

newspaper office completely wrecked. No lives were lost as far as heard from. New York.—The *Herald's* special at St. Pierre, on the 15th, says the laying of the shore end of the American portion of the line began to-day.

Washington.—A dispatch from the mail agent at Messina, New Mexico, states that the Apache Indians have killed two drivers of mail wagons and captured and torn up the two last mails. Between there and Tucson, Arizona, the whole route is infested with predatory Apaches.

A dispatch from Sidney station says a train ran off the track yesterday near Antelope station, in consequence of the washing away of an embankment; two men were killed and three injured. Three passenger cars a baggage car and the engine were smashed. A freight train was also run off the track near there, and a passenger train going east ran off the track on Tuesday, killing a discharged soldier. Rains had been heavy.

Galveston.—Advices from San Antonio, report that the Guadalupe river is higher than ever it was known; the entire valley is over-flowed and nine-tenths of the crop in Gonzales county is destroyed. The Comal river rose to the third story of a cotton factory at New Braunfels, and destroyed all the material and machinery. Every flouring mill, woolen factory, and bridge on the Comal river is swept away. No lives lost.

The wounded and burned in the Mount Hope disaster are reported doing well.

San Francisco.—The Chicago Commercial party arrived here last night; they were met at the steamer by several prominent citizens, and escorted to the Cosmopolitan hotel. A large number of the San Francisco merchants, to-day, assembled at the Chamber of Commerce and extended a welcome to the Chicago delegation, which was responded to by Governor Ogelsby, Richards, Judd, Arnold and others.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is the belief, prevalent among persons in a position to know something about the purposes of the Administration, that Sickles has been entrusted with a delicate duty in his mission to Spain. It will be remembered that there was an important debate in the Spanish Cortes some weeks ago on the Cuban question, in which Castellar made a speech of a noticeable character, in which he called attention to the fact that the Cubans had been invited to send representatives to Spain to place the grievances of the people before the Cortes. He said redress had been again put off with false promises, and also said the rebellion was only the natural result of many years error and injustice, and that the despotism was over. Cuba lies like a great blot on the field of American democracy. He closed in bold language, by declaring that Spain could secure permanent peace in the island, and retain her hold on it as a colony but in one way, and that was by giving it such freedom and control of its own affairs as England had given to Canada. It is the general belief that Sickles is instructed to tender the good offices of this country for the furtherance of the course thus indicated by Senor Castellar; in other words that he will, at the proper time and in the proper manner, make known to the Spanish authorities that, in our opinion, certain concessions could be made to Cuba with advantage to Spain as well as to the people of the island, without derogation to the home Government. It is thought, by those who believe this report, that our Minister has been instructed to lend all his efforts in this direction and that most of the Cubans would desert the revolutionary movement, if they were conceded such a control of their own affairs as the Canadians have of things in Canada. If such a result be brought about by our intervention, the effort would strengthen the friendly relations between our country and both Spain and Cuba.

Cincinnati.—Several cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, only two terminating fatally.

Jerome Wilson assailed Charles Shelter, yesterday, with a hatchet, and cut his arm nearly off and sunk the hatchet in his back. Shelter is considered mortally injured. Wilson was arrested. The affray grew out of a dispute over a job of washing. Both are negroes.

A desperate affray occurred last night in a cell at the Union Street police station, between John Swan and Nat Connor, both incarcerated for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; during the struggle Connor threw Swan, his head struck against an iron bolt in the wall, inflicting a severe and probably a fatal wound.

Toronto, 16.—During the first six months of the present year 19,308 emigrants have arrived here, of whom 5038 have remained in Canada; the others went to the United States.

New York, 16.—A few additional particulars of the Erie Railroad accident have been obtained: Mr. Gibson, a passenger, says of the burning of the smoking car, that in it, wedged into his seat by heaps of broken timber, sat the Rev. Mr. Halleck, perfectly unhurt, but unable to extricate himself from the wreck. In calm accents and perfectly collected tones, he told us to get an axe and try to cut inside the car. We searched around and obtained one from a house by the roadside, but it was too dull and we could do nothing with it. We worked and strove to liberate the unfortunate gentleman, who sat there sound in limb, watching the approach of the hungry flames; nearer and nearer they came until his hair began to crisp and burn and his skin to crack. We, in like manner, found the heat unbearable, and reluctantly retired, compelled to leave this poor gentleman with eight fellow sufferers, to their terrible fate. We moved off until all was over. Nine others were injured more or less severely.

Another passenger says: "I heard little children screaming for their mothers, and passengers in the ruins calling for help, groaning with pain. Axes were got, and one or two actually chopped out of their imprisonment. Most of the passengers in this car were killed, their bodies consumed or injured. I should think there were sixteen or seventeen in the front end of this car, and I think but two were taken out. I don't think any were killed by the smash, but all the deaths were by burning."

FOREIGN.

London, 14.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The Prince of Wales will unveil Foley's statue of George Peabody, near the Exchange, during the present month.

There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, when the prorogation of the session was announced. Jules Favre rose, amid cries of "order," and protested against the suspension of the sitting as a contradiction of the Emperor's message. His words were received with a storm of cheers by the members of the left center. Schneider, President of the Chamber, having restored order, expressed his astonishment that on the evening of a great liberal act such a protest should be raised; he said it was not only contrary to the regulations of the House, but against the sentiment of the country. He then declared the session prorogued and the members left the hall.

The *Times*, in an article on the situation of France, thinks the retirement of M. Rouher was inevitable, but believes that at some future time he may again perform good service to the country.

St Pierre, Miquelon, 14.—The ocean cable was spliced to the shore end to-day by the steamer *Wm. Corry*; the cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was detached, therefore it was necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and a full staff of operators were sent on shore and communication was soon opened with Brest. The commander of the *Great Eastern* brought with him a sealed message, prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, the purport of which was to remain unknown until opened on this side of the Atlantic, upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor in order that he might then judge of the accuracy of the transmission. The message was sent to France to-day.

London.—The *Times*, in an article on the Cuban question, says the progress of Spain towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity, and with a more liberal tariff system it will be difficult for her home products to compete with America, and she will be unable any longer to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. Under these circumstances Cuba will become useless to Spain, and pride alone can lead her to hold on to a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of the best Spanish troops. Gen. Prim and other statesmen are convinced that the separation of Cuba is only a question of time, and the national honor prevents Spain from taking such a step while insurrection prevails. When the island is pacified the natural dictates of reason ought to be listened to. Cuba is valuable and Spain wants cash purchasers

for the island, and should the island be canvassed, a plebiscite would result in favor of annexation to the United States. The only question is, can the Americans at the present afford the purchase money. It is for the advantage of both hemispheres that each should follow its own course, untrammelled by the interference of others. Spain may well consent to sell the remainder of her trans-Atlantic possessions, and she is fortunate in having anything left to sell.

Vienna.—There have been severe tumults this week among the working men at Brunn; the military were called out to suppress the riot, and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed but great excitement still prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a threatened renewal of the disorder.

London.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Irish Church bill, as amended by the House of Lords, came up for consideration. There was a full attendance of members. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Gladstone said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, the Government proposed to restore the preamble and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill. They should agree to the amendments relative to curates and the protection of annuities. All other amendments they should oppose, with a single exception—that of granting half a million in lieu of private benefactions made before 1660.

Disraeli followed, and said that although the abstract principles of the bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little discussion of the details of its provisions, and he hoped the amendments made by the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the Commons.

Gladstone then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended. He thought that the concurrent endowment which the Lords had in view was a very different scheme from that of Mr. Pitt, which contemplated an established Catholic Church under State control; but concurrent endowment, as now understood, was totally opposed to the principles of the bill, and was of such a character as to be entirely opposed to the spirit of the time. If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, and especially large constituencies, would never sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus funds, as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament the control over them.

Disraeli thought the House ought to agree to the amended preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not desire the reservation of the surplus for purposes of concurrent endowment, and ridiculed the plan for its appropriation. Further discussion followed, the House divided on the amendment of the Lords in respect to concurrent endowment, which was disagreed to, 346 against 222.

The amendment with regard to the appropriation of the surplus funds was also disagreed to by 246 against 164.

Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, namely, the 1st of Jan. '71, for the dissolution of the legislative union between the church and State in Ireland. After some discussion the date was restored without division. House adjourned.

Queenstown.—The steamship *Russia*, from New York 7th, 9.24 p.m., arrived here at 8.45 this evening, making the shortest trip on record.

Brest.—The cable, by its satisfactory response to the tests, is thought to be the best ever laid.

London.—The *Times* says the Irish Church bill will go back to the Lords in almost its original shape, as the Commons have decided that the amendments adopted by the Lords are inconsistent with the bill, and there is no reason to believe that the Commons will surrender.

In Lurgans, Ireland, on the 12th, an Orange mob was pelted with stones, and retaliated by utterly destroying seventeen houses, occupied by Catholics. The woodwork of the buildings and the furniture were carried into the street and burned. At Newry, Orange Hall was attacked by Catholics; the occupants fired on their assailants, who were driven off, leaving three badly wounded.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

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References:

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that J. WILLIAM DRAPER, Mayor of Moroni City, did on the Fourth day of June, A.D. 1869, enter in the Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., for the use and benefit of the citizens of Moroni City, U. T., the following described land, to wit:

The south-west quarter of section 10, the south-east quarter of section 9 and the south-west quarter of north-east quarter of section 9, in Township 15 south, of Range 3 east, containing 360 acres.

Any person or persons having claims in the above survey of land, will file the same with the Clerk of the County Court for Sanpete County, as prescribed by law.

WILLIAM DRAPER,

Mayor of Moroni City,

Sanpete, Utah.

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