

not already passed by sale into the hands of merchants and paper makers.

ST. LOUIS.—The mails from St. Louis to the East have been robbed several times during the past two months. \$50,000, with drafts sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce at New York, on the night of January 31st, failed to reach its destination. A detective is working up the case.

New York specials to the *Herald* from London say the crisis in England continues, no solution to the difficulty having been found. Parliament meets on Monday.

NEW YORK.—Clarkson N. Potter declines to receive increased pay as a member of the forty-second Congress, in a letter to the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Postmaster Jones, of this city, says that his resignation was not due to political causes, as he was in perfect accord with the President, but it arose from a desire to be freed from the responsibility to which he is subjected by defalcations among subordinates.

Assistant Secretary Cowan, in an interview reported from Washington, says the Modoc trouble was the result of a bad management and is in great part the fault of the Indian office. No disturbances with other Indians are apprehended.

Considerable disappointment is expressed at General Cowan's declination of the Indian Commissioner'ship.

Large numbers of orders are being received from Europe to purchase wooden vessels to replace the iron ones lost in the last year's gales. Some brokers say they find it impossible to fill their commissions fast enough.

WESTERN.

CARSON, Nev., 14.—General Van Borklen to-day, with sixty men from Virginia, acting under the orders of Governor Bradley, and backed by a small field piece, demanded and obtained possession of the State prison, which it was claimed was illegally held by Frank Denver, the late warden.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, 14.—A new peace commission has been appointed, it is now stated, consisting of Meacham, O'Daneal and Rosborough and Canby. Ardena has returned from the lava bed, and says that Captain Jack wants to talk. He is afraid to come out for fear that General Canby can't control his men. In proof he cites the fact of their taking the horses and states that they took four children. This is false, the soldiers harmed no one. The children might have run off into the rocks and got lost. He wants Meacham and Fairchild to talk with him again.

YREKA, 16.—A special courier arrived from the front this a. m., with dispatches from General Canby and Commissioner Meacham. General Canby has moved his headquarters to Van Bremer's. Ex-Senator Wadsworth of this place was appointed in Applegate's place on the Commission, but he declined.

The following is from the *Journal's* extra of this a. m.:

"Fairchild's Ranch, March 14.—Yesterday, Colonel Biddle's men, company K., first cavalry, came on a party of Modocs and captured 35 horses. They could have killed the Indians were it not for the peace negotiation farce, Meacham having received instructions from Washington to hold on. Blair returned from the reservation to-day and says that old Sconchin and Charley Riddle would not come. They kept the messenger some days by false promises, and then refused to come. Long Jim, one of the Indians indicted at Jacksonville, was there and probably told the chiefs that Jack did not intend to come out, and they would not see him if they came."

EUROPEAN.

ROME.—The King has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant-General of the Italian army.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed and a riot was imminent, but troops were called out and prevented a disturbance.

LONDON.—The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a republican party as now. They con-

pare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's government in 1851.

LONDON, 12.—The scene in the House of Commons last night when the defeat of the ministry on the Irish university bill was announced is indescribable. The excitement was intense. The opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers. Among those in the strangers' gallery, which was crowded during the debate, were the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, Prince Christian. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. The Catholics were unanimous in their opposition. After the announced result Gladstone arose and said—

"The vote just given is certainly of a grave character. As the House never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the Government is in doubt, I move an adjournment until Thursday."

The motion was carried. In consequence of the late hour at which the result was reached, the editorial comments this morning in the journals are meagre and restrained. The *Advertiser* and the *Standard* are jubilant over the rejection.

The *Advertiser* says it cannot imagine that even Gladstone will stoop to endeavor to remain in office. The *Telegraph* considers the resignation of the ministry exceedingly probable. The *Times* doubts that the Cabinet will take such a course as the bill did not receive the vote of a single conservative member. Forty-seven liberals, of whom 36 were Irishmen, voted against it. 15 Irish members voted for it. 17 members, including Isaac Bull, member for Limerick, were absent. 49 members participated in the debate. John Bright, Jacob Bright, his brother and the Marquis of Lorne supported the government.

LONDON.—The *Globe* this p. m. says Gladstone's audience with the Queen at Buckingham palace lasted half an hour. The result is not yet known in London.

LONDON.—Information obtained to ten o'clock no-night from members of the government shows that no definite course is yet decided upon. It is expected that Disraeli and Gathorne Hardy strongly object to take office at the present juncture, but the rank and file of the conservative party are ambitious of power and the leaders will probably yield to their decree in taking office, will dissolve Parliament quickly, and go to the country with the expectation of winning seats and of keeping in office through the dissensions of the Liberals.

There was a great gathering at the Reform Club to-night, at which the Liberals who voted against the Government on the Irish University Bill declared that they would support a vote of confidence if Gladstone is willing to accept it, but it is known that the latter is anxious for release from office.

Last night's whip was the severest ever known in the House of Commons. One Conservative member was brought from Paris by special steamer and railroad train and the Liberal whip is reported to have besought Sir Robert Peel almost upon his knees to go to the House, but fruitlessly.

BERLIN.—The German Parliament was convened to-day. The Emperor opened the session in person. In a speech from the throne, the Emperor said he believed the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by the German troops at an earlier day than had been heretofore expected.

LONDON, 13, 2 a. m. — To one o'clock this morning nothing is known in the highest quarters as to the result of the deliberations of the Ministry. Gladstone is to see the Queen again at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

The students of Trinity College, Dublin, have burned Gladstone in effigy.

The *World's* cable special, London, 12.—The Cabinet sat three hours to-day without arriving at a decision. Gladstone is anxious to resign and retire wholly from politics. His colleagues are endeavoring to induce him to remain, upon condition of receiving a vote of confidence. If he insists to retire, Granville will endeavor to form a scratch cabinet including Fortescue, Hardington, and Monsell, and conduct the government through the present session. Gladstone saw the Queen to-day, who is favorable to Disraeli, she encourages Gladstone to retire. Disraeli is all ready to accept office, but

a portion of his colleagues object. Cairns is at Nice and Salisbury at Rome. Their absence increases the embarrassment. It is certain that Gladstone will retire, but it is uncertain whether on the dissolution of Parliament, a scratch liberal cabinet, or a Tory administration, will follow. If the latter, Disraeli will try to pass Fawcett's University Bill and then dissolve, hoping to return a large conservative majority.

LONDON, 13.—The *Times* says the cabinet will probably resign to-day, and Disraeli will be called by the Queen to form a new ministry, in which events the parliament will be dissolved and a general election be ordered before July. The *Post* says that the government has not determined whether it will resign or dissolve the Parliament and appeal to the country. The vote on Gladstone's bill was a great surprise to the Cabinet and the Liberal members of the House. The latter are desirous of upholding the ministry by a vote of confidence. The Conservatives are unwilling to accept the responsibility of a dissolution of Parliament. The session of the House to-day is regarded with anxiety.

LONDON, 13.—Gladstone, in the House of Commons and Granville in the House of Lords this afternoon announced that the ministers had tendered the Queen their resignations, which her Majesty had accepted. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Disraeli to-day received a summons from the Queen and immediately proceeded to Buckingham palace.

Granville stated that the cabinet resigned because of the adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for adjournment, which was agreed to.

Gladstone, on rising in the Commons to announce the resignation of the government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the house of his resignation and its acceptance by the Queen, he moved that the sitting be adjourned until Monday and added when that day arrived, should the public interests require it, he would ask for further adjournment.

The announcement was received in perfect silence.

Gilpin gave notice that on the resumption of the sitting he would move the following—

"That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill was not and is not intended as a declaration or an expression of want of confidence in the government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the general policy of her Majesty's ministers."

Gilpin's motion was received with cheers and the House adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, 10 p. m.—Rumors are circulating in the evening papers of the formation of a coalition ministry, but no one puts confidence in them. If, however, say the papers, Disraeli fails to strengthen his party in parliament by the adoption of a concurrent educational endowment he will attempt to organize a party similar in form to that in the French Assembly, known as the centre.

Personal friends of Gladstone express doubts whether he will ever again take office.

The *World's* cable special from London says, Disraeli, while riding through Westminster, was loudly cheered by the populace. Owing to dissensions among the Conservatives he will however probably refuse to take office.

The Queen has sent for Granville, who is now endeavoring to form a cabinet.

LONDON, 13, midnight.—Disraeli waited on the Queen to-day and was requested to form a new government. He gave no definite answer, but begged for time for consultation with his friends, of whom several were abroad. The Queen acceded. Disraeli immediately forwarded telegrams to Lords Derby, Cairns and Carnarvon. Until their answers arrive, it will be impossible to foretell the course of events. The greatest uncertainty prevails. The conservative leaders object to take office while their party is in a minority of ninety in the House of Commons. A report prevailed to-night in the lobbies of Parliament, and was generally credited, that Disraeli on Monday will inform the Queen that he is unable to compose a government, and will advise her Majesty to call upon Earl Granville to preside over a provisional cabinet until July,

when the dissolution of parliament should be ordered. Gladstone's supporters declare that Granville will positively decline such a position, and that Disraeli, having brought the government's defeat, must take the responsibility. If Disraeli ultimately declines the task of creating a ministry it is probable that an appeal, which both parties hesitate to initiate, will be made to the country. Ministers decided at their meeting yesterday evening to resign, but held a second meeting for the adoption of a formal resolution to that effect. From the moment the result of the division on the Irish University Bill was announced, Gladstone never wavered in his determination to resign. Gilpin was to have given notice of his motion for a vote of confidence before the ministerial statement was made, but the Premier rising quickly anticipated him, and it is believed that the motion coming when it did was out of order, cannot be entertained, and will have no effect.

The German Geographical societies propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum has already been raised to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

MADRID, 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops, who fall into his hands, with the greatest cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects.

CABLE SPECIAL LONDON.—Earl Derby is trying to form a cabinet, to be composed of himself as Premier, Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ward Hunt Home Secretary, Sir Stafford Northcote Secretary for India, Gathorne Hardy Foreign Secretary, Marquis of Salisbury President of Council, and Cairns Lord Chancellor. Derby's success is doubtful. If he fails Lord Granville with a scratch cabinet will come in and end with an appeal to the country.

LONDON.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Disraeli told the Queen yesterday that he was not prepared to form a cabinet. The *Gazette* is confident that under the circumstances Gladstone will be recalled to head the Government.

The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted.

Lords Derby and Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow. Meanwhile nothing can be determined and all talk on the subject of a future ministry must be mere speculation.

11 P. M.—Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of forming a new government. It was positively asserted at the club this afternoon that one thing is settled.

LONDON, 15.—The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar of Russia.

PARIS.—Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German ambassador, to-day signed a convention on the part of their respective government for the payment of the 5th milliard of francs of the war indemnity in installments, the final payment is to be made on the 5th of September next, when all the French territory acquired by German troops including Belfort is to be evacuated.

PARIS, 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French provinces, was signed at Berlin yesterday. The German forces are to evacuate all the places they now hold in France by the first of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach at Genoa with marked effect, his congregations are very large and he is fast gaining adherents.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, 2.—The Government has made an official answer to the British, demanding damages for raids of Mexicans on British Honduras. The Government says it will do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of the depredations, but refuses to entertain the proposition of damages. The Government also hopes that England will not carry out its threats contained in its note, to divide the Territory of Mexico, should its demand not be conceded, and declares that the republic has always observed its lawful obligations.

The *Trait D'Union* says the religious troubles are apparently reviving. A short time ago a priest in the garb of his order appeared in the streets and protested against the enforcement of the liberalizing law in regard to religious worship. The Government issued an order, however, that the law must be fully observed. Under its operation Protestantism is making rapid progress throughout the republic. This spread of Protestantism gives great offense to the Catholic priesthood, who are using every means to prevent its growth and circumscribe its influence. In consequence of their efforts there have been several deplorable scenes lately. Very recently a crowd of fanatics, excited into frenzy by the sermons of some priests, made an attack upon a congregation of Protestants worshipping in a church in San Luis. No one was killed, so far as known, but several were injured. The police finally dispersed the rioters. These occurrences bode misfortune in the future unless the authorities interpose at once and re-establish law and order.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed recently in the town of San Ignacio, Sinaloa. There was quite a shower of quicksilver, fine drops of mercury falling everywhere and covering the plains. The inhabitants collected many drops to preserve as mementoes of this singular shower, and samples have been secured for scientific analysis.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA.—The Cuban General Rubalcaba, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the morning of the 5th inst., at Puerto Principe. Several engagements with the rebels are reported in the central department.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Jas. T. Wilson, in the 2nd Ward of this city, DAVID ROSS.

Deceased was born Jan., 1788, in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He embraced the gospel in 1848, and emigrated to this valley by the P. E. Fund, in the fall of 1854. He was ordained a High Priest on the 2nd of January, 1858, under the hands of Elder E. D. Woolley. He was a firm supporter of the Latter-day work, and was respected by all who knew him for his integrity and honesty, and to his last moments he bore testimony to the divinity of the gospel. He fell asleep in Jesus, in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.

The funeral services were held at the Ward Schoolhouse to-day, at 12 o'clock, and were attended by a large concourse of friends. Bishops Leach and Warburton, and others delivered suitable addresses.

Mill. Star, please copy.—COM.

At the residence of her parents, Smithfield, Cache County, March 10th, after an illness of eighteen hours, ELIZA ANN, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Hilliard, aged 14 years, 6 months and 1 day.

At Payson, March 6th, BURTON ANGUS, son of Warren R. and Julia A. Tenney, aged 4 months and 17 days.

At Cedar Fort, Utah County, March 12th, MARY ALMINA, wife of William Cook, and daughter of Allen and Sarah Jane Weekes, aged 25 years, 4 months and 17 days. She left one child 9 days old.

Deceased was born in Potawatamie county, Iowa, was baptized when 8 years old, emigrated to Utah in 1852, with her parents, and was much respected by all who knew her. She was first assistant teacher in the Sunday School for over 3 years, and lived and died in full faith of the gospel.—COM.

In the 15th Ward of this city, March 12th, of dropsy, RICHARD GRIFFITHS, blacksmith, aged 47 years.

At residence of parents, Warm Springs, S. L. City, March 13th, ELIZABETH, daughter of David and Helen Dick, aged one year, three months and three days.

At Duncan's Retreat, Kane County, Feb. 26, WM. A. MARTINDALE, after a severe sickness of two weeks. The disease was of old standing, caused from colds and exposure while on missions, although the physician said it was an affection of the kidneys.

He was born in Cay County, Indiana, June 11th, 1814; joined the Church in 1840 and was baptized by John E. Page. He gathered with the Saints to Nauvoo and shared their trials and privations in their journey to Winter Quarters. He was called on a mission to Texas while residing in Winter Quarters, and came to the mountains in the fall of 1852, and has been on two missions to the States since then, one to Iowa and one to Texas. The mission to Texas lasted 3 years, 1 month and 3 days, and that to Iowa lasted one year, to which he was called in 1860. In 1864 (October Conference) he was called on a southern mission and made his home in this place.

At the April Conference of 1872 he was called to be a home missionary, which position he has filled with zeal and integrity, and to the satisfaction of the authorities, doing much good in his field of labor. He was respected by all who knew him. He was a kind husband, an exemplary father and a true Latter-day Saint and leaves a numerous family. He was one of Zion's defenders. He went to rest calmly, and in the certain hope of a glorious resurrection and of meeting with the faithful who had gone before him. A numerous company of saints from the surrounding settlements came to pay their respects to the deceased by attending the funeral.—COM.