

VIRGINIA, 20.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out at number twenty-four D St., which spread so rapidly as to get beyond control, until it had swept everything on the east side of D, from Sutton Avenue, both sides of E and the west side of F St's., and doing considerable damage on the west side of D St. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, on which there was some insurance, but the amount cannot be ascertained to-day; about fifty buildings were destroyed, all of them wooden. A large portion of the same ground has now been burned over for the second, and a portion for the third, time within six months. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary, and a young man, named Heilshorn, has been arrested as the guilty party.

A shooting affair occurred to-day, at Gold Hill, between Andy Graham and a man, name unknown, by which an innocent party, a young man, named Henry Leifer, was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, two men, named Floynor and Malone, had a fight, in the divide, in which the former cut the latter with a knife across the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude.

SAN DIEGO, 20.—The sheriff of this place has received a letter from the residents of Monserrat, in the north-western part of this county, asking protection from the Indians known as the old mission Indians. They have driven off their old chief, Manuel, who has been, for years, recognized as the captain-general of several tribes. They threaten extermination to all whitesettlers in that section. If precautions are not taken immediately, it is feared there will be an outbreak similar to that several years ago.

LOS ANGELES, 20.—By order of Major General Schofield, a squad of soldiers, under Col. Brown, of Drum Barracks, will leave here to-morrow, for the old California mission, thirty miles from Los Ferrows, to quell the disturbance between the Indians, and re-instate Manuel as captain-general of the tribes of that region.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Gumbinen, east Prussia, a town sixty-five miles east of Königsberg, says cholera has appeared in several districts on the German side of the Russian frontier.

A story is circulating in Paris, that an important Russian personage recently told a French diplomatist, that the result of the late war placed Russia in the position of France after the battle of Sadowa.

PARIS, 19.—The German forces are withdrawing from the neighborhood of the fortifications on the north-east of Paris.

VERSAILLES, 19.—In the Assembly to-day the committee on the army bill made a report recommending its passage. The bill, as returned to the chamber, makes military service compulsory, allows no one the right to procure a substitute, prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections, and dissolves the national guards throughout the country.

MADRID, 20.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is expected to arrive here on Friday.

It is reported that in the approaching budget, the estimates for the support of the church and maintenance of public worship will be reduced.

LONDON, 20.—Garibaldi has almost recovered from his recent severe illness.

Queen Victoria, who remains at Balmoral, is again ill.

LONDON, 21.—The potatoe blight has developed to an alarming extent in Ireland, and it is found the crop is almost ruined.

John Bright, to a great degree, has recovered his health, and will certainly resume his parliamentary duties next session.

LONDON, 21.—The Parliament is prorogued by a royal commission.

The following is the

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, the time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attention in Parliament, and to commend your unwearied labors for public good. I acknowledge with satisfaction, the loyal readiness with which you made provisions for my beloved children, the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur. Great events and important changes have occurred in the continent of Europe, which threatened to compromise the friendly relations existing between the crown of the United Kingdom and foreign powers. What

ever part I may take in these international questions, which from time to time may arise, will continue to be taken with no other view than the maintenance of general concord and public right. The Conference which was sitting in London at the commencement of this session, adjourned during its deliberations, by a friendly plenipotentiary. It considered and agreed upon a revision of those stipulations of the treaty of 1856, which concerned the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. I trust the unanimous decision of the powers which are here recorded in the new treaty, may assist in securing the tranquility and welfare of the East. With special satisfaction I refer, on the present occasion, to our relations with the United States; a treaty has been reached and a mode of settlement fixed, for several questions which have long remained in dispute, by communications with the American Government, which are not being without a promise of advantage to other countries. The President has concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference, which was proclaimed by the treaty of Paris, which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example; and we have also agreed in the adoption of certain rules for guiding the conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long, obtain general recognition, and form a valuable addition to the code of international law. I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and zeal subsidiary arrangements, which were determined on for the execution of the treaty. I shall apprise the Parliament of Canada of provisions which require its consent; one, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion on those provisions, however, that the Parliament will pass an independent and final judgment. The government of France signify a desire to alter some of the provisions of the Council treaty of '60, which now terminates upon a notice of 12 months by either of the contracting States. I am anxious to meet the wishes of friendly powers, and give scope for measures calculated to meet fiscal exigencies; but I shall witness with concern any change of the nature of restriction of that commercial intercourse between the two countries which has done so much for a close union.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies, which, under the circumstances of the year, I decided by Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted, in order to meet the change and compensations required by the abolition of purchase in the army.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I observe with concern, that you have not been able to bring to a definite issue the treatment of some subjects which I recommended to you in a speech from the throne at the opening of the session, but several important laws have been added to the statute book by army regulation, till you have made provisions for the officers of the army who will no longer be permitted, in retirement, to sell their commissions to their successors; and by transferring to the executive of the government its powers in respect to auxiliary forces, which have hitherto been vested in the Lord-Lieutenants of the counties, you have laid the foundation for a measure calculated to effect a closer union among the various land forces of the kingdom. I find you have conferred extraordinary powers on the Viceroy of Ireland for the repression of agrarian outrages in Westmeath. You have brought to a conclusion the long continued and serious complication of the local government board, by an act, which will, I trust, prepare the way for important sanitary and administrative improvement. An act relating to the judicial committee will supply the much needed elements of strength in that important tribunal, and affording a prospect of clearing away serious arrears appeals, now before the Privy Council with a likelihood for long time to come of being of great and varied interest to the empire at large; which together with the extending demands of modern society may prevent and lengthen the honorable but arduous burden of legislation.

The condition of the revenue, the revived activity of trade and the prospects of harvest are subjects of congratulation, and I trust these and all other bounties and providences will ever meet with fitting acknowledgments in the hearts and gratitude of the people.

The House of Commons summoned the lords to listen to the speech. Only six Lords were present and a few

ladies. The chancellor as one of the royal commission made a speech and declared an adjournment to Nov. 7th.

PARIS, 20.—In the court martial at Versailles, the examination of witnesses was concluded yesterday. The argument for the prosecution begins to-morrow.

The number of deaths in Paris last week was 828, including one from cholera.

Prince Gortschakoff publishes a report of what passed between him and the evangelical department at Frederickshafen, in July. He says: Having heard them, he replied that their mission had the appearance of interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, and that she could permit no foreign intervention whatever, that the Russian government could not tolerate a shadow of intervention from whatever side it came. The missionaries expressed their respectful regret, and he accepted the address of the American delegation to hand to the Emperor; that of the Swiss delegation, however, which was written in London, he decidedly refused to accept. He then explained that it might seem invidious to only accept that of the American delegation and requested them to withdraw it, which they did.

FLORENCE, 17.—The Arno, by the melting of the snows of the Apennines, has overflowed its banks in many places, causing great destruction to the crops.

BERLIN, 17.—A dispatch from Suwalk, Poland, says the cases of cholera are decreasing. In that town, whose population does not exceed six thousand, about one-half of whom are Jews, there have been four hundred and forty-three cases, eighty-three of which were fatal.

PARIS, 17.—The sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New York, for General Ulrich, the defender of Strasbourg, was presented to the General to-day. In accepting the gift of his countrymen in America, the General said he would only draw the sword when an attempt was made to re-conquer the provinces which had been torn from France by the results of the war. To-day, he says, the German troops who occupy the eastern departments, treat the inhabitants in the most exasperating manner.

OTTAWA, 17.—The government schooner *New England* seized the American schooner *Franklin*, for a violation of the fishery laws, and has been ordered to Quebec for adjudication.

BERLIN, 18.—The postal conference in session here, suggests the conclusion of international treaties between all the great powers, including America, and the establishing of a uniform rate of postage, regardless of distance, of twenty centimes when prepaid, or forty centimes when unpaid, with an additional charge on letters which go by sea.

PARIS, 18.—The *Patrie* says Russia is making great military preparations. The Czar, accompanied by General Leflo, French ambassador, visited the camp of the army corps at Sarskowselso. Prussia is also filling up her corps, perfecting her armaments and collecting enormous quantities of stores. The *Patrie* believes the preparations of the latter power are aimed at Russia.

MADRID, 18.—The committee of the Internationals has addressed a letter to Zorilla, describing the character, extent and purposes of the organization. The letter avows the hostility of the society to the government, but complains of the persecution of its members by the authorities, and denounces the existing order of things as false and hollow, being maintained only by brute force.

PARIS, 19.—It is reported to have been decided that the Assembly is to remain at Versailles. Certain of the government offices are, however, to be removed to Paris.

LONDON, 18.—The famine in Persia is more terrible than previously reported. Twenty-seven thousand deaths have occurred in Ispahan alone, from starvation. The condition of the provinces is much worse. The rice crop is a complete failure, and the cattle plague, small pox, typhus fever and cholera prevail.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A correspondence under date of July 24th, states that there is a probability of war between Egypt and Turkey, and that the personal relations between the Khedive and Sultan are far from being friendly. Some time ago a revolt occurred at a village of Arabia, near the Red Sea terminus of the Suez Canal, and, to suppress it, twenty thousand troops were dispatched there, with orders from the Sultan for the troops to remain at Yrenian, and the Viceroy of Egypt, dreading the hazards of war, seems un-

willing to take steps which may indicate his willingness to accept the gauntlet thus thrown by Turkey. The surmise is, that Turkey, desiring to resist the encroachment of Russia in the East, wishes to offer the empire of Germany free transit through Egypt, which a war might be likely to secure, in return for the aid that Germany might give Turkey in the Indies.

DROWNED.—A letter, sent to Hon. Willford Woodruff, dated Wellsville, Cache Co., says that Alma Ammon Kingston came to his death on the 23rd of July, by drowning, he having returned the same day from a thirty-one days' trip north. He was 19 years, 2 months and 21 days old. He was followed to the grave by one hundred wagons and carriages containing citizens, besides a large number on foot.

ANOTHER COMPANY.—The *Millennial Star*, of the 1st instant, says another company of Saints will leave Liverpool on the 6th of September.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Calder Brothers.

They certainly present very strong claims for the patronage of those who intend purchasing Musical Instruments.

Their Pianos are from the world renowned makers, the Arion Piano Forte Co., Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, and other makers, which they offer at the Manufacturers' prices, delivered at the residence of the purchaser, set up, and kept in tune for six months, thereby saving to their customers the cost of freight and risks of transportation.

Notwithstanding the Mason and Hamlin Organs come highly recommended by the best judges in Europe and America, we think that the testimony of Joseph H. Ridges, the builder of our Great Organ, and such musicians as Professors C. J. Thomas, George Careless, John Tullidge and O. Pratt, Jr., as well as that of many of our Leading Citizens in different parts of the Territory, who have thoroughly tested the merits of these organs, and who, after six years constant use in this one of the most severe climates, pronounce them to be in as perfect condition as when they purchased them, is a crowning triumph, and much more satisfactory to intending purchasers in this Territory.

Calder Bro's have a system of selling their pianos and organs on such easy terms, that persons of ordinary circumstances can come into immediate possession of one of these instruments in such a way that the cost will hardly be felt.

In addition to their stock of Musical Goods, they have a large and well selected Stock of Fancy and Domestic Stationery, Office and School Furnishing.

Send for their new descriptive circular.

STRAYED

From Pond Town, May 1st, a pair of medium sized black mares, one branded Y, the other an inverted wine glass on left thigh; one will have colt by this time.

Any person delivering the above described animals or giving information that will lead to their whereabouts, to

JAS. PETERSON, Pond Town, will be suitably rewarded.
\$58 2 w 23 2

NOTICE!

TO Whom it may Concern: That cash entry for the Town site of Rockport, Summit County, Utah, made July 17, 1871, embracing the South half of N W quarter of section 4, and the north west quarter of S W quarter of section 4, Township 1 south, range 5 east, containing 120 acres, has been made, in trust for the inhabitants; and is now ready to be disposed of in lots, to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

A. E. HINCKLEY,
Probate Judge,
Coalville, August 15, 1871. w30 3m

ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession the following described estrays:

One red yearling steer, underbit in left ear and branded with an anchor on left shoulder.

One red and white three year old heifer, crop off left and hole in right ear, branded 71 on left ribs, also a brand on left hip.

One red three year old heifer, large S on left hip, slit in right, and hole and slit in left ear. Both the above described heifers have calves.

One large red ox six or seven years old, white in forehead, under belly, on shoulder and tip of tail bone, branded with a horseshoe on right hip and O W on left thigh, slit in left ear.

One wild iron grey horse, five years old, no marks or brands, drove from the West Desert.

One roan mare, eight years old, white strip in face, sorrel main and tail, branded Y (half circle over it) and R on left thigh, also > on left shoulder; she has a colt.

If the above are not claimed within thirty days from date of advertisement they will be sold at public sale to pay damage and expenses.

JOHN A. WEST, Pound Keeper.
Parowan, Aug. 16, 71. d231 1w \$58 w29 1w e