

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## FOREIGN.

Liverpool.—Motley received addresses of welcome, presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and then left for London.

London.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented, after which James Maden Holt, member for north-east Lancashire, made, and Lord Eiko, member for Lanarkshire, seconded the motion, that the bill be rejected. A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminating in the refusal of the House to accept Holt's proposition, and the passage of the bill by a vote of 360 against 247, was the result, which was received with uproarious cheering from the Ministerial benches. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Havana.—The troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe, and have captured three of their cannon and killed Manuel Guersa, the commander of the rifle-men. A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are massing their forces in the vicinity of Los Timas. A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos between the regulars and insurgents. Captain General Dulce's order, sending a number of political prisoners to Spain, is revoked.

Liverpool.—Minister Motley, the new Minister of the United States, received the addresses of the Chamber of Commerce at his hotel this morning. In reply to that of the American Chamber of Commerce he returned thanks for the welcome he had received, as representative of the United States. He said it was the earnest hope and chief wish of President Grant's administration, and of the people of America to retain faithfully, friendly and equitable relations with the government and people of Great Britain. He said the happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity depend on the concord of all branches of the human family, and more especially on that of the two leading nations, both connected by personal interest, albeit by blood abdicated, to commerce and the cultivation of the arts of peace. Mr. Motley concluded as follows: "My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor which are the inimitable and only safe, unerring grounds in the conduct of nations."

In answer to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Mr. Motley expressed his high appreciation of the friendly sentiments expressed toward America, and assured them that during the period of his term of office he should endeavor to promote a good understanding between two nations of the same race, bound by a unity of interest, hitherto unequalled; and that the best and highest purposes of both were to be fulfilled by faithful friendship. The American people and the American Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice with regard to the rights and duties of both, and it was the earnest wish of the Americans to extend commerce, but the question of free trade was beyond the limits of his functions, its settlement being vested by the people, in Congress.

New York.—The Herald's Liverpool special says that in the interview between the American Minister and the American Chamber of Commerce, the latter presented an address, congratulating the Minister on his nomination, also on his safe arrival, and expressing a desire that friendly relations might continue to be maintained between the two countries. The address concluded by offering the services of the Chamber whenever they could be useful. Motley replied as telegraphed last night.

The address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then presented, which expressed the deep interest the members felt in the United States, and the maintenance of cordial relations between the two governments; they trusted that sentiments of moderation and justice would animate all, and that all questions would be solved in accordance with mutual interests. They furthermore alluded to the probable removal of the last vestige of English protective policy, and expressed hope that Motley would be instrumental in bringing about reciprocal free trade on the part of America. To this, Motley

repeated his sentiments, as formerly expressed, and furthermore stated that although the American nation was animated by an earnest hope and desire for peace, based upon justice, it has a dispassionate regard for its honor and its interests, in its dealings with other countries, and while cherishing an earnest desire for extension of commerce, the Government at Washington could not go beyond its functions in the fiscal arrangements of America, they being in the hands of Congress. After changing personal introductions the members and delegations withdrew.

London.—The News says it is satisfactory to find that President Grant's government has adopted a policy of conciliation and peace on the question of the relations of England and the United States. The News says it is anxious to know the basis on which the new deliberations are to be conducted, and adds, but if Motley's suggestions to Lord Clarendon are pervaded by the spirit breathed at Liverpool, the Americans may reasonably hope for success, and England would be content to accept a settlement arranged by Lord Clarendon and Motley.

The Telegraph says that any proposals made by Motley will be weighed on their merits, for England, having made her protest against Sumner's doctrine has dismissed it from consideration.

London, midnight.—The Irish Church bill was read the first time in the House of Lords to-night; it was agreed that the bill should come up for the second reading on the 14th inst.

New York, 3.—The Herald's London special states that the official correspondence between England and America, relative to the Alabama affairs was published in February, 1868. In that correspondence Seward expressed a wish for the settlement of the claims, suggesting an international conference; subsequently Seward desired that the naturalization and San Juan questions should be first settled. These were accordingly concluded in October. Johnson, then, in behalf of Seward, proposed that the Alabama claims be referred to a committee formed of an equal number of British and Americans, with power to call upon an umpire in case of disagreement, whose decision should be final. Stanley responded, saying the point on which the former negotiations were broken off, was the claim of the Americans to raise for arbitration, the question of the alleged premature recognition, by Her Majesty's government, of the belligerency of the Confederacy, which the British government alleged could not be taken up, for it would thereby cause the government to depart from the position it had already taken; but he saw no difficulty in so framing a reference to that, by mutual consent, either tacit or express, so that the difficulty might be avoided.

The negotiations thereafter, proceeded rapidly on the basis of this agreement, by which both nations were blended for the purpose of making things run smoothly. The convention was drawn up and signed in December, England, conceding that the place of meeting be Washington. Subsequently Seward informed Mr. Thornton that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions to Minister Johnson, and that the President and his colleagues could not approve certain stipulations which, in their present form, would not receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Seward assured Mr. Thornton that the United States was anxious to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and acknowledged the negotiations, but hoped the importance of the subject would lead his government to consent to such modifications as would be acceptable to the Senate.

On the English Ministry being changed, Clarendon wrote, under date of Dec. 24th, that the British government was prepared to meet the wishes of the United States, and sent the draft of a convention by which the negotiations were to be completed. On the 14th of January, a second convention was drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which was the one lately rejected by the Senate. This was, in fact, a proposal to cheat the public by deceptive clauses with regard to the recognition of the belligerency of the South, and it excited indignant comment here with all fair minded men, and appears to have fully justified the action of the Senate.

Admiral Topetch informed the Cortes that six hundred political prisoners from Cuba, were now at Fernando Po., but they would soon be transported to the Canaries.

The Cortes is engaged in signing the Constitution, which will be promulgated on the sixth inst.

The burden of the newspaper articles published here to-day, on the subject of Mr. Motley's arrival, is, generally, to the effect that the writers find in his speech at Liverpool indications of the spirit of the instructions given him by President Grant. The Pall Mall Gazette boasts that America has backed down before British pluck, and that under these circumstances the arrival of a new Minister is of small importance, and the best result they anticipated from Motley's mission is that his duties will afford him sufficient leisure to prosecute his historical studies.

Paris.—The Herald's special says a splendid farewell American banquet was given to Dix at the Grand Hotel to-night; between three and four hundred persons were present. Washburne, the General's successor, Minister Burlingame and Bullock, of Massachusetts, were among the guests. Mr. Cowden, of New York, presided. General Dix, in response to a toast on his health, delivered an eloquent speech, thanking the assembly for the compliments paid him. He reviewed the past progress and referred to the future prospects of their common country. Alluding to the completion of the Pacific Railroad he said it realized the prophet's dream, and the great thought of Columbus, by opening a western passage from Europe to the Indies in the present century, and little more was needed to complete the work. After alluding to the ambition of the American people, the Gen. said: "We may trust in Providence for a continuance of our national prosperity, if in our intercourse with foreign States we conform to those rules of international right and obligation, which have received the sanction of the civilized world, demanding only that the same maxims, of reciprocal justice, shall be sacredly respected by others. That the high seas shall be recognized as a common pathway, and that the nations shall be free from all pretensions of superiority or arbitrary control." In relation to France, he said "There had existed between America and France, from the earliest period, a strong bond of affinity, which should never be broken. France had come to our aid at a trying period in the infancy of the country, and during the very throes of our national gestation. She rendered essential service to Washington by the sword of her soldiers, Rochambeau and Count de Grasse; while Destaing, Raxton and Paul Jones, at sea, unsheathed their swords in the cause of independence. Owing to this, misunderstandings between the two countries, for nearly a century, have been few and unimportant, and brief in duration, leaving no rankling feeling or resentments behind." After an eloquent tribute to the generosity of Napoleon, and the worth and virtue of the Empress, General Dix referred to the qualifications of his successor, Mr. Washburne. Speeches were subsequently made by Burlingame, Washburne, Bullock and others.

Havana.—Seventy thousand dollars have been received for confiscated property since the 19th of April. The city has been terribly excited since yesterday on account of the volunteers arming; serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and insurgents on the peninsula between the Bay of Nipe and Baynos. Official reports announce that four cannons and all the other munitions brought by the filibusters have been captured.

## NOTICE!

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of JOHN M. WORLEY, } In Bankruptcy.  
Bankrupt.  
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John M. Worley, of Salt Lake City and County, and Territory of Utah, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the Supreme Court for said District.

HENRY W. ISAACSON, Assignee, &c.  
Dated Salt Lake City, February 9th, 1869.  
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## NOTICE!

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of WILLIAM STANSFIELD, } In Bankruptcy.  
Bankrupt.  
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Stansfield, of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the Supreme Court of said District.

HENRY W. ISAACSON, Assignee, &c.  
Dated Salt Lake City, January 16, 1869.  
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