

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., 22.—Last night two wood choppers' cabins, in the mountains near Whitehaven, were washed away by a sudden flood, and six laborers drowned.

WASHINGTON, 23.

Alexander H. Stephens rode out, to-day, for the first time in several months. Mr. Stephens called at the executive mansion and had a talk with the President. He said he was glad to see the President pursuing such a course as would bring together the discordant elements of the country in harmony, and that all the President had to do was to perform his duty to produce that desirable result.

The President, in reply, remarked that it was his purpose to pursue a course that he deemed best to serve the interests and harmony of the entire country, thinking the time had come when every effort should be made to that end. He expressed his pleasure in making the acquaintance of Stephens, and that gentleman reciprocated the compliment. Stephens also called on Speaker Randall and Clerk Adams.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The steamer *Alaska*, which arrived yesterday from China and Japan, was found to have small-pox on board among the Chinese passengers, of whom there were 950. The largest consignment since the anti-coolie excitement of a year ago. The vessel and passengers were quarantined, and the sick taken ashore. The passengers will probably be removed to another vessel, and the cargo landed directly after fumigation. Small-pox is epidemic in Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA, 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera occurred in Akvob. Twenty-five per cent. of a small European population died in thirty hours.

NIAGARA FALLS, 23.—The suspension bridge has been reopened.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.

A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian Government has resolved to concentrate 100,000 men for the protection of the capital against the sudden attack of the Turkish irregular troops.

A Paris correspondent states that the Mediterranean squadron of the United States obtained the requisite permission to pass through the Dardanelles from the Porte, and will immediately proceed to the Bosphorus.

The Vienna *Deutsch Zeitung* announces that the cabinets of Vienna, London, and Paris have notified Roumania that the privileges she enjoys by virtue of the treaty of Paris would be considered null and void should she actively co-operate with Russia.

The *Times* dispatch from Constantinople says it is rumored that the Porte intends to proclaim a state of siege. Greece is preparing, in case of war, to incite an insurrection in the Greek provinces of Turkey and in the island of Crete.

At Newmarket, to-day, M. H. Lanford's American filley Donna, by Baywood, won the handicap plate. The distance run was about five-eighths of a mile. Ursulu came in second and Playfair third. Nine horses ran. Pardon, who started the favorite, finished the seventh. Odds, twenty to one against the winner. Donna won easily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—The Russian Steamboat Company have announced the suspension of their service. The last boat at Odessa sails on Friday.

PARIS, 19.—The military attaches of the Russian embassy and all the Russians belonging to the Imperial army have received orders to join their respective corps immediately.

LONDON, 19.

Russia is negotiating an alliance with Persia, and the Shah is offering 50,000 men to join the army in Anatolia. Hostilities have commenced around Niesic.

BELGRADE, 19.—The rainy season will probably delay the general advance on the alluvial places of Roumania, where the roads are impassable after the heavy rains. The Danube is also very high and rising rapidly. It is, therefore, scarcely probable that any extensive military movements will be attempted for three weeks at least.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.

Hobart Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish navy, has left for the Danube.

The plague is increasing in Bagdad.

LONDON, 19.—The *Times* says undoubtedly if Russia determines to advance upon Van, through Hov, Persia being Russia's ally and affording every facility for Russian troops to pass through her territory, Van must easily fall. There is nothing to prevent the Russians capturing Batoum from the land side. An attack on the sea front is unlikely, because Batoum is considered impregnable there, and the Russians cannot cope with the Turkish Black Sea fleet, and the Russians having possession of Erzeroum and Van can easily advance to Trebizond. There is a good road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. Thus the chances are decidedly in favor of Russia; if she attack Turkey in Asia Minor, as the Turks have not an adequate force to oppose them and are without cavalry. It is feared that cruel massacres of Christians by the troops in the Turkish army may follow.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, free thought advocates, who were recently arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet alleged to be of an immoral character, have been held for trial on their own recognizances.

LONDON, 20.

The Turkish troops are divided into four corps surrounding the Miridite country. The inhabitants of several villages have laid down their arms.

A Constantinople dispatch says Turkey is dismayed at the prospect of an imminent war. She would gladly listen to a proposition for a pacific arrangement if it were not too late.

A snowstorm is raging in Lombardy, Italy. The crops are seriously injured, especially silk, and the loss will reach several millions of dollars.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Roseberry desired to know what were the views of Lord Derby in respect to the tripartite treaty of April, 1856, and how far it was to be considered obligatory on this country. It guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and if that treaty was disregarded, it appeared to him that a vital blow would be struck at the maintenance of all the treaties. Was it intended to take any steps to free ourselves from the obligations of that treaty, since it would be impossible for the government, in defiance of public opinion, to send a single soldier to defend a country so degenerate as Turkey?

Lord Houghton thought, under the circumstances, that the government would be justified in refusing to make any specific declaration as to how far the treaty of 1856 was now binding.

Baron Wavenny hoped some conclusion might yet be arrived at which would hold out to Europe the expectations that peace might be preserved, but should war break out, he maintained that it was the duty of this country to be in a position to defend the peaceful commerce of the world.

Lord Derby said there was not the slightest intention on the part of France or Austria to call on England to fulfil the treaty obligations, therefore the government had not thought it right to take any steps to relieve themselves from its obligations.

In reply to a statement that peace might not yet be disturbed, Lord Derby said he did not like to respond, and the House might feel sure if government saw any hope that a diplomatic intervention could yet be successful in avoiding the impending war, no effort would be left untried, but he was bound to say, from all he heard, he was not justified in indulging the expectation that we should be able to avoid that great European calamity, but he repeated what he said in May last, that in case of war the Porte must not rely on any material support from England.

Monday, April 23rd, is fixed for laying the foundation stone of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Library, and Picture Gallery, at Stratford-on-Avon.

LONDON, 20.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs—I am informed, from Bucharest, that Prince Charles received a copy of the Russian manifesto, which contains the following declaration—

"Whereas, Every endeavor by the Emperor of Russia to preserve peace has failed, owing to the stubbornness of the Porte, while the condition of the Christian in the

east is unimproved and their lives and property being menaced,

"Therefore, His Majesty, in the name of humanity and in full consciousness of his sovereign duties as natural protector of the Slavonic nations in the east, has been compelled to resolve on obtaining by force of arms such guarantees for his distressed fellow believers on Turkish soil as appear absolutely necessary for securing their future welfare."

The document proceeds to state that this armed intervention is not meant for the purpose of conquest, and will end after securing the above mentioned results.

A dispatch from Constantinople, confirming the above in effect, adds that the manifesto also declares that Russia intends to occupy Bulgaria, and hold that province as a material guarantee for the execution of reforms; that she will invite other European powers to take part in the occupation, and, finally, that she disclaims any intention to acquire territory permanently.

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent says, "The suppositions about further negotiation on the part of the powers have no positive or tangible foundation, nor have I any information that steps will be taken in the direction of concession to Russia during the Emperor's visit at Kischeneff."

Nelidoff, the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople, breaks off diplomatic relations with Turkey on Thursday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20.—Layard arrived this evening. Many Russians have left this city. All the Russian merchantmen will soon quit the harbor.

LONDON, 21.—A special from Pera says it is reported that Austria has decided to send a second circular to the powers, and wait a reply before declaring war. The bad condition of roads in Asia Minor is considered the cause of this apparent hesitation.

A Paris correspondent says, "I hear, on good authority, that in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and London the most authoritative diplomatists believe that war must come. No action is being taken in either city to prevent the catastrophe."

A dispatch from Rome states that after an audience with the King, General Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, will return to London, taking with him instructions that Italy will continue strictly neutral so long as the war is confined to Turkey and Russia.

It is understood that the quarrel with Dahomey has been settled, Great Britain remitting a large part of the fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil.

BREST, 21.—A mail boat, plying between this place and Ushant has been wrecked, and eight passengers and the entire crew drowned.

Correspondence.

What Does He Want to do With That Eagle?

SALT LAKE CITY,

April 16, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

What did General Bane mean by saying, at that "liberal" meeting the other night, that the time would come when "we" would "take that eagle off that gate?" Has the General lost an eagle, and become inconsolable on that account? Or is he so poor a hand at spread-eagleism that he is anxious to practise a little by spreading that wooden eagle literally? Or is he disgusted with the national bird, and wants to wreak his vengeance upon it, to its ignoble displacement and utter destruction? There was a talk once of dismounting the Stars and Stripes in the South in General Dix's time. Does the General feel like that? Or is he going into the museum business, and wants to secure something to start his stock of curiosities? Or is he short of firewood? If he is, that eagle would not last him long. Or, having that eagle in his possession, does he wish to imposingly announce to the Utah people, "Your Bane and antidote are both before you?"

Whether the General admires that eagle for the artistic design or the skilful workmanship displayed in it, or whether he harbors a mean spite against the typical bird of America and has decreed in his mind to destroy it and all represen-

tations of it, though they are the private property of other persons, or whether he feels cold and lacks fuel and is determined to have that eagle to burn, though he steals it, not being willing to wait till he gets to the other world for a higher temperature around him, or whatever may be his motives in regard to appropriating that eagle, it might be well for the officers of the law to watch him a little, so that he does not commit himself and bring discredit on the Government by appropriating that which is not his.

Meantime, what does General Bane want to do with that eagle? As a friend, I should not advise him to take it without proper leave.

EGLIACUS.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 21.

Young vs. Young.—The case of Young vs. Young, in divorce, was to be argued in the District Court this afternoon.

Returned.—Mr. W. C. Dunbar, who has been on a short business trip as far as Nephi, returned home last evening. We learn from him that the weather in the south has been very rough for several days, much more so than hereabout.

The Pioneer Silk Weaver.—The name of the weaver who wove the first silk dress of Utah manufacture is Joseph Hadfield, not Hadley, as heretofore stated. Brother Hadfield, now of Farmington, was formerly of Stockport, Cheshire, England, and has been in this country about twenty years.

French Colonists.—A gentleman named De Rosa, from Montreal, Canada, is in the City. Himself and another gentleman have come out this way for the purpose of finding a suitable location on which to establish a colony of French Canadians, with a view to engaging in mining and agricultural pursuits.

Acquittal.—Yesterday evening, in the case of the People vs. Col. Nelson, indictment for murder, the jury came into Court with a verdict of not guilty. The evidence tended strongly to prove that the homicide was committed in self-defence. Wheydon, the deceased, was a man of bad repute. The jury were occupied three hours in the consideration of their verdict.

Be Cautious.—The other night, just about dark, in the Sixteenth Ward, a lady was approached on the street by a strange man. She fled and was pursued by him, and was even followed into a house which she entered. Finding there were others in the building, however, he quickly retired.

Ladies should be careful not to be upon the street alone after dark.

District Court.—Saturday, April 21st, morning. A defaulting juror was fined \$25.

The People, &c., vs. H. E. Gaines et al, three cases, the prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty to the charges of larceny, as charged in the indictments, and bail fixed at \$500, in each case.

John Petts et al vs. A. M. Clark et al; continued by consent.

The People, &c., vs. Eli Lee and John S. Lee, jury trial; A. S. Patterson, attorney for defendants, moves the Court for a separate trial herein; overruled by the Court. The plea of not guilty heretofore entered by Eli Lee is withdrawn and plea of guilty entered.

Lecture on "Mormonism."—Before us is a small bill of a lecture on "Mormonism," at Farwell Hall, Chicago, April 6, by Hon. Wm. Carey (late United States Attorney of Utah), admission 25 cents. The bill says—

"Mr. Carey gives his official observation of the peculiar institution during a service of four years on the ground. Having had special advantages for procuring information during his official career in Utah, he is better prepared to speak of the true inwardness of this institution than any man of less personal experience."

We understand that Mr. Carey arrived in this city from the east last evening.

Returned.—Missionary.—This morning we had the pleasure of meeting with Elder William W. Jackson, of American Fork, who returned last evening from a mission to the States, on which he left this city November 26th. He labor-

ed principally in the St. Louis District under the direction of Elder David M. Stuart. Besides laboring in the city of St. Louis and vicinity, Elder Jackson visited and opened up a field in Macoupin and Madison Counties, Illinois. At New Douglas, in the county last named, a Mr. Eardsley of that place and a number of other gentlemen furnished sufficient means to pay the rent of a hall there, to enable Elder Jackson to deliver a course of seven lectures on the gospel, but the latter being under the necessity of returning home earlier than he anticipated, Elder David M. Stuart went to fill these appointments in his stead.

Recently three persons residing in Staunton, Illinois, had sent in their names requesting baptism.

Elder Jackson returns in excellent health, and we are pleased to learn from him that the health of Elder Stuart is also good, he having recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

Ridpath's History.—Ridpath's History of the United States, recently published, is, for numerous reasons, a work of great intrinsic value. It possesses much merit as a literary production, the language being choice, simple and forcible. It is *multum in parvo*, being very complete and comprehensive, giving an accurate, though abridged, narrative of all American historical events, and is a splendid reference work on that subject, the arrangement being so complete as to enable the student to readily turn to any desired epoch or event. Being a work of this character, in the form of a single volume of over 600 pages, it is especially valuable to people who have only a limited amount of time, on account of other pursuits, to devote to the study of history. In fact we consider it a work of much more than ordinary merit, and we doubt greatly if there be a history of the United States extant that is as complete and yet as compact as this one. Besides the numerous fine illustrations, the book contains a large number of charts, maps, drawings and diagrams representing all the more conspicuous and important matters of American history. In addition to its merit in a literary sense the work is also excellent mechanically; being printed in clear type on good paper and well bound.

We have no hesitation in recommending to the people of the Territory Ridpath's History of the United States as a valuable acquisition to the family library. Mr. Powers, who is now in this City, is canvassing for the work, the subscription price of which is \$3.50.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 22

Dumb.—The man who is always boasting of this beautiful climate had nothing to say yesterday morning.

In Defence.—Elder A. M. Musse writes to the Columbia (Pa.) *Sp* April 14, in relation to that bogus order.

Stormy.—Three or four inches of snow yesterday morning and more driving from the north. A thorough winter's morning to look at. Fine afternoon and snow all gone.

Lost.—Mrs. C. C. Rich has lost on the street two letters, just received from the post-office, one addressed to herself and the other to her daughter. If the finder will leave them at the News office, he will be doing a favor.

Burglary.—Some time between Saturday night and this morning burglars broke into the boiler-making establishment of Mr. John Sloan, and carried away a quantity of stops and dies, taps, a brace hammers, &c., amounting in value to nearly \$100. The premises are situated on West Temple Street. The thieves gained an entrance by cutting out a portion of a window sash. Mr. Sloan discovered his loss this morning.

Petty Theft.—On Friday evening a soldier, from Camp Douglas, snatched up a quantity of cheese in the eating-house of Mr. Thomas Aubrey, First South Street, and handed it to another soldier, who ran off with it. The one last mentioned was arrested with the article in his possession, but the other escaped. General Smith, commanding at the post, is giving the case his personal attention, and intends making examples of the guilty parties.