

COPENHAGEN, 11.—Hans Christian Andersen was buried to-day. The King attended the funeral. The whole nation mourns his death, and affecting tributes to his memory have been received from abroad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11.—The Governor of Bosnia was yesterday instructed to send all available troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina; two battalions have been dispatched from this city, and others will follow.

LONDON, 11.—Shaw and Thompson, iron merchants and makers, who were yesterday reported to be in financial difficulties, have compounded with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar; their liabilities are put at \$500,000.

A special to the *Standard* says great numbers of Montenegrins, on Tuesday, joined the insurgents around Trebigne, and it is asserted on good authority that Russia will not prevent Montenegro from aiding the Herzegovinians.

Gladstone publishes another pamphlet, in which he discusses a new question relative to the Papacy, which formed the subject of his former pamphlet on Vaticanism. The present publication takes the same strong grounds against the Papacy, and predicts trouble in the future, both in Britain and on the continent from that source. The pamphlet declares that the Papacy will seize the first opportunity, through bloodshed, to maintain its rule, and if necessary will even plunge the world into war. The new document of the ex-Premier is much discussed, and is calculated to renew the religious conflict raised by his effort on this subject.

PARIS, 11.—Carlist advisers from Bourg Madame declare that the garrison will defend the citadel of Seo de Urgel to the last, and that the Alfonsists will find a reduction slow work.

The government has prohibited the sale, in France, of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone's writings against the Papacy.

COPENHAGEN, 11.—The obsequies of Hans Christian Andersen were held to-day in the Frankirke Cathedral; they were touching and impressive. The king and royal family with the ministers and chief officers of the government were present. Deputations from various parts of the kingdom were in the Cathedral, also representatives of public bodies, state and municipal, the diplomatic corps, faculty and students of the university, workingmen's societies, gentlemen of the press, with several connected with American journals, and an immense congregation of citizens, who filled every part of the edifice. The casket was covered with hundreds of wreaths, laurels and floral offerings, many of which were sent from Germany and other countries. The day was made one of national mourning in Denmark, and in this city business was suspended and flags were at half mast.

LONDON, 12.—The directors of the Bank of England, to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2 per cent; the rate in open market for three months bills is 1½ per cent.

An extensive flood has taken place in the Punjab, and travel on the railways is interrupted.

The Turks have been defeated by the Herzegovinians in an obstinate fight at Belerda.

The American rifle team sailed from Liverpool to-day, in the *City of Berlin*.

PARIS, 12.—The Geographical Congress has awarded medals of the first class to the statistical bureau at Washington and Professor Hayden.

CAIRO, 12.—The Abyssinians are going to invade Egypt; the Khedive has sent reinforcements to the border.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The *Turquis* newspaper says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave; the insurgents have attacked Trebigne, and are burning and pillaging, in all directions. Three thousand men, chiefly Dalmatians and Montenegrins, are endeavoring to destroy communication between Mastar and Hevecine; fifteen hundred Dalmatians and Herzegovinians are marching on Bochtocha; Montenegrins and Dalmatians are also aiding the insurgents with money and provisions. The presence of a Serbian corps on the frontier also seems to furnish the insurgents encouragement.

MADRID, 12.—A decree has been promulgated ordering a levy of 100,000 men for military service, including youths of 19, by the 31st of Dec. next; another decree directs the minister of finance to redeem

the floating debt, and to issue consolidated interior script for sixty million pounds, in order to guarantee future loans and advance Bank of Spain mortgages.

The man-of-war *Vittoria* is bombarding a city on the Biscayan coast.

Correspondence.

"Deseret Sunday School Musical Union."

SALT LAKE CITY,
Aug. 10th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

At a meeting held in the New Tabernacle on Thursday, July 29th, an association was formed entitled "The Deseret Sunday School Musical Union," and the following officers were duly elected—President and Musical Director, C. J. Thomas; Vice-Presidents, Henry Emery and T. C. Griggs; Secretary, Rodney C. Hadger; Treasurer, Henry Emery; Organist, Jos. J. Daynes. Committee on Music—E. Beasley, President; John Lewis, Wm. H. Foster, John Edwards, John Daynes, Joshua Midgley, Jun., Jno. Chamberlain, Stephen R. Marks, D. A. Swan, Geo. C. Ferguson, Wm. D. Owen and Wm. Sanders. Mrs. E. F. Thomas, Esther Margetts, Annie Park, Mary A. McLain, Ruth Woolley, Laura Nebeker, Sarah Pratt and Armeda Young.

The above organization, entered into under the immediate auspices of the "Deseret Sunday School Union," was presented before their usual monthly meeting of Superintendents and Teachers, held in the Fireman's Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at half-past seven p. m., at which meeting the title of the Association, viz., "The Deseret Sunday School Musical Union," together with the officers of the same, were sustained by a unanimous vote.

This Association is composed of portions of our Sunday School and Ward Choirs, etc. It is the intention to meet weekly, for the practice of new and select pieces, also to obtain a more thorough knowledge of vocal music. That all the Sunday Schools throughout the Territory may be benefitted by this Association, it is designed to publish songs, duets, quartets, etc., in the *Juvenile Instructor*, as often as they are acquired by the Union. Thus we hope by this means to diffuse a more general musical taste among the children of our Sabbath Schools.

Another object contemplated is, that when a sufficient variety of pieces are thoroughly practised, a grand musical entertainment can be given on suitable occasions in our Theatre, and the proceeds devoted to the publication of a Sunday School Hymn Book, etc.

It is hoped also that by this arrangement, the superintendents of Sunday Schools will gain material aid in getting up their local or ward concerts by having easy access to new and select songs, etc., through the columns of the *Instructor*. A goodly number of copies, therefore, we hope will be found in every Sunday School throughout the Territory, for the benefit of the children.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Asst. Supt. S. S. Union.

The Farceful Indian Scare at the Burgh on the Bear—The Place in Confusion—Tam O'Shaunter Ickets—Everybody Hurrying To and Fro—Arms Distributed—Rumors and Rumors of war—Visit to the Indian Camp—What the Indians Say—What the Captain Says—What the Freighters say—Honest Indians—Corinne Dying—The Scare a Rascally Conspiracy—The Object of it to Help Corinne and Hurt the "Mormons"—The Whole Vile Concoction a Ridiculous Failure.

CORINNE, August 12, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I arrived at the seat of war last evening and found the people of this burgh in uproar and confusion, the town strongly guarded by armed men, families in full flight seeking places of safety or housing themselves up in the hotel, which is a brick building, everybody wearing a look of importance and mystery, and all in consequence of there being assembled in the vicinity a large body of Indians, variously estimated at from six hundred to two thousand in number, and now encamped on Bear River, about seven miles from this place. The

STAMPEDE,

which took place late on Tuesday night, was caused by the picket guard on the west side of town firing off their guns and galloping into town with the report that a large body of the Indians were moving to attack the town, and that they had seen them, to the number of at least five hundred. This was sufficient. Women screamed and fainted and men rushed frantically from one place to another. A meeting of the citizens was called, and boxes of condemned arms belonging to the government, and stored at the depot, were broken open, the contents distributed, and the dogs of war were about to be turned loose.

THE SCARE.

Immediately on my arrival I commenced the work of investigation and found many reports and unfounded rumors flying around, such as that a squaw had warned many persons to leave, on account of impending massacre; a "Mormon" girl, who was employed in a family here, had received a dispatch warning her to flee from the wrath to come; several families of Jack "Mormons" had already fled, &c., each new rumor and extravagant tale, after having been repeated a few times, receiving fresh proportions and confirmation from other sources. But the most preposterous and the one which received the most credence, was that Brigham Young wished to

DESTROY THE TOWN,

hoping thereby to advance the interests of the Utah Northern R.R. and exterminate the people of Corinne, who had persisted against his wishes, in building up a rival to Salt Lake City, and he, through Mr. Hill, had incited the Indians to do the work, promising at the same time to give the Indians, for their own exclusive use as a reward, the entire valley, and that Mr. Hill, in a conversation with one L. Demar, an Indian interpreter, had used threatening language against the people of Corinne. I chased the last named individual down, and the following is

HIS STORY—

I went to the camp with the commander of the troops and found an unusual number of Indians collected there. Some of them have farms and are under the superintendence of Mr. Hill. They all talked friendly enough and intimated that they wished to trade and maintain peaceable relations with the whites. The old chief almost, I quote the words of L. Demar, cried as he begged us not to bring the soldiers upon them. The great objection seemed to be their number. The captain enquired whether, if ordered, they would leave their farms and go to the reservation, and received the reply, "No, we do not like to live at the reservation, we wish to be permitted to live amongst the whites and learn their ways." On enquiring as to the rumor regarding Mr. Hill, Demar stated that he was

A NORMON,

and at the same time, shrugging his shoulders, "that is enough to satisfy any person that there is some harm intended." He holds a commission or office under the government, but he has had the temerity to baptize some of these Indians, and he can have no other object in view but the extermination of the Gentiles. But, said Demar, he talked good enough and protested that his only object was to learn the Indians to cultivate the land and become a self-supporting people; and he did not, to his (Demar's) knowledge, make any threats or use any harsh language, with the exception that he (Hill) said that the reports of meditated violence by himself or the Indians was a lie.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY

Corroborated the story of Mr. Demar in every particular, and stated further that he could not detect any inclination on the part of the Indians or Mr. Hill to do wrong, but the fact that there were Indians in the encampment from almost every tribe in the north, from the Wind River to the heads of the Columbia, coupled with the fact that Hill was preaching to and baptizing them, was sufficient warrant, in his eyes, for the present excitement. He had ordered them to disperse and had allowed them until Friday noon to do so. If found in force after that date he should move upon them with his force and such

reinforcements as he could in the meantime call up.

THE FREIGHTERS

En masse say that there is no occasion for this excitement, and further state that in traveling from this point to Montana they have never been molested or made afraid by the Indians and that they usually leave their wagons for whole days on the sand plains between here and their destination without any guard, and their contents are never disturbed, which, as one of them naively remarked, would not be the case if there were white people about. The

PEOPLE OF CORINNE

are strong on surmise, and they conjectured that the town was dying a natural death, that something must be done to revive it, and that the gathering of the Indians offered a fair opportunity. The chances were that they could

RAISE AN INDIAN WAR

and thereby get new blood infused into their veins, in the way of Corinne being made a point of departure for expeditions against the Indians. Then it could possibly be saddled upon the "Mormons" (principally Brigham Young) and then, as the postmaster remarked, "that would be the end of the damned church," for the government would be forced to exterminate the hated race. At least some troops would come here and remain for a short time, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the Corinnites would derive some benefit from even a short stay by them.

As the result of my

INVESTIGATIONS,

I cannot find a single man or woman who has been disturbed, either in person or property. There has been no hostile demonstration on the part of either "Mormon" or Indian. The men who reported seeing Indians, on the night of the 10th, say that the night was very dark and that they were not close enough to fire on the Indians, or do them any harm, and in my mind the Indians they saw were creations of their excited imaginations. Every body here affirms that on the following morning pony tracks were found in the immediate vicinity of the place, but the ground is hard and very dry, and there are many horses and mules belonging to settlers and freighters running loose on the plain, whose tracks, owing to the dry state of the soil, would remain fresh-looking for many days. Again, the Corinnites claim that the Indians want the land. Surely they don't hanker after the little spot of ground on which the town is built, and the whites have not energy enough to occupy and cultivate any of the immense tract which lies outside of their corporate limits.

DISPATCHES AND RUMORS.

The servant girl is *non est*, possibly gone where the woodbine twineth. I could not find her or any one who knew her whereabouts. The squaw says that the whites did not shumbunah (understand) her talk, and the Indians have given the lie to the whole scheme, by agreeing to quietly and peaceably move away, and after much turmoil and fear the ringites here and in Salt Lake City can say that their conspiracy to stop the work of conversion among the red men and bring a ruinous war on the Latter-day Saints has most signally failed. RUDIO.

Deceiving Cloth Peddlers.

PROVO, Aug. 3rd, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to make known to the public of this Territory an attempt to mislead them by a Mr. —, who is traveling through the Territory (and is now on his way for Juab and Sanpete Counties with a fresh supply of merchandise), as he represents in the interest of an English firm of New York, offering to the public English goods, consisting of woollen cloths cut into seven yard lengths, poplins cut into dress patterns, and also shawls. These are offered in assorted lots or packages, amounting in value (so said) to \$150 each, for which the accommodating agent receives the note of the well-to-do farmer citizen at ninety days. Now the part of the deception

practised is that this agent, after using all the persuasive eloquence that men in such business are master of (and this agent has attained great proficiency), produces his book or ledger, showing the names of many of our most prominent citizens, to whom the verdant are told he has sold at least \$300 worth. Amongst the many is the name of A. O. Smoot, it being down for \$300 worth, whose name he has used at American Fork to quiet the objections of his customers there who argued that it was not exactly the thing to purchase imported cloth when good and cheap cloth could be obtained of the Provo woollen factory. Neither A. O. Smoot, David John, nor S. S. Jones has purchased cloth of this agent.

Now, Mr. Editor, how long to our shame shall we continue to be thus duped? This man, from report, has disposed of hundreds of yards of cloth in Utah County alone, while at the same time our own factory is turning out as good cloth as need be worn by any of the lords of creation hereabouts, and a better article than is offered by this importer. Those same dollars, invested in home made cloths, would have seconded the noble efforts of far-seeing men who are using their financial ability to make this people self sustaining.

HOME INTEREST.

Land Patents.—The following has been made public:

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 13, 1875.

The following "cash patents" have been received at this office and are ready for delivery to the following named persons, upon surrender of the Receiver's receipt, at the Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah:

Phineas H. Young, Wm Crawford, James McCormick, Joseph S. Douglas, Charles Rigby, Joseph Hunter, John Ellison, Joseph Sanders, James M. Fenin, Thomas B. King, Thomas Yeaman, John Lambeth.

Agricultural College Script Patents have been received, and are now ready for delivery to the following named persons, upon surrender of the Receiver's receipt, at the Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah:

Andrew Ander-Andrus Anderson, son, Benjamin Gibson, Samuel Grange, William Douglas, Thomas Adamson.

Mineral Patent for William W. Chisholm and others, also ready for delivery.

OLIVER A. PATTON,
Register U. S. Land Office.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

BY DES. TEL. LINE.

Foolish Corinnites!

BRIGHAM CITY, Aug. 11.

Editor Deseret News—

Information has been received from reliable sources that the Corinnites have petitioned the Governor for troops to come and protect them against depredations from the Indians who are engaged in farming, and to make it appear plausible, families have been sent away from Corinne in view of an expected attack. The facts connected with this matter are, that the Indians never before in the history of this country were more peaceable nor less disposed to do harm than at present, but as the financial condition of Corinne is at low water mark, this move is doubtless got up to create outside sensation, as also to renew their financial life. The Indians are busy now harvesting their wheat, and have no more idea of troubling the Corinnites than they have of visiting the moon. In view of the petitions, our people's attention is again called to the safety of their stock on the range.

BP. A. NICHOLS.

MR. M. AYERS of the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company, of Auburn, N. Y., has been spending the harvest season thus far among the farmers of Utah watching the operations of his machines—making improvements, etc. He reports splendid crops and plenty of good "farmers' dinners."