

not believe in Episcopacy, is he for that reason an immoral man? Take a Mormon, who believes in the Old and New Testament and the Book of Mormon, and recognizes Brigham Young as the head of the church, and does not believe that the Czar, the Pope, or the King of England is the head, how does that affect his morality?

Take a civil case or two, and, here, I resort to history. Soon after the American Independence was acknowledged, a party arose in America who believed a government should be established after the English pattern, and did not believe in the present form of government, were they therefore immoral? About 1798 there was a party in America, then in power, who believed in greatly restraining what they were pleased to call "aliens' rights," and who passed one of the Acts to which I referred, at the same time, the minority strenuously opposed those enactments, were either of these, for this reason immoral? In 1820 the North and the South were greatly divided on the question of slavery, and Mason and Dixon's line, so called, was established; were these parties, for this reason immoral? This Mason and Dixon's line, so called, stood thirty-seven years, when it was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, were the members of the Supreme Court immoral because they did not think as Congress did thirty-seven years prior thereto? There was a time in the United States when there arose a party known as an Abolition party, that could not raise ten thousand votes, were they immoral because they believed slavery should be abolished? There are now in the United States a respectable number of men of talent who do not believe that colored people should be placed on an equality with white ones; how does that affect their morality?

How are all these affected in relation to their attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and in relation to their being well disposed to good order in society?

In justice to myself and to Judge McKean, I assume the privilege of saying that he came here a stranger to all except Capt. Hooper, the Delegate, and on the bench he has listened carefully, attentively, and I think patiently, to the arguments of Counsel; but he, like myself, when I came here, has no experimental knowledge of the workings of Territorial Governments except this: Cases have arisen in this Territory more difficult of solution than any which ever arose in my practice in Ohio.

Yours truly,
Z. SNOW.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

GENERAL.

An associated press cable, from Tours on the 6th says it is proposed for government to form an army for offensive purposes.

Among the letters found in the Tuilleries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition, and concluded with these words "Believe me you cannot make, successfully, two Coups d'Etat in one life."

The manuscripts of the novel found among the documents in the handwriting of the Emperor. The hero of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1868 and expatiates on the wonders of Napoleon's reign, the suppression of passports, the ironclad navy, the embellishments of Paris, the liberation of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

A report of the reconnaissance of the 8th claims that the mobiles gained a victory on the plains of Noigesse.

It is reported that at Montrul, two Prussian guns had been dismounted by the fire from the forts.

Dates from Paris, to the 14th are received and state that the Prussians were driven from Baizeux and Chatillon on the 13th, by a heavy reconnoitering force from the city, supported by the guns of the fortification.

A New York cable to the *Herald* from London, dated the 16th, says the steamer *Scotia* went aground on Saturday at Queenstown. The weather was clear and she had no pilot and a sudden fog coming up, her headway was stopped and she drifted out of the channel and grounded. Judkins was in command. A tug was sent from Queenstown to her rescue and got her afloat.

Directly after there was a gale which would have wrecked her if there had been any delay.

A dispatch from Versailles, to-day, says that three French deserters got into the lines last night. They state that rioting is going on in Paris, and that there is no actual scarcity but the poor are suffering from bad executive management in the distribution of food. Numbers are dependent on government for food. Meat is getting bad and there are fears of disease among the cattle.

The *World's* special, from London, says the Prussian Embassy has addressed itself, to-day, to the English Government with the view to gain the co-operation of Great Britain in efforts for peace. The English government is instructed that Prussia is prepared to modify her demand for a money indemnity or abandon it altogether. That the neutralization of Strasbourg and Metz will be accepted in lieu of their surrender. The demand of Prussia for the surrender of French men-of-war has been abandoned entirely. The Russian government having signified distinctly its absolute determination not to permit the transfer of any part of the French fleet to the North German flag; it is also understood that Russia insists upon an European Congress as a preliminary of peace, and that Prince Gortschakoff has informed the government of Berlin that, if the fortresses of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized, Prussia will require equivalent guarantees to be given to her on the Baltic and Polish line.

The government of the Hague has also presented a claim to be heard on the terms of settlement, in a Congress of the great powers.

The *World* gives the following account of the sortie of Trochu: The attack was led by the gardes mobile, who behaved with valor and steadiness, and the Germans, after a brief resistance, broke everywhere in confusion and abandoned their artillery and teams. A considerable force, which retired in better order as far as Lepshir, nearly nine miles to the south of Paris, was hotly pursued by the gardes of Brittany and the Seine; attempted to make a stand at a chateau of that place. They were assaulted and finally, after a brief engagement, compelled to surrender, at discretion. The French captured a great number of prisoners, cannon, flags, ambulances and commissary stores. There are no Prussian siege works occupied within four miles of the walls of Paris.

The *World's* cable, from Ostend, says Bazaine made, on the 4th, an overwhelming attack in force, marching by Landonchamp and Mezieres while another part of his army assailed the Germans beyond Naiveville. The Germans were beaten in both directions. Their camps were broken up in a body and they retreated to Pont-a-Mousson. Bazaine himself is at Thionville organizing a movement. He holds the line to Mezieres.

Engagements have taken place within three days, at Cherisy, Ecosles Elis, Laferete and St. Aubin, in each of which the Germans were badly beaten. In the latter engagement, which occurred on Thursday, the Germans, to the number of between eight and nine thousand were attacked early in the morning by a force of 10,000 gardes mobile and troops of the line, of the army of the Loire. The Germans were badly posted and taken by surprise, but fought with great determination until taken in the flank by the right wing of the French, when they sought to retreat through the town of Laferete. The inhabitants, aided by a small body of francs tireurs, barricaded the main streets and resisted the Germans until the main body of the pursuing French fell upon them again and cut their retreating columns in two, and captured or dispersed the whole force.

NEW YORK, 16.—The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors, as living contentedly under the Prussians. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peasants are gathering their harvests in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is treated as a conquered country, and that the people cannot travel without a permit.

The Vienna *Presse*, an official organ, regret the failure of attempts at mediation and declares that Austria, while she no longer offers her good offices would be ready to employ them whenever her aid is solicited.

The *Herald's* cable from Berlin, says there are rumors that a difference of opinion prevails at headquarters. Moltke favors immediate bombardment, while Bismarck and the Crown Prince favor a slower process of siege and star-

vation; and argue that they have nothing to fear from the garrison, and can spare half the investing army to break up any attempted organization to besiege cities in other parts of the country.

CHICAGO.—A brief but severe tornado passed over a portion of Wisconsin yesterday, doing considerable damage to property at Milwaukee, Madison and other points, in Milwaukee one man was killed by the falling of the limb of a tree.

CINCINNATI, 16.—A dispatch from Dayton, says the friends of General Schenck intend to contest the election of Campbell.

LEXINGTON, 16.—The funeral of General Lee took place here to-day; the obsequies were very impressive and imposing.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—A construction train on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western R. R., having on board about forty laborers, ran over a cow near Venice, Ill., about four miles from here, this evening. The platform was thrown from the track, W. Fitzmorris and Thomas Crane were instantly killed, Lawrence Durkin and W. Conway were fatally injured, and several others were badly wounded.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is officially announced that Mercer, Republican, is elected to the 14th District by 118 majority.

PITTSBURG.—At six o'clock to-night an explosion occurred, at the Standard oil works in this city, caused by a locomotive spark. Six hundred barrels of refined and two hundred barrels of benzine, with a still house and tanks, were destroyed. Loss fifteen thousand; no insurance. Several persons were thrown from the platform of a passing train by the force of the explosion but were not seriously hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—The death of Nolen has caused much excitement. The Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of Maun who was implicated in the shooting by the dying deposition of Nolen. Maun is absent from the city but has notified the mayor that he will return in time for a hearing this afternoon. In the anticipation that trouble may arise during the coroner's investigation, the mayor has ordered a detail of police from every station in the city, to be on hand at the central station.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—There were eleven deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

KEY WEST, 17.—A north-east hurricane has prevailed here for five days. The lower streets are inundated. There is communication with the upper section only by boats. The naval vessels are all safe.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, this afternoon, James J. Kelsey, Chief Detective, was appointed Superintendent of Police and Jas. Irving, of the detective force, advanced to the position of Chief Detective.

NEW YORK.—A crowded meeting was held in London, last night and to-day, in favor of English intervention in the Franco-Prussia war. A great procession is to march, on Wednesday, to the house of Gladstone to denounce the government. It is expected 50,000 men will march.

NEW YORK, 18.—An insurrection of negroes has broken out in the French colony of Martinique, in the West Indies, consequent upon the proclamation by the Governor of the establishment of a Republic in France. The insurgents proclaim a Republic in Martinique, similar to that of Hayti. A large number of plantations have been sacked by the blacks, and several engagements have occurred between the government troops and the insurgents. It is feared the revolt will spread over the island, in which case it may prove serious.

Contrary to belief in Havana, at last advices from that city, the Spanish, according to a Havana correspondent, have executed three of the British subjects captured on the blockade runner *Margaret and Jessie*. There is reason to believe that Great Britain will call Spain to a serious account for this barbarous proceeding.

A Washington special says the French delegation, in this city, look forward with anxiety to a sweeping change in its personnel, which has been since officially hinted at by the government of Tours. It would appear, from what can be gathered from the expressions of individual members of the diplomatic corps, that a strong demand has been made, by the red republicans in France, to remove the officials of the Imperial Government and appoint, in their places, men void of titles of the middle or bourgeois classes. This demand, it is said, was made shortly after

the investment of Paris, and has since been repeated on several occasions.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President made the appointment, to-day, of Samuel N. Webster, of California, agent for the Yantion and Sioux Indians in Dakota.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Crawford, who lately killed John Nolen in an election fracas, has been unconditionally discharged.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following in relation to the appointment of a successor to Secretary Cox.

It seems that after the latter's resignation was received, and accepted the position was tendered to Delano, who agreed to accept it provided he could have the privilege of naming his successor for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so as to insure his numerous friends in the bureau against removal. Mr. Boutwell naturally desired to be consulted, and at once it became apparent that his ideas with reference to a new commissioner and those of Mr. Delano did not agree. The latter wished the President to appoint Gen. B. R. Cowan, now supervisor in Southern Ohio; and in a consultation to-day the President was strongly inclined to make the appointment. In case he does, the President's near friends assert that it will involve a break with Secretary Boutwell. They also declare the President has already taken steps looking to a change in the Treasury department before the meeting of Congress.

The secretary of the navy has telegraphed an order to San Francisco, removing Commodore Truxton from command of the sloop of war *James-town*, for violating the soil of Honolulu, by sending forces ashore to compel American Consul Adamson to place his flag at half mast, in respect to the late queen. The Secretary of State has sent a strong reprimand to the Consul, for allowing a personal difficulty with a member of the Royal family to prevent him showing respect on such an occasion. Consul Adamson will be relieved by Mr. Mattoon in a month.

The *Times* special says in regard to the appointment of the successor of Mr. Delano, in case he is made secretary of the interior, Congressman Kelsey, of the 26th district of New York, will be selected.

FOREIGN.

TORONTO, 15.—The village of Orangeville, about thirty miles from this city, was visited by a destructive fire last night; eleven stores and their contents and two hotels and four valuable horses were burned. The loss was eighty thousand dollars.

QUEBEC, 15.—The Archbishop of Quebec died last night.

LONDON.—Parliament will probably be asked to settle thirty thousand pounds on the Princess Louisa, with an annuity of six thousand.

Other six dead bodies have been taken from the scene of the accident at the launch, in Newcastle on Tyne.

An accident occurred on the Midland Railroad to-day, by which many passengers were severely injured.

HAVANA, 15.—There has arrived from Spain, a steamer with three thousand troops. General Valmaceda reported an action at Matenuvo in which one hundred insurgents were killed. The Spanish loss was not stated.

HAVANA, 16.—The blacks in Martinique revolted on the 24th ult. They burned fifty plantations and killed some whites. The revolt was suppressed. It was caused by the revolution in France.

TOURS, 16.—Edmund Adams has been appointed prefect of police vice Kerratty, who has resigned.

MADRID, 15.—A meeting in favor of the total abolition of slavery has been called.

ALEXANDRIA, 17.—Some powder magazines exploded at Cameldirk, one of the suburbs of this city, yesterday afternoon. Fifty persons were killed and wounded; most of them natives, only three Europeans being killed. Several houses near were utterly destroyed.

LONDON, 17.—The francs tireurs, near Epinal, on the thirteenth, checked the advance of the Prussians in that direction, in an engagement which lasted three hours.

The capture of Soissons opens a second railroad route to Paris and the Prussians will put it to use at once. The other line only reaches to Maux.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, reports the capitulation of Soissons with 4,000 French prisoners. The Prussian army was to enter the city on Sunday—yesterday.