

cedents established by political authority and, at once, make up their judgment according to the law of the Savior of the world and the facts in the case. "With the same judgment ye judge shall ye be judged," and with the same measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again. Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee thou wicked servant." There are governments pertaining to time only, and there is a government that begins here in time and never ends. So also with marriages and likewise with every principle and association that can heighten the bliss of immortality. Let the Saints "bide their time," do their duty, be humble, prayerful, generous and, in fine, live their religion, be patient, enduring hardships as good soldiers; and they shall see of the travail of their souls and be more than satisfied. God bless Israel and preserve us in the faith for ever and ever.

Your brother in the gospel,  
ORSON HYDE.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

CHICAGO.—Mrs Sarah May, a respectable young woman whose husband recently left her, died yesterday morning under circumstances that lead to the suspicion that her husband poisoned her. She had, shortly before her death, had a stormy interview with him, during which, at her request, he brought her a drink of water. Immediately after drinking she was taken violently ill and died in a few hours.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Republican convention to nominate a coroner, being unable to conclude its work yesterday, resumed balloting this morning and after stormy proceedings was finally broken up by a large number of outsiders breaking into the hall. The sixth ballot was taking at the time, and J. G. L. Brown, an attaché of Col. Foreney's press had received nearly enough to secure his nomination, with one ward, the vote of which, it is said, would have decided in his favor. The rowdies dispersed the delegates and destroyed the records, so that the executive committee will have to decide who shall receive the nomination. There were plenty of broken heads, but no shots were fired, and no one seriously injured. The majority of Republican newspapers speak of the ticket formed yesterday with disapprobation, and predict its defeat at the fall election.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The funeral of the late Captain Rankin took place this afternoon. The hearse was escorted by detachments of regular U. S. artillery and infantry, and followed by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican war, with a full band, and colors draped, and a long line of carriages with citizens. A salute was fired as the procession moved through Montgomery Street.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which Robeson read a dispatch from Admiral Rogers, commanding the Asiatic squadron, and which was received this morning, giving an account of a fight between the Chinese on the Korean peninsula, and a combined force of Americans and Europeans connected with the squadrons in these waters. Although the dispatch has not yet been made public, it is understood that Admiral Rogers was conveying to Corea a number of Koreans, whom he had rescued from shipwreck, intending to illustrate the friendship of civilized nations as contrasted with the acts of the Koreans, who not long ago murdered a French crew wrecked on that coast. The boats crews from the French, English, Prussian and American vessels on this mission, were fired upon by the Chinese, who probably were not aware of the object of the expedition; when a fight ensued, in which the Chinese were punished, and Admiral Rogers intimates that the conflict would be renewed next day.

CINCINNATI, 17.—The Commercial has the following account of Mr. Vallandigham's affair: It appears that no one was present with Mr. Vallandigham when the accident occurred but ex-Lieut. Gov. McBurney, who had been associated with him in the defense of McGehee. McBurney had expressed some doubts as to the theory that Meyers had shot himself, and Mr. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he by mistake took up the loaded one. He put it in his pocket and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next his body. Just as it was leaving his pocket it was dis-

charged, the ball entering, it is said, near the same place Meyers was shot. He at once ejaculated "Oh, murder!" and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons at work with eager eyes, and even assisted them in their search for the ball.

Vallandigham died at eighteen minutes before ten this morning. He went down very rapidly after three o'clock, having no pulse scarcely after that hour. Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati arrived at three, but was too late to do any good for the dying man. Judge Haynes, his law-partner, from Dayton, reached Lebanon this morning, with other personal friends, who were with him in his last hours. McGehee, in the prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from jail this morning to the bedside, and shed tears as he beheld the dying friend who had appeared during the progress of the trial to summon all his energy and legal ability in his defense. Mr. Follett made his argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed by Milliken, and it was expected Vallandigham would commence his argument this evening or Monday morning. Judge Pope, before whom the trial was proceeding, adjourned his court this morning until Monday. Mrs. Vallandigham started for Baltimore last evening, called there by a dying brother. Mr. Vallandigham's body will be taken at once to Dayton, reaching there about three o'clock.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—A marriage is arranged between the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, and the duke of Edinburgh.

The Times says MacMahon wishes to resign.

The army reserves will be dissolved when Vinoy retires.

The Gaulois says the fusion of the Bourbons and Legitimists is incomplete.

The Paris journals say the eastern lines are crowded with returning Germans, laden with plunder.

PARIS.—The destruction of life and property in Paris immensely exceeds the government newspaper accounts.

The Paris workmen are almost unanimously Communists and are bitter because they are defeated. They hate Thiers and hate the Bonapartes. Many of them will emigrate to America.

VERSAILLES, 15.—The republican "Left" manifesto is generally approved. The radical manifesto creates a bad impression, because it excuses the Commune.

The journals, except the religious ones, ridicule the French bishops in their demand for the re-establishment of the Pope's temporal power. It is unanimously settled that France cannot interfere.

VERSAILLES.—Trochu continued, before the Assembly to-day, his remarks in his vindication. In his defense he said that individuals who were arrested as Prussian agents during his conduct of the military affairs of the capital, had reappeared as leaders of the insurrection, and instanced as one case that of Dombrowski. The insurrection, said the General, was merely a continuation of the war with Prussia. He concluded by condemning in vigorous terms, Bismarck's mild allusion to the Commune.

A motion was introduced in the Assembly for taxation on passports of persons entering France, as were also motions approving that the present assembly shall sit for two years and that it shall enact organic laws for the control of the finances of the country.

Charred corpses have been found in the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, and are undoubtedly the remains of prisoners left in the cells by the Communists.

Three hundred Communists were arrested in this city between Saturday and Tuesday last.

PARIS, 16.—The nationals, in their proclamation, say they are disarmed but not conquered. They are still a hundred thousand strong. They say that Favre and Trochu are the authors of their misfortunes, aided by capital and priestcraft. "On them we place the responsibility of the conflagrations. We have no interior deputies. In the divisions at the polls will be our reaction. They took our arms but not our votes. Vive Social Republique; Vive Commune!"

BERLIN.—The triumphal entry of the army and the inauguration of the equestrian statue of King Frederick William the Third, took place to-day, in exact accordance with the programme given in the imperial proclamation of the 12th. The weather was

most favorable for the display, and the city is crowded with people who have been thronging thither for the past fortnight. The streets along the line of march are superbly decorated, and in the public square triumphal arches are raised and platforms erected to accommodate the thousands of spectators. The procession was one of the most magnificent of modern times. Headed by eagles and standards captured from the French, it marched in the order set forth by the imperial proclamation, from Tempelhof field to the palace, between two rows of cannon, numbering some two thousand, taken during the war. At intervals along the line numerous trophies, formed of captured arms, were erected. After the first division of the victorious column had passed the Brandenburg Gate, the Emperor, with the German Princes in his train, preceding the army, was received at Portal by deputations from the municipal governments of Berlin and the Principalities of Germany. Addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented, when the Emperor, at the head of the brilliant cortege, rode down the Via Triumphal, which had been constructed in honor of the occasion. The road was strewn with flowers as he advanced, by hundreds of young girls dressed in white. The army then entered the gate, with the Prussian Guards at the head of the line. It was mainly composed of detachments representing every regiment which took part in the war, each bearing the regimental colors. The appearance of the men was superb, and the enthusiasm of the great masses of spectators, as they passed by, was unbounded. Each regiment, as it entered the Darter Platz, where the crowd was greatest, was cheered with enthusiasm. Some of the regiments well known to the Berliners, and others which particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, received a special ovation, the spectators breaking into the ranks and crowning them with wreaths, and overwhelming them with flowers. When the procession concluded its march, the Emperor proceeded to unveil the statue of his father, Frederick William the third. All the dignitaries of the empire, victorious generals, and members of the German Parliament assisted at the ceremony, in presence of the troops and a countless multitude of spectators. The veil of the statue was removed amid frequent cheering, the firing of cannon, and music from the military bands. The Emperor, standing at the foot of the statue, delivered a speech, closing with these words "This monument, which was projected in the time of peace is now become a memorial of one of the greatest and most brilliant though bloodiest of modern wars. May the peace, so dearly achieved, be a lasting one. The ceremonies closed with conferring honors on the victorious commanders. Numerous orders were granted by the Emperor and the hereditary commands of the most distinguished regiments given to various generals and Princes. Among those who derived their marks of fame from the hands of the Emperor were Princes George of Saxony and Leopold of Bavaria. General Von Roone was elevated to the rank of Count of the Empire, and General Von Moltke was made Field Marshal of the Imperial army. To-night the entire city is illuminated and the rejoicings are great.

LONDON, 17.—Insurrectionary placards are posted in Paris.

The papal demonstration at Brussels was a complete failure.

The Telegraph says the imperial candidates are making vast efforts and spending much money with a view to carry the elections. The Assembly is determined on upholding a *statu quo*.

Another branch of the international society has issued a manifesto, disclaiming connection with the Paris burners and affirming the struggle against cowardice in the war and against despotism and monopoly.

PARIS, 16.—Eighteen newspapers are represented in the self-constituted electoral committee of journalists. The programme of the committee is opposed by the Republicans because the newspapers which support the movement are considered favorable to a monarchy.

VERSAILLES, 17.—Barrot is a candidate for the department of war, and Abottucci for the Loire. The army reorganization is proceeding.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 5.—The insurgents at Tampico refuse to let families leave their homes, and, in consequence, great suffering is experienced. The American consul requested the besiegers not to fire on the city, but the request was not granted. President

Juarez has given General Roche orders towards saving the women, children and old men. Vallaita has probably been elected Governor of Jalisco. Congress has been called for an extra session on June 8th.

Last night a truce of twenty-four hours was arranged between the rebels at Tampico and General Roche commanding the besieging forces, to let families leave the city on June 10th. General Roche states that the Tampico rebels finally refused to let the besieged leave the city, and improved the twenty-four hours by repairing the fortifications of the city.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11.—Tampico was stormed this morning at 4 o'clock, and was taken at the point of the bayonet. All the insurgents were either killed, wounded or captured. The federal army is all right and well.

Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

## Correspondence.

Mill Creek Bee Association.

JUNE 9, 1871.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir,—We send you a few words concerning the swarming of bees, hoping that you will give it space in your paper.

To prevent bees from leaving we would recommend their owners to get two movable comb hives, and transfer and divide them immediately; or get some one experienced, to do it, for it will save the time spent in waiting and watching for them to swarm; and if they swarm naturally, commence and throw cold water among them as they are issuing from the hive and they will alight and cluster on the first bush, tree or hive near; but if they are too high to be reached with water, gravel or dirt, fire a pistol or gun loaded with blank cartridge, and they will think it thunder and will descend and alight. Then spread a white cloth under the bush they have alighted upon, place the hive upon it, and sprinkle the bees with cold water, which will make them cluster. Shake the bush and the bees will fall on to the cloth in front of the hive, and then they will start for the entrance of the hive. When all of them have entered remove the hive to the place you intend for them to stand all summer.

The question may be asked, whose hive is the best? Our experience would say K. P. Kidder's movable comb hive, which can be purchased in Salt Lake City from S. A. Putnam, at Dinwoodey's furniture store. We recommend the removal of the centre piece of the frames which occupies the best portion of the hives, and is detrimental to the increase of the colony. The reasons are, to every square inch of comb they will raise 50 bees, the pieces being ten inches high, equal to five hundred, and nine frames in the hive which, in the aggregate, amounts to 4,500, equal to a quarter of a swarm every three weeks. We think this sufficient cause for its removal.

More anon, yours.

JOHN MORGAN.

GEO. B. BAILEY.

EMIGRATION FARES.—Numerous inquiries have been made at various times this season, by parties residing in this Territory, about the fares for emigration from Liverpool to Ogden. The following from the *Millennial Star* of the 30th ult., will furnish all information on this point:

From Liverpool to New York, for those 8 years old and upwards.....	\$6 0 0
From 1 to 8 years.....	\$3 3 0
Under 1.....	\$1 1 0
From New York to Ogden, for those over 12 years of age.....	\$9 16 0
Between 5 and 12.....	\$1 13 0
Under 5.....	Free

THROUGH RATES.	
From Liverpool to Ogden, for Adults.....	\$16 2 0
For those between 8 and 12.....	\$11 4 0
Between 5 and 8.....	\$8 1 0
Between 1 and 5.....	\$3 3 0
Under 1.....	\$1 1 0

FROM OGDEN TO SALT LAKE CITY.	
Adult fare.....	\$3 5 8
Half.....	\$2 2 10

### LUGGAGE.

Those who are 12 years old and upwards are allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones and 2 pounds, of luggage free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50 pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under five. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence per pound from New York to Ogden. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over the weights allowed free, except they have money of their own to pay for its transportation from New York, as it will not be paid for by this office nor by Bro. W. C. Staines, who is the Emigration Agent at New York, there being no funds at either place for paying for over-weight.

(The above, it will be seen, is in English money, but the various amounts in Ameri-