

cond, Randall of Portland third. Seven cleared, the distance was two miles. The four-oared race was won by Geo. Roach; the Harvard International crew being second by length and a half. They carrying a coxswain, claim 'fouling' by Roach *aching* them on turning the stake-boat. The claim was allowed, and the Harvard crew got the prize. The time of Roach's crew was 21' 12"; distance three miles. Admiral Farragut presented the prizes.

In a prize fight at Cayuga Lake, on Saturday McGuire was killed in the ninth round by a terrible blow from Donnelly, who has escaped to Canada.

FOREIGN.

Paris.—A large number of secret documents having reference to the late disturbances has been discovered by the authorities. It is asserted that these papers prove that the movement was agitated by paid agents of the Duke De Persigny. A letter written by M. Olive on the subject of further liberal reforms, says: "The empire and freedom are not incompatible; every just form of government can bear the existence of every liberty."

Baron Haussman, Prefect of the Seine, has resigned his office.

Ishmael Pasha, of Egypt, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon. The city is now tranquil.

Madrid.—In the Cortes on Saturday, General Prim, in reply to a question, said: "No king would come forward in the present state of uncertainty. When the Regency was settled there would be plenty of candidates. He regretted the refusal of Ferdinand of Portugal, but thought it was not irrevocable."

Halifax.—The repeal league convention closed its proceedings on Saturday evening. It was decided to make annexation their policy.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons on Saturday, the question of an additional subsidy to Nova Scotia was again discussed. An amendment was offered, setting forth the expediency of grants to that province, Ontario and Quebec, which, after a debate, was lost 44 to 88. An amendment was adopted making an additional subsidy payable July 1st next, instead of at the end of three years. Evidence was then submitted by the Committee on the Huron and Ontario ship canal, which establishes the importance and practicability of that work.

A Spanish soldier who lately returned from the insurgents, says the insurgents killed on an average 3,000 persons monthly, but that disease is making havoc among them.

London.—There was a full attendance at the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of the Irish Church bill. All the seats on the floor were occupied at the opening. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators. In the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people collected. In the House, a number of petitions were presented.

Earl Granville moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an anomaly and had failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended. It was a great injustice and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced its history up to the suspensory bill last year, and said the resignation of the D'Israeli Ministry showed the acceptance of the decision, by the country, in favor of disestablishment and disendowment. After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, Lord Granville contended that the government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Church. He would leave the explanation of endowments to his colleagues. He declared that there was nothing in the Act of Union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the welfare of the majority of the people of Ireland. The bill had no effect in royal supremacy. After referring to the threatened opposition, and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the bench of bishops to weigh well their course. He said nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not a prelude to disestablishment. The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess, it has not more powers than the House of Commons, and it has not the power to thwart the national will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill

in the Commons was offensive, and the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their lordships. More than this he could not say.

The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for three months. He opposed the bill, as revolutionary, and in violation of the Coronation Oath and of the Act of Union. Its results would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants, and it was not an act of justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country was now earnestly looking for and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of the Earl of Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed with regard to the reform and free trade measures. He believed the sentiments of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and it was thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. He believed Ireland was the question of the hour; her condition had bewildered government after government, and the universal assent of the country and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue had imposed on Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievances.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many of the details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church and would not improve the condition of Ireland. Relative to the position two of the Houses of Parliament however demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the House could amend its objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth; it would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops.

San Francisco, 14.—Mexican advices state that extensive gold fields have been discovered near the Colima district. They are represented to be one hundred and twenty miles in length and to exceed the California mines in richness. There is a rush of people to the new district.

General Placid Vega is expected at San Blas for the purpose of inaugurating a revolution in Sinaloa.

Washington, D.C.—Letters from Rio, dated April 24th, and Buenos Ayres, April 14th, state that nothing had been heard directly from Minister McMahon since landing at the headquarters of Lopez, on December 12th. The Brazilian authorities have made every effort to forward his dispatches from the State Department, but unsuccessfully, as Lopez had refused to receive flags of truce, and had shot several flag bearers. Commander Kirkland, of the *Wasp*, and the Italian Consul at Paraguay state that they believe McMahon is a prisoner. Three of the sisters of McMahon, who remained at Buenos Ayres, have become alarmed and have written to the State Department, asking the intervention of the Government. Dispatches for McMahon have been returned to Commander Kirkland by the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief.

Dublin.—A great public demonstration was made in this city, last night, against the passage of the Irish Church bill.

Cork.—A shot was fired from the street into the office of the *Constitution* to-day; no one was injured. There is no clue to the offender.

A collision occurred at Sharidon, yesterday between the police and a mob, three of the former were injured and several of the mob were arrested.

London.—The *Times*, in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week will open with all the elements

of a dramatic situation. The action is great, and the motive is great and the end is certain; we are convinced the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England after eighty years will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetrated. No long demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races." The *Times* reviews the opinions of leading men of the Opposition, and concludes by such arguments that justice may be often delayed but not when the nation is awake to a sense of the injustice, and adds "We feel assured justice will not be delayed. By yielding now the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever."

London.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, under Secretary of the Foreign Department, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the brig *Mary Lowell* were in dispute. The United States Government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish Government maintain that she was captured on the high seas beyond British jurisdiction. Otway stated that the evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the law officers of the crown, and it would be impossible to produce papers before the House at the present.

London.—Letters from Dunedin, New Zealand, dated April 15th, give accounts of the massacre of three Englishmen with their wives and families and forty friendly natives, by the Maori chief Tekooti, near Neper, on the east coast. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, but on their arrival found only the ruins of the homesteads which had been plundered and burnt. The settlers in all the country around were fleeing to the towns for protection.

London.—Further proceedings in the Lords on the Irish Church bill: Lord Romilly, in his speech, said the passage of the bill would not interfere with the decline or discipline of the Church. He warned the House against opposing the national will and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the reform bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bench of Bishops intended to do what, in conscience, they considered wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended issues affecting the church in Ireland and England as well as the destinies of the Empire. He would not agree to a blind acceptance or rejection of the bill. He was glad to hear that amendments would receive consideration. The curse of Ireland was to perpetuate religious and political agitation, and he was not desirous of supporting either. He believed those who urged rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church, and he believed any blow injuring it would injure the English Church, he therefore desired to give calm and serious consideration to the bill and amend it so as to make it a good measure. The earnest endeavor of the House of Peers, containing the heads of the Church and of the landed interest of the realm, would be of more avail than any agitation meetings at Manchester or in Ireland.

The Earl of Carnarvon was unable to understand how the Protestants could hand Ireland, bodily, over to the Church of Rome, but he thought they were bound to recognize its freedom from State control, which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church; he did not think it an act of spoliation, as it distinguished private from corporate property. On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity, and in conclusion advised the House not to reject the bill. A majority of the Commons were said to demand its passage, but a minority of the House and country demanded its consideration.

The Bishop of Derry opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end bring the country under the dominion of a papal legate.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the statement by cable that Motley had presented a written communication to the English Cabinet on the subject of the *Alabama* claims, is not generally credited here in official circles. He has probably done no more than say, personally, to Lord Clarendon that our government is ready to respond at any time in a friendly spirit to any overtures

the British government may make for the settlement of the question. There is renewed reason for the belief that Motley has been instructed not to press the matter, but to allow England to take the initiative in opening the negotiations.

Liverpool.—Over six thousand men, women and children left this port for New York, last week.

Alabama was done knowingly by British builders in a British port, though after the event it may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful. It is most certain they were not unlawful but it would have been better for both countries if the Government had seized the *Alabama*, but the justifiability of this step was doubtful; but the refusal is the offence which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

Halifax.—The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon. Gov. Doyle in his speech said: "I sincerely hope that the policy adopted will lead to the removal of the evils that have retarded the prosperity of the Province, and that the people of the Colony will long continue to maintain their loyalty to the Queen, and their attachment to British institutions."

Intelligence from Cuban sources says that a fight had occurred near Puerto Padre. The Cubans numbering 2,000 were attacked by the Spanish in their entrenchments. The Spanish force was double that number. The latter were twice repulsed. The Cuban loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, the Spanish loss was three times as great. The Spanish retreated, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the field. The result of this battle had an encouraging effect on the Cuban army.

The want of harmony between the officers in command of the government troops in the field, and the volunteers, who have taken possession of the Government of the Island, is exhibiting itself in the demoralization of the Spanish troops. Large desertions to the Cuban army give a new impetus to the Cuban cause, and its leaders are now confident of success.

London.—The *Times* on last night's debate in the House of Lords says: "The speeches of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill; while they dislike to believe or are unable to persuade themselves it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to give its assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Bright's hasty effusion."

The *Telegraph* says: after the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill the issue cannot be doubted.

The *Star* thinks that since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury everything appears favorable to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bright has written a letter to the meeting at Birmingham in which he says: "If the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill it will stimulate the discussion of a subject which might slumber for years,—the value of the Constitution, which gives to a majority in one House power in the other House against a given policy. It may be questioned why is it that when the Crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation the Lords are in direct opposition. As long as the House of Lords remains in harmony with the country it may go on for a long time; when it thwarts this course it may meet unpleasant accidents." Bright concludes with the hope that the counsel of the few good and wise men in the House of Lords may prevail.

Paris.—The city has been perfectly quiet all day; all signs of uneasiness and excitement have disappeared.

Died:

In this city, in the 1st Ward, on the 16th inst., of lung disease, Matilda, daughter of Richard and Prudence Mary Rawlings, aged 19 years, 9 months and 22 days.

Mill. Star, please copy.

At Bountiful, on the 11th of June, 1869, of measles, Helena Maria, one of the twin daughters of William and Jane Holt, aged 2 years, 3 months and 27 days.

Mill. Star, please copy.

At Wales, Sanpete county, on Monday, 30th ult., of disease of the lungs, Rachel, wife of John H. Price.

Deceased was born at Merthyr Tydvil, September 11, 1816, was baptized in June, 1844, and immigrated to these valleys in 1853. She leaves a husband and family to mourn her loss. She lived and died a faithful Saint.

Mill. Star, please copy.

In Echo City, on the 10th of April, 1869, George Monroe, aged about 40 years. He was a bridge-builder on the U. P. R. R.—Eastern papers please copy.