

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The President transmitted to the Senate a copy of the counter case of the U. S. claims against Great Britain, presented to the Geneva board. The case sets out by quoting the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, providing for filing counter cases by each party, and in accordance the U. S. file their counter case with additional documents, etc. The U. S. say they do not consider it within the province of the document to discuss all the points contested, proposing to leave their discussion to the argument for submission under the fifth article of the treaty, and such oral presentation as may seem necessary.

The proclamation of the British government, of May, 1861, contains some undefined political attributes. The United States conclude that the use in the British case, of language implying recognized political attributes to rebels, is an inadvertence.

The United States next notices the assumption of the British case, that the reclamations of the United States are to be confined to claims arising out of the acts of the *Florida, Alabama* and *Georgia*, declaring the fact that claims growing out of the acts of other vessels named in the case may be regarded as embraced within the terms of the treaty, and the fact that they are so regarded must have been known to the British government.

The United States takes up the argument of the British case, in reference to the duties of neutrals, and against the assumption of the United States in the original case as to such duties, and proceeds to argue at length against the conclusion of the British cases that the liability of England to the United States should be limited to cases which it cannot be shown by affirmative proof that they actively and diligently exerted their naval power to prevent. The United States contends that such limitation is a just foundation in international or other law.

The case then takes up and reviews the arguments in the British case, taking grounds and presenting arguments against them.

The United States refers to the amendments in the British case, as to the manner in which the United States has observed neutral obligations in the various cases referred to by the British government, and replies at great length, quoting various documents to show they have ever performed international duties honestly, in good faith and with due diligence.

The arguments and assumptions in the other parts of the British case are met at length and controverted.

NEW YORK.—The latest mail advices from Europe treat largely of threatening relations between Germany and France. From the London financial circles comes a report that Russia is at the back of France in preparations for an aggressive war against Germany on a gigantic scale. European capitalists are acting with caution and regard the future with distrust. The Bank of England is using its best efforts to discourage speculation and to strengthen its own condition. France still owes Germany six hundred millions of dollars, and Germany still holds, as security, the six eastern departments of France, with about forty thousand men. If Thiers should make up his mind that the time had arrived, it is in his power to throw against this force, with suddenness, an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men. Reports received in Berlin from German agents in France, assert that Thiers has actually four hundred and eighty-five thousand men under arms, ready to move, excellently drilled and toughened by a life in huts and on the field. This is said to be, in fact, about double the effective force with what Napoleon began the last war. As to an alliance with Russia, Thiers, in his adjournment speech, claimed that France had allies, but he paid no attention to an interruption by a member who asked who these allies were.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Delano, who is now in the Indian Territory has telegraphed that it was necessary that the military should be used to clear the railroad line there of desperadoes and outlaws. He adds that the ruffians who accompany the progress of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Missouri and Ft. Scott Roads, are of the same character as those who gave so much trouble while the Pacific roads were being constructed.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The statement of

Gen. Banks to the committee on foreign affairs, to-day, was in effect that he had called on the secretary of State in reference to the reports as to the action of government on the *Alabama* claims, and was informed that no proposition had been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and it was not understood that the government had power to change the case.

NEW YORK, 21.—At the celebration of the St. George Society last evening, Sir Edward Thornton responded to a toast as follows:

"I was much gratified in having the honor of being one of the signers of the treaty of Washington. I had the firmest faith in the principle involved in arbitration, I have it still. No one, I believe, supposes that the British commissioners had any idea, the slightest idea, that indirect damages were included in that treaty. Subsequent and thorough examination of the treaty and its wording has not now persuaded them to the contrary, but has rather confirmed them in their original and publicly proclaimed belief. The government of the U. S. think otherwise, and have so declared, and they have the undoubted right to their own opinion. I cannot, however, but hope that the present attempt of applying the great principle of arbitration, may not fall on account of the misunderstanding. That solution seems to be palpable, for while the two great nations have about equal power, it is easy, dignified, generous and magnanimous to waive a claim for payment which one of them thinks herself entitled to, and it is impossible for either to be bound by a decision which renders her a debtor for a claim for which she does not admit she ever agreed to arbitration. I can see such a solution, and am convinced such a solution would be approved by all the nations of the world, and would do honor to the great republic of the United States.

CHICAGO, 24.—Gov. Palmer delivered a speech at Springfield last evening, in which he criticised severely the administration of Grant. He declared that all the old party lines are obliterated, men of all grades of former political opinion ought to unite on the platform of political reform. He endorsed the Cincinnati convention as the hope of the country.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has been admitted to bail. He will be summoned soon, to answer to the charge of perjury and forgery.

LONDON, 23.—In the Lords to-day Granville, and in the commons Gladstone, stated that it was against the public interest to declare the intentions of the government in regard to the *Alabama* proceedings before the Geneva board, till the answer to Granville's dispatch of March 20th, is received from the United States.

MADRID, 23.—The Carlist bands are increasing throughout the kingdom, and cry "Viva Carlos, 7th! Death to Liberal!" Many arrests have been made, and many people in the province of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Leon and Huesca have joined the forces of the pretender. The government is taking active measures to suppress the rising, and it is reported, will adopt more vigorous policy than that now pursued. It is believed here that Don Carlos has not yet left Geneva.

The Territorial Governments

One of our eastern exchanges has given, of late, frequent attention to the subject of Territorial Governments. This is a question which must thrust itself upon the notice of Congress, in the future, as it has never done before. In the past it has been the privilege of any Territory to escape from its condition of pupilage about as soon as it really desired to do so. At least there was no obstacle in the way which made an effort to gain admission into the Union comparatively useless. But the rigid restriction imposed by the new apportionment bill, taking away as it does the hope heretofore indulged, will make the people more restless in bearing the ills which they have not now the option to escape. The growing impatience of a Rule imposed by Congress, which they cannot supersede with a local Government until conditions are fulfilled which it is not in their power to control, must necessitate a modification of the present method of governing these "Wards" of the nation.

How this subject looks to one whose stand-point makes him a disinterested observer, may be seen from the following words, quoted from the journal al-

ready referred to: "Our whole Territorial system has grown up since the formation of the Government, and taken on a character, as well as extent, that was never dreamed of then. But since it has become what it is, and since we have wisely adopted the rule of creating no new States of less population than the number required for a single representative in Congress, it is evident that our present plan of sending Governors and Judges and Marshals to the Territories from Washington, is not only an evasion of our democratic principle, but has not justified itself as convenient, as useful, or desirable in practice, and ought to be done away with."—*Denver Tribune*.

Shocking Scene in a Menagerie.

A man of the name of Venturelli, from Reggio, Modena, was going his habitual round in one of the menageries in Rome, and giving the public all the particulars concerning the ferocious animals belonging to the menagerie, when on arriving at the cage of the lions, the unfortunate idea came into his head to pass his arm through and caress one of the lions. The animal seized the forefinger of his right hand with his teeth; in order to free his right hand Venturelli passed his left through the bars, the other lion sprang also upon him, and in one instant, before assistance could be procured, mutilated him horribly with their claws and teeth. A scene of indescribable confusion took place. A cry that the animals were loose was soon promulgated, ladies were carried off fainting; others shrieking wildly and overcome by their fears, leaped over benches and balustrades with marvelous agility. The Municipal Guards and the police had been endeavoring for some four or five minutes with their drawn sabres to put an end to the dreadful scene, when the lion-tamer, Signor Bidell, entered the cage, and with astonishing courage marched straight up to the savage animals, one of whom had stretched his paw outside the bars, endeavoring to drag through the head of the unfortunate Venturelli. The ferocious beasts, almost maddened by the sight of human blood, became suddenly docile and subdued before the mesmerizing eye and authoritative voice of the intrepid Signor Bidell, who, after compelling the animals to relinquish their lacerated victim, gave them a good beating all round and sent them into different cages. The lacerated man was immediately conveyed to the Consolazione Hospital, when ether was administered to him previous to amputation of the injured parts. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Ex*.

That Ecclesiastical Decision.

The United States Supreme Court, on Monday (April 15), was called upon for the first time to decide the relations between Church and State. The case, that of Watson against Jenner, was a controversy between the two bodies into which a Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., became divided, about the close of the war, and the question which the Court decided was which of those two bodies was entitled to the use of the church building and other property. The schism originated in the questions growing out of the war. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the United States, "Old school," to which the Church belonged, by various declarations and resolutions, passed at its annual meetings during the Rebellion, expressed its sense of the duty of all good citizens to sustain the government in that struggle, and its adherence to President Lincoln's Proclamations of Emancipation, and its antagonism to Slavery. As soon as the military possession was withdrawn in the border States of Kentucky and Missouri, the members of these churches who sided with the Southern States' view of Slavery, and other matters, declared their hostility to the action of the General Assembly. This resulted in division in most of the churches, which finally extended to the Presbyteries and the Synods of these States, and in the withdrawal of the friends of Slavery from the General Assembly of Presbyterians of the United States, and the union with a body of the same character styling itself "of the Confederate States." On a suit brought in the State Courts of Kentucky, to decide who were the lawful trustees and elders of the church in question, that court overruled the decision of the General Assembly, and held that the officers who denied its authority and refused obedience to its orders were the true church officers.

Some of the members of that church who resided across the Ohio river, in Indiana, having the requisite citizenship to confer jurisdiction, brought suit in the United States court at Louisville, to have their right to the use of the church as a place of worship protected, and the decree of the Circuit Court establishing those rights was affirmed by the Supreme Court.—*New York Tribune*.

In a lengthy letter to the *Alta California*, dated Salt Lake City, April 19, "Lex" says some things which are erroneous, exaggerated, or highly colored and likely to mislead the public. The following extracts are of a more just character—

In whatever aspect it may be regarded as, whether affecting civil rights, or as touching the broader circle of social relations, and what are considered in Utah religious obligations, the Mormon victory is perfect and complete. The contest of "Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy," waged on Utah soil for a year and a half past, is, for the present at least, ended, and the victory won by the Mormons. Disguise it as we may, this is nevertheless the plain unvarnished truth, and it were well for the nation and the nation's representatives at Washington to look this truth squarely in the face. A hundred thousand people gathered to these mountains and valleys from every nook and corner of the civilized world, with no element of unity or homogeneity, save their strange faith and the boundless zeal which religious fanaticism bestows upon its followers, have, through the silent but resistless power of the courts, come out victorious in what they regarded as a death grapple with a nation of forty millions of people.

To their credit be it said that the Mormon press, together with the leaders in the Church, have thus far borne their victory with becoming modesty, and with no exhibitions of unseemly triumph. True, there has been much rejoicing in secret, but the tone of the Church organs—the *News* and *Herald*—has been remarkably temperate, and indeed they can well afford, in the first blush of so complete a triumph, to be somewhat magnanimous.

Ladies' Gardening.—A writer in the *Eufaula News* says:

"No gentleman, of course, expects his wife to work in the garden all day. But a wife may render considerable assistance to her husband by devoting a portion of her time to the superintendence of garden work. It is almost impossible for a man of business to bestow proper attention upon his horticultural affairs, etc."

We could name a refined and highly cultivated lady living within less than thirty-five miles of Mobile, who last year, while her husband was engaged in business away from home, personally superintended a little orchard and garden so well that its products for the season brought in nine hundred dollars clear cash. This would seem to argue that something might be done by the ladies sure enough.—*Mobile Register*.

THERE is a class of people in this world—by no means small—whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor; or, if rich, because they have no health to enjoy their riches; they whine because they have "no luck," and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine, and they whine no one can tell why. Now we would like to say a word to these whining persons. First, stop whining—it is no use, this everlasting complaining, fretting, fault-finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures that ever lived! Do you know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of physiological law? And do you not know that life is pretty much as you make it? You can make it bright and shiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This life is only meant to discipline us—to fit us for a higher and purer state of being. Then stop whining and fretting, and go on your way rejoicing.—*Ex*.

DIED.

At Gravely, Huntingdonshire, England, March 9 1872, SUSAN ARBON, aged 58 years and 8 months.—*Mill. Star*.