dreister.

PARIS, 20.—A special from Pesth to the *Temps* asserts that Russia is determined on war. Similar sensational telegrams are published here on the reports that the council at which the Czar presided on Saturday resolved to invade Turkey if the Turks were guilty of the slightest infraction of the armistice.

LONDON, 20.—Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, at a banquet in Birmingham last night, spoke very hopefully in regard to the present aspect of the Eastern question. He said all the cabinets of Europe considered a conference to be the only means of settling the difficulty.

He thought the conference would probably meet before the end of the week. He declared the time had come when the waste paper currency of Turkish promises should be paid in sterling coin.

The *Times* Vienna dispatch says there are two centres of military preparations in southern Russia. Kisheneff is headquarters of the operating army, while at Odessa 120,000 men are being collected under General Tottleben, who is charged with the defense of the Black Sea coast. It is doubtful whether this force is included in the six corps whose mobilization has already been ordered. The impression on the spot seems to be that mobilization is going on on a larger scale than has been officially announced, and that, in reality, more than six army corps are actually being mobilized, while necessary preparations are being made for mobilization, at a moment's notice, on a still larger scale.

Careful official contradictions are published of the reports of activity at Woolwich arsenal in connection with Turkey's complications. The increased demand for cartridges is solely in consequence of the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle in the Indian army.

The Marquis of Salisbury, appointed special ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliott as the English plenipotentiary at the coming conference, left, to-day, with his family and suite for Constantinople. He will stop at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, presumably for the consultation with foreign ministers.

The steamer *Windsor Castle* has been lost near Cape Town. No particulars of the disaster have been received. This vessel is one of the regular mail steamers plying between Great Britain and the Cape of Good Hope. The passengers and crew were all saved.

A dispatch from Nagasaki says the British gun-boat *Lapwing* has been lost in a great gale near Choofoo. No lives lost.

ROME, 20.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. The king, in his speech from the throne, referring to the threatening events transpiring at the present time, expressed confidence in the success of the counsels of moderation to which his government had given effectual support.

Regarding the relations between the Church and State, the king said the extensive liberties granted the Church ought not to impair public liberties. The government would, therefore, propose bills for rendering efficient reservation in the laws respecting the Papal See.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—A dispatch from Semlin announced that the Serbian ministry have refused General Tchernayeff's demand to be admitted into the cabinet, declaring that if he entered they would resign.

The Czar has instructed Gen. Schouvaloff to inform Queen Victoria that the Czar desires peace, and that he desires England to be informed of the peaceful intentions of the Czar.

BRUSSELS, 21.—The government of Belgium has received a communication from the Belgian consul at Malta, announcing that the Malta authorities had informed the chamber of commerce that torpedoes had been placed at the approaches to the ports of Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol and Eschakoff.

ZARA, 21.—Intelligence has been received here that Monkhkar Pasha is concentrating twenty battalions of Turkish troops at Carinan, near Dergatta, on the Austrian frontier. It is asserted that he intends to proceed to Grovessa, where the troops will embark for Constantinople. This would necessitate their marching across Austrian territory. Several Turkish transports, it is said, have already arrived at Grovessa. Up to the present time five Turkish battalions have reached Carinan.

LONDON, 21.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £174,000.

Consols 95 7-16; bonds new 5's 105 3/4; Erie 9 1/2, preferred 17.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 21.—Thos. J. Ellis, charged with absconding with \$60,000 of the funds of the Park National Bank of New York, remains here. The authorities are doing nothing towards his extradition. He has employed Mr. Weldon, deputy minister of justice, as counsel.

MADRID, 21.—The Spanish minister of war has presented in Congress a bill making military service obligatory, fixing the standing army at not less than 100,000 and the period of service at eight years,

four in the standing army and four in the reserve.

Field Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, the Portuguese Minister at London, is dead.

VIENNA, 21.—*Political Correspondence* announces that the Austrian and Hungarian governments have resolved to prohibit the exportation of horses.

LONDON, 21.—The foreign office publishes a despatch in which Lord Loftus, the British ambassador to Russia, reports the details of an audience he had with the Czar on Nov. 2nd. The Czar said he had sent an ultimatum to the Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Serbian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had, by a series of manoeuvres, frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically, he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russia's aggression still exists in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had, on several occasions, given the most solemn assurance that he desired no conquests; that he had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia. The following are the exact words of that portion of the despatch referring to Constantinople: The Czar pledged his sacred word of honor, in the most earnest and solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, until the peace and safety of the Christian population were secured. The Czar could not understand, when both countries had a common object, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, and when he had given every proof that he had no desire for conquest, why there should not be a perfect understanding between England and Russia, based upon the policy of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests and the interests of Europe generally. The Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intentions, attributed to Russia, of the future conquest of India, which was a perfect impossibility. He deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England, and earnestly requested me to do my utmost to dispel it, and charged me to convey to her Majesty's Government the solemn assurances that he had given me.

The despatch also states, in regard to the rumors that Serbia and Roumania demanded they should be erected into independent kingdoms, the Czar said their was no intention of establishing any such kingdoms, and such a course would be folly. He had permitted officers to go to Serbia, provided they left the Russian service, in the hope of calming the agitation in Russia. The foregoing despatch was verified by Prince Gortschakoff before its transmission to Lord Derby, and approved as correctly representing the views expressed by the Czar. Lord Derby replied, instructing Lord Loftus to inform the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff that the Queen and her government received the Czar's assurances with the greatest satisfaction. The Russian Government having requested the publication of this correspondence, as it contained assurances of a nature to tranquilize public feeling. Lord Derby informs Lord Loftus that he granted this request, considering the publication opportune, in view of the mobilization of the Russian forces.

Prince Bismark arrived in this city to-day. A correspondent explains the origin of the rumor of the mobilization in Austria and Hungary. He says the Austrian and Hungarian Government issued instructions to the authorities throughout the country, informing them how to proceed in the event of mobilization being ordered. The authorities are enjoined to have notices ordering the mobilization ready for distribution, and to have messengers ready to distribute such notices. Upwards of 100,000 messengers will be wanted for this business in the capitals alone. The railways, also, have been ordered to furnish returns of the number of trucks and wagons available for transport service.

PARIS, 22.—The Belgian steamer *Delloye Mathieu* has been wrecked on the Island of Gothland, in the Baltic. Eleven persons were drowned. LONDON, 22.—Prince Czartoryski, the acknowledged head of the Polish refugees in France, in a letter to a friend, published in this morning's *Post*, says there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of an impending insurrection in Poland. The country is perfectly tranquil, and the Emigration is less disposed than ever to encourage an insurrectionary movement. The Emigration is the name of a large body of influential refugees settled in Paris.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard*, and other Conservative journals express complete distrust in the Czar's pacific assurances as expressed to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in his interview with his Majesty, on November 2nd.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22.—The Czar, in receiving various distinguished personages during the last few days, has stated that he would still hope for the maintenance of peace, but he considered Russia's honor and his own were pledged to the autonomy which he had demanded from the Porte. Maronovitch, the Serbian minister of the interior, has been intrusted by Prince Milan with a special mission to the Czar, and will come here as the confidential agent of the Prince. It is expected that the Maronovitch will succeed in re-establishing cordial relations between Russia and Serbia, and will also agree with the Czar about the conditions of Serbia's participation in the war should a conference fail to bring peace.

AMORY, 21.—The British steamer *Leonore*, and the American brig *Francis Lewey*, from Swatow, Sept. 7th, for Amoy, have been in collision. The latter sank and six of her crew and passengers were drowned. The steamer is slightly damaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—The commission appointed to form the new Turkish constitution have concluded their labors, and a draught of the documents has been sent to the Grand Vizier. It is stated that the new constitution will be promulgated and put in force before the meeting of the conference of the Powers.

KERTCH, 22.—Torpedoes in the harbor are placed loose near the battery, and a gunboat has been stationed to conduct vessels through Kertch Straits. The Riga is partly obstructed, but not entirely closed, by ice.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch from Madrid reports that two Protestant ministers, one a citizen of the United States, were recently forbidden to hold religious services by the mayor of the village of Flares, near the French frontier, in the Province of Santander. They were subsequently detained pending a prosecution begun against them, although the prayer meeting they held was conducted according to law. Only eighteen persons were present.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says a crisis seems approaching in eastern affairs. The Russians are coming in great numbers by way of Gladova, and a heavy detachment of Cossacks are en route to Belgrade. Its commanders say it is the advance guard of 30,000 men destined for Serbia. All the barracks in Belgrade have been evacuated and repaired. The Serbian troops will be quartered in private houses. It is reported that a distinguished Russian civilian will accompany Gen. Sempegent, Tchernayeff's successor, to Belgrade, and will reside there during the campaign, and have charge of all the civil administration. The *News* correspondent says Serbia will be the extreme right wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. Roumanian pontoon trains are all on the Danube ready for use. I have official information that the Moslems in Bosnia have raised \$300,000 for defence.

The Board of Trade of this city have received a telegram from Lord Loftus, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that Russia has given official notice that the harbors of Odessa and Sebastopol, the mouths of the river Dnieper and straits of Kertch, are obstructed, and vessels are forbidden to approach in the night time, and must communicate with the guard-ship before entering in daylight. Entrance without the assistance of the guard-ship is absolutely prohibited.

RAGUSA, 23.—The Turkish troops in Bosnia have evacuated Glamaic, Livno, Petrovase and Nairef, and concentrated at Soraferoo. The Turkish corvette, whose continued presence in the western port of Gravoso, after repeated summons from the authorities to quit, has at last sailed, on the threat by the authorities to search her for contraband of war.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has decreed the absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Bismarck assured the Marquis of Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany, which, in the event of a collision, would cause her to observe friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. While hoping for a settlement Prince Bismarck did not conceal that he regards the circumstances as menacing.

MADRID, 23.—In the Senate on Monday, the question was raised, whether, if the steamer *Montezuma* reached the United States waters with her piratical crew on board she could be seized and then arrested notwithstanding the absence of an extradition treaty with the United States. A member of the ministry replied that there would probably be difficulties in securing that result.

PARIS, 23.—Information has been received that the departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas to assume the command of the army in southern Russia has been postponed until November 27.

LONDON, 24.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, for shipment to the United States.

LIVERPOOL, 24.—The *Post's* London special contradicts, on authority, the recent statement that in case Russia should invade Turkey, a British army corps would occupy Constantinople and defend it.

PARIS, 24.—The members of the party of the Left opposed the ministerial bill offered in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, providing that the funerals of the members of the Legion of honor, by military honors, shall only be rendered to military members dying in active service.

The *Republique Francaise* publishes an article, to-day, condemning the influences which surround President McMahon, and which, it says, tend to restrain the cabinet's liberty of action.

VERSAILLES, 24.—The Senate, to-day, after several ballots, elected M. Scheenelong, legitimist, and M. Renouard, of the Left, senators for life.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, consideration of the estimates for public worship occasioned an excited debate.

Prince Napoleon, speaking for the first time since his election, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, who had exercised a disastrous influence in recent French history, notably in 1870. He supported a proposal for the reduction of the estimates for public worship.

The clericalist deputies protested against the speech, which was couched in violent terms. M. Keller, legitimist, declared that the empire was accountable for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and recriminations ensued between the Clericalists and Bonapartists.

Gambetta, intervening, referred to the decree abolishing the empire.

Baron De Lambert, a zealous Bonapartist, thereupon rose suddenly, and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!"

An indescribable uproar ensued, and, when order had been restored, De Lambert was formally censured.

Another scene followed, in consequence of Gambetta referring to the "fanaticisms of a Spanish woman who was made Empress."

BERLIN, 24.—Letters received here report that the Russian army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing suitable for a winter campaign. The commander-in-chief's staff, commissariat, engineering artillery, and other staffs of the army, have been formed.

WANTED.—Good, reliable resident canvassers in every settlement in Utah, to sell The "Life of President Brigham Young, or Utah and its Founders."

Apply immediately, to James Dwyer, Bookseller, Salt Lake City.

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