

members, and embraces from 1,500 to 2,000 names.

The *Inter-Ocean* this morning, editorially, comments severely on the conduct of the presiding Judge, and charges that he has disgraced the bench by his palpable and persistent contortion of facts and law.

The *Times*, on which journal Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were formerly employees, is the only city paper that approves of McAllister's course.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24. The *Pail Mail Gazette* says the Russian Imperial Court will return to St. Petersburg on the 17th of November. The same journal, in a leading article, says we have reason to believe that Russia has no longer any illusions about the way her tendencies are viewed here, or doubts that the first step which threatens our interests in the east will be answered by another for their protection.

The *Post* reports that the master cotton spinners of North and North-east Lancashire met at Manchester, yesterday, and agreed to enforce a general lockout, as they consider the terms of the resolution adopted by the operatives on Oct. 22nd, unsatisfactory.

MADRID, 24.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a circular, strictly limiting nonconformist's worship to the interior of chapels and cemeteries.

RAGUSA, 24.—It is reported that the Prince of Montenegro has declared his willingness to accept the six weeks' armistice, but only on condition that Mostar be surrendered by the Turks.

PESTH, 24.—The Hungarian Minister of War has informed the finance committee that in case of need 217,000 militia could be completely equipped and mobilized within eight days.

LONDON, 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the ironclad *Peter the Great* was recalled at the moment it was leaving Cronstadt for the Mediterranean. It is believed even now that Russia prefers to effect the semi-independence of Bulgaria by negotiations rather than by declaring war; that, at all events, she will endeavor to defer war till winter.

The *Telegraph's* special from Belgrade says Prince Milan has received positive and formal assurance of Austria's non-intervention.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that arrests continue to be made in Constantinople on account of the last conspiracy. It is alleged that the purpose of the conspirators was to forcibly depose the reforming Government. The former Grand Vizier, M. Thome Pasha, is implicated. Members of the Cabinet were to have been seized at the moment when Ignatieff arrived at the Palace, and the Beys in Bosnia were, at the same time, to have made a demonstration.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, with the Turkish army in Serbia, reports that the Turks took Djunis on Monday, after a determined fight, which lasted ten hours. More than half the entrenchments on the bank of the river near Djunis also fell into their hands.

The charge at Balakava was commemorated, to-day, by a banquet to the survivors of the six hundred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan yesterday, and subsequently had a private interview.

Additional arrests have been made in consequence of the conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhah Pasha.

PARIS, 26.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish consul and his wife at Tiflis, Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated.

LONDON, 25.—The *Financier* says it is understood, in view of a possibility of further serious complications in the east that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Cathay* will embark a large number of troops at this port for Malta on the 28th inst.

Eighteen generals and 108 other persons connected with politics have been arrested as accomplices in the recent conspiracy.

A royal order has been published fully approving the action of the sub-prefect of Port Mahon toward Protestants.

LONDON, 26.—The *Standard* reports that Spain has decided to take steps toward placing her navy on a more efficient footing. All the available ironclads will be immediately

formed into a squadron, the first duty of which will be to act as a coast guard.

Leonard Aublain, the Belgian who escaped from Ostend and Brussels after murdering the officer in whose custody he was, has been captured at Lille, France.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberals, returned to London from Turkey yesterday. He spoke at a private meeting of the Liberals, and advocated the immediate convocation of Parliament. The Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the policy of the government and support a modified autonomy in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

Advices from Tiflis say that the Turkish Consul General and his wife, whose assassination was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the murderers.

LONDON, 26. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: There has not been, since the beginning of the war, such a depression as is now existing, not only in Belgrade, but throughout Serbia. All ranks of people would now gladly welcome peace. It now appears that the Servians, with a view of intimidating the Turks, have exaggerated the number of Russian volunteers, not more than 10,000 having really arrived in the country. The apathy shown by Serbia concerning the progress of the war is something that, under similar circumstances, could scarcely be found in any country of the world.

All the correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Serbian population.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* states that in the country between Parathen and Deligrad, and in the mountains near Saitschar, there are thousands of men, women, and children almost naked, and literally starving.

A special to the *Times* from Barcelona says the republican conspiracy appears to have been more important than was at first supposed. Forty persons have been arrested, including two ex-ministers.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 26.—An explosion, to-night, occurred in the building occupied by Adam Young, tinsmith, which fired the building. Several men working in the fifth story were burned to death, and three others badly injured.

BRUSSELS, 26.—Advices received here from Vienna represent that the positions of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole empire, and Herr Tiza, Hungarian Premier, are precarious.

The students of the University of Pesth, who have been forbidden by the police to make the contemplated torch-light demonstration in honor of the Turkish Consul, have determined to disregard the prohibition. No conflict is, however, apprehended.

HALIFAX, 26. The schooner *Thistle* arrived here from Fortune Bay, New Foundland, and reports that on the 20th instant the schooner *Amapolis*, produce laden, drove into the bay on her beam ends. The body of a man and pieces of others were found lashed to the rigging. No doubt all hands were lost.

OTTAWA, 26.—Advices from Commissioner McLeod, Cyprus Hill, announce the arrival there of 100 men of the mounted police force and two guns. They winter at Cyprus Hill Fort, and a similar force will be stationed at Fort McLeod, in view of the movements of the American Sioux. A large number of Indians have already congregated in the neighborhood of both forts.

PANAMA, 19.—A severe cyclone passed over the Central American States on the 3d and 4th insts. The town of Managua, Nicaragua, was inundated on the 4th; about 400 houses were blown down, and the inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage is estimated about £2,000,000.

The town of Blanfields, on the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua, also experienced a hurricane. Over three hundred houses were blown down. The same storm passed off the Lake of Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The *Commodore Adams*, a lake steamer, was lost.

The loss on the coffee crops is estimated at three million dollars. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district is completely flooded.

LONDON, 27.—The *Alert* and *Discovery* left Port Foulke on July 29th, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Sable. After a severe and continuous struggle, they reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the *Discovery* was left in winter quarters. The *Alert* pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea, with ice varying in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. The President Land, so called, does not exist. The *Alert* wintered in latitude 82 deg. 27 m. At this point the sun was invisible for 142 days, and the temperature, the lowest ever recorded, was experienced. A detachment, with sledges, was dispatched northward. It was absent seventy days, and reached latitude 83 deg. 20 m. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland, and also explored far to the eastward. These sledge parties met with no game and suffered from scurvy. Hans Petersen died from frost bite. John Porter, of the *Alert*, and James Hans and Charles Paul, of the *Discovery*, died on the sledging expedition. No Esquimaux were seen nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The vessels left Smith's Sound on September 9th. They signalled the *Pandora* October 16th, all well. The *Alert* parted from the *Discovery* in a gale on October 19th. She will shift her rudder at Valentia, and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiral at Queenstown telegraphs that the *Discovery* is expected to arrive hourly.

During the sledge journeys the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day during winter. Rich collections in the department of natural history were made, many valuable scientific observations taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the *Discovery* wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being 59 deg. below zero for a fortnight, and falling once to 104 degrees below the freezing point. The *Pandora*, when spoken by the *Alert*, reported her screw slightly damaged by the ice. The *Pandora* called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on its return it missed the letters left by the *Pandora*. The health of the crews, with the exception of those already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Peterson, the interpreter, died in forty days after both his feet had been amputated from frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the pole than their northern exploring party, which penetrated to within 400 miles of it. On the return from their sledge journeys the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to draw some of them on the sledges. The planking of the *Alert* was much damaged by ice.

In connection with the recent insult to the Spanish ambassador to Italy by the committee appointed to superintend the reception to the Spanish pilgrims at the Vatican, the Spanish Government has issued an order prohibiting the return to Spain of the prelates who, while in Rome, failed to call upon the ambassador. The order especially mentions the Archbishop of Granada.

Repressive measures in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy, continue. Fresh arrests have been ordered. The rising was to have begun in Seville. A military insurrection was to have taken place at the time, together with a revolt in the navy at Ferrol and Cadiz.

PARIS, 27.—The manager of the *Droits de l'Homme* newspaper has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for insulting generals of the army.

LONDON, 28.—The *Times* says the feeling that the war is staved off, at least for the winter, becomes much more prevalent, and inclines to stock operations for a rise.

LONDON, 27.—The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says the depression here continues. I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Russian-Serbian army is left unassisted, the Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly but irresistibly, however, and unless an armistice is concluded, Gen. Tchernayeff will certainly fight to the last. There is scarcely any

reason to doubt that the Servian government has lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is completely at variance with the minister of war. With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the correspondent says doubtless the ministers would gladly resign if the Prince would accept their resignations, and if they could get others to replace them, but these difficulties make a change of ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Serbia will be created a kingdom, but this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russian patronage among the better classes of Servians. Only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.

The *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nish, October 25th, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kio-nick after partly destroying the place. The Turks hold the town and have found valuable booty there.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Ragusa says the complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year, as the winter season has commenced. Mouktar Pasha will shortly withdraw to Trebinge. The plain around Trebinge is completely flooded. Dervish Pasha's army is thoroughly demoralized. All the Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard, have returned home and refuse to relinquish the arms supplied to them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have demanded to be discharged.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days' struggle, from the 17th to the 23d inclusive. He says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Deligrad, but a part at least of Howatovitch's force has been cut off in the direction of Krusvat, whence it can, however, retreat by Servian Morava to Slalat. It is not known whether the Servians will hold on to the left bank of the Morava, but this seems to be immaterial. They cannot make a stand there, as they would be liable to be cut off from the river and forced to the angle formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Morava. Unless an armistice is concluded Serbia must move back their defensive line from Alexinat and Deligrad to Parathen and Cuprisa, which would open the Moravia Valley with all its resources to the Turks.

Religious agitation has begun in Morocco, with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign consuls have communicated with their governments on the subject.

According to private dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, the Porte had not accepted Gen. Ignatieff's proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

Correspondence.

That Sentence.

BEAVER, Oct. 17, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On my return yesterday from a visit to the thriving little town of Hebron, in the western part of Washington County, I found in your Semi-Weekly of the 14th inst. that wonderful production of Judge Boreman, the "Sentence of John D. Lee." There is nothing strange or peculiar in the fact that the prisoner was sentenced to death; this everyone expected, unless his lawyers succeeded in obtaining for him a new trial. The jury having found a verdict of "guilty," the sentence followed as a matter of course. Lee's conviction seems to have been his Honor's text, and he certainly preached from it, that is to say, "from" the facts in the case. He says, "This is your second trial." (So far true.) "At the trial last year the evidences of your guilt were plain, but three-fourths of the jury, for some cause, were for your acquittal." Now, sir, I heard the evidence at the former trial and know positively that the evidences of guilt were not plain. There was room for a "reasonable doubt," and the benefit of that doubt the prisoner was entitled to under the law, and the jury, as in duty bound, gave it to him.

The foreman and two others of that jury were non-"Mormons." The foreman was for acquittal; one of the other "Gentiles" proposed to vote for acquittal if the other would, but he refused, hence his vote was to please his friend and not because the evidence justified it. Again, the jury and not the judge were the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses, and so his Honor, as in duty bound, instructed them. Why, then, this foul insinuation and insult? Those who testified anything that could be construed against Lee were participants, and the main one (Klingensmith) was so deeply imbued in the horrible massacre that although he was free from prosecution by being allowed to testify, on the former trial, the government, for shame's sake and that of justice, would not permit him to testify on the last trial, although brought on a long distance for that purpose.

The statement that the evidence was "plain" is simply false, and no unprejudiced person who is posted can say otherwise. On the second trial the evidence was "plain" and left no reasonable doubt, and the jury did what the first, doubtless, would have done with the same proof, found the prisoner guilty.

The Judge says, for some cause the evidence adduced by the second trial was not brought out on the first. Why does he not come out like an honest man and tell the cause? He is well posted by the evidence of Jacob Hamblin and others. The cause is, that the former trial was really a trial of the leaders of the church of the Latter-day Saints, and no one knew anything that would be applicable in a trial of that kind. But when the present prosecuting attorney, Hon. Sumner Howard, announced that he wished to get at the facts, and only the facts, and to prosecute only the guilty originators and willing abettors, he found all the aid he asked for, and Judge Cradlebaugh would, under the same circumstances have found the same. It was offered him, Boreman to the contrary notwithstanding.

His statement, that a conspiracy against the emigrants from "Salt Lake City to the bloody field" existed, is not warranted by any reliable evidence adduced on either trial. It is a mere fabrication made out of the fact that a war was on foot, which might, for aught any one knew, last for years, in consequence of which the Governor advised that no grain be fed to citizens' animals, or sold to emigrants for that purpose, but simply to sell to them what they need for food. The evidence of Nephi Johnson, who took a dispatch to and from Governor Young, gives the lie to all that kind of religio-political cant. The Judge knows better, if he knows anything of the facts. The statement that some high in authority inaugurated the slaughter is not warranted by the evidence. On the contrary, the evidence was that the highest authority told the messenger, "not to spare horse-flesh" to prevent any unkindness to the emigrants, and to aid them in their departure.

Boreman says that Judge Cradlebaugh sought to have the massacre investigated, for which he was vilified beyond measure and his efforts were unavailing. Every old settler in the Territory knows, and the evidence has been before the present incumbent, that the then ruling powers (ecclesiastically) offered to aid the late Cradlebaugh, and have every one accused brought in to his court, but he declined all aid in the matter. I will further say, and Judge Boreman knows, if he has searched the Territorial record, that Judge Cradlebaugh, without the authority of law (and the Government at Washington so decided), called out the troops under the late rebel Johnson, placed them on Prove bench, with artillery leveled upon the city, then surrounded the court-house with federal bayonets, without any resistance whatever having been shown him. To this outrage Governor Alfred Cumming protested by putting up posters and by newspaper publication, and was sustained by the Government of the United States. The Judge got disgusted at this and would pursue the matter no further. About all he did after was to discharge prisoners convicted by the Territorial courts. These are the facts. But why should I follow this salisfier further. That he will sooner or later come to grief as Ford, Cradlebaugh and others of this same type have done there can be no doubt, and it is only a matter of time.

DANIEL TYLER.