

several members of the cabinet, who all decline to give any information on the subject.

The judges and officers of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Attorney General Pierpont and Solicitor General Phillips, this morning, called upon the President, in accordance with the usual custom, to pay their respects.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—The Madrid *Imparcial* says that the French authorities are seeking to intern Gen. Seballs, and Don Carlos has ordered that he be shot wherever found.

Private telegrams, dated Shanghai, to-day, say the British negotiations are progressing favorably.

At the stock exchange to-day the failure of Henry Strachan, stock and share broker, was announced, liabilities said to be heavy.

Gladstone has assured his family that he will never resume the liberal leadership.

The Admiralty minute, exonerating vice Admiral Tarleton and Captain Hickley from responsibility for the sinking of the *Vanguard*, dismisses Evans, the navigating lieutenant of the *Iron Duke*.

It is the general opinion of the stock exchange that the bank rate will be advanced to-morrow. Bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is thirty-two thousand pounds.

KINGSTON, 13.—The Jamaican government has seized the steamer *Uruguay* and cargo of arms and ammunition.

PARIS, 13.—*L'Univers* says that 400 Carlists, of Castellano's band, who entered France, have been interned at Tarbes.

*Le Moniteur* says that the government has decided that it is not entitled to directly intervene in Turkish affairs, yet it will raise the question of guarantees of loans through the diplomatic agents.

BERLIN, 13.—Dr. Forster, director of public worship, has issued an order dissolving his connection with the Prussian portion of his diocese.

ROME, 13.—Italy will be represented at the American Centennial by a royal commissioner.

LONDON, 14.—The Bank of England, to-day, fixed its rate of discount at 3½ per cent. The issue at the banking department at the close of business yesterday was about £25,025,000 sterling, £1,330,000 less than last week. There has been a further withdrawal of specie to-day, to the extent of £38,000. The proportion of the reserve to liability is now 35½ per cent.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that Minister Wade is expected there shortly.

News has been received announcing the death of Berge, the famous billiard player.

The newspapers of London are unanimous in their expression of satisfaction at the result of the October elections in America.

It was not the director of public worship who dissolved his connection with the Prussian portion of his diocese, but the Rev. Henry Foester, Archbishop of Breslau, who has long been in trouble with the Prussian government growing out of his publication of the Pope's Encyclical, declaring the folk laws null and void.

The race for Middle Park plate has been won by Petrarch.

A special from Berlin says that under the pressure of the great powers Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Serbian frontier, and Serbia is demobilizing her forces.

PARIS, 14.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 9,997,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, 14.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, under date of Pekin, Oct. 7, stating that he had received from the Chinese government the guarantees which he considered necessary. Mr. Grosvenor is about to proceed to Yunnan. He has gone to Shanghai to prepare for his journey. Wade will follow Grosvenor in order to give instructions.

MUNICH, 14.—A violent debate occurred to-day in the Bavarian chamber of deputies, on the address introduced on the 8th inst. by the ultramontane party, calling for the dismissal of the ministry. Deputy Freitag, an ultramontane, reproached the government with displaying insufficient independence in its relations with the Imperial government. He stated also that if the government displayed less fear of being dominated over, they would easily find allies in the federal

council in opposition to Prussia. His speech was liberal and temperate. He ceased speaking because of the insults of the opposite side, but finally the address was passed 79 to 76.

LONDON, 15.—The *Daily News* special from Vienna says that Russia is preparing an expedition against Bokhara, out of revenge for the assistance rendered by the latter to the Khokand insurgents.

A number of coasters were wrecked and several lives lost in gales yesterday.

LONDON, 15.—Advice received here announce that the Dutch ship *Wilem Poelmans*, last from Newcastle, June 3rd, for Portland, Oregon, has been totally destroyed by fire at sea; the crew were saved, and have arrived at Padang.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The following news is official: A force of 2,000 insurgents have been defeated by the Turks; 160 were killed, the rest took refuge in Montenegro. Seventeen villages, hitherto strongly insurgent, have submitted to the Turks.

MADRID, 15.—King Alfonso delivered the beretta to Cardinal Simoni to-day.

PARIS, 15.—The French authorities have arrested the Carlist chief Gamundi Ossigiano.

LONDON, 16.—The *Morning Echo* publishes a special from Paris that the popularity of M. Thiers is causing some uneasiness to the MacMahonites.

A correspondent of the *Times* of India says that 20,000 people have been rendered homeless by floods, near Ahmedabad in the province of Guzerat.

Fifteen workmen were injured, and it is feared fatally, by an overflow of molten metal at the Walsall iron works to-day.

The *Boadicea* was successfully launched to-day. She is a sixteen gun screw corvette, constructed of iron, cased with wood.

BRINDISI, 16.—The Prince of Wales embarked to-day on his visit to India.

LONDON, 16.—The *Pandora* arrived safe and sound at Portsmouth this afternoon, after an adventurous and eventful voyage in the Arctic seas. The *Pandora* arrived safely at Disco, and left that port on the 7th of August, reaching Upernivik in time, to leave on the 13th. After sailing from Upernivik the *Pandora* crossed the dreaded Melville Bay without a mishap, the usual fields of pack ice not being visible, and almost a clear sheet of water was found. The passage was made in good time; and in due time the expedition reached Carey Island, where commander Young anticipated finding dispatches that might have been left by Captain Nares to be taken to the British Admiralty; in this he was disappointed, as no signs of the government exploring expedition was visible. There being nothing further to be done at the Island Captain Young decided to steer for Lancaster Sound, and on reaching that point he encountered, for the first time, ice floes. So great was the pressure of the floating ice that it was with great difficulty that the *Pandora* was forced on; but despite the ice and the difficulty of the passage, Captain Young succeeded in traversing the entire length of Barrow Strait, making the passage in good time. The *Pandora's* progress was then impeded by a dense blinding fog, which was so thick and impenetrable that men a few feet from each other were invisible. A soon as the steamer arrived at anchor off Beechey Island, several of the officers and crew went ashore and made an examination of the buildings; they found the storehouse built for the benefit of sailors, or castaways of ice-bound vessels, broken into, and on entering the building found the clothing and provisions left there to be in a state of confusion; everything movable was scattered about in the most singular way. At first it seemed to be the act of human beings, but they were finally satisfied that the destruction of the stores had been accomplished by polar bears, as their tracks were visible in every direction. One discovery made was that the headboards over the graves of Sir John Franklin's men, who were lying buried there, were still standing upright and in good preservation. On the 26th of August the *Pandora* steamed from Beechey Island for Peel Strait, and then commenced the most critical period of the voyage, for the steamer encountered vast fields of pack ice, making the passage most difficult and laborious; but she steadily worked her

way and, despite the difficulty, soon passed the farthest point reached by the *For* when McClintock was in search of Sir John Franklin. Soon after reaching there the *Pandora* neared the island known as King William's Land, thus navigating a sea where no ship was ever before, except perhaps that of Sir John Franklin. At this time the most intense excitement prevailed among the officers and men, as it was expected that some important results were at hand; many believed that they would be sure to discover traces of Franklin's expedition, and some were sanguine that even Sir John's papers would be found, and that they would eventually make Behring's Straits. In this, however, they were disappointed. Roquette's Island was discerned ahead, and it was then considered probable that the vessel would be able to reach Bellet's Straits. As the steamer moved forward all hands were gazing eagerly ahead to the southward, but on reaching Roquette's Island the officers and men saw the edge of a solid pack of ice, which stretched across the strait from side to side, in one unbroken expanse of hummock ice. This pack blocked the entrance to Bellet's Straits. It was the same pack of ice that stopped Captain McClintock on the *For*, so there was no hope of a speedy movement of the *Pandora*. The *Pandora* stayed at this point till the 7th of September, when, finding no farther progress possible, Captain Young and the officers saw that they must either decide to remain through the winter in the ice or return, and after mature deliberation it was decided to be useless to remain in winter quarters, and that it would be far better to return next year. The return journey was full of difficulties, ice was rapidly forming, and the passage of the *Pandora* was a constant series of exciting scenes and narrow escapes from moving ice floes, finally escaping through Peel Strait, where the ice was still rapidly forming and accumulating; but the steamer at length reached Barry Islands in safety. There Captain Young found the long looked for despatches from Captain Nares for the Admiralty. From Melville Bay the *Pandora* steamed direct for England and arrived in safety. Capt. Young reports that, from the prevalence of north winds, there is abundant promise that Captain Nares will prove successful, and should the expectations of the *Pandora's* commander be verified, Captain Nares will proceed to the highest latitude possible.

SANTANDER, 16.—Sixteen hundred soldiers embarked at this port, to-day, for Cuba.

It is officially announced that Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Generals Darregaray, Mendire, Velasco, and Mogrovejo.

ROME, 16.—The newly appointed Cardinal Mobile Vitelleschi is dead.

It is asserted that, in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowsky's term of imprisonment, for resisting the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

MUNICH, 17.—The Bavarian ministry have resigned.

HAVANA, 17.—Four steamers have arrived here recently, with reinforcements for the Spanish army; the government is drafting horses to mount recruits.

The epizootic in a mild form prevails.

LONDON, 18, 6 a.m.—The *Times*, this morning, has a telegram from Ragusa, announcing that the Turks have crossed the Austrian border and now menace the village of Erzeg; troops have been sent thither. The *Times* special from Berlin says that Khokand remains occupied by Russians, and will probably be annexed to Russia.

The *Times* special from Berlin says that Russia has commanded the Polish proprietors in the provinces of Milna, Grodno, Koon, Minisk and Vitepsk, to sell their farms to their Russian tenants, the government fixing the price; this completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility.

Twenty-one persons were lost by the wreck of a French schooner on the coast of France.

SHANGHAI, 18.—The *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, declaring the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and requiring officials to take cognizance of treaties. Grosvenor and Baker will proceed to Yunnan overland. Mr. Wade has arrived at Shanghai.

## EDITORIALS.

### CONGRESS HAD TO STEP IN.

IN the Associate Justice's theological discourse, the learned gentleman says that the General Government caused the enactment of the Poland bill, that Congress had to step in and give a law for the punishment of criminals in Utah, because they could not be punished previously to the enactment of that law. Yesterday we showed the fallacy of the assertion that crime could not be punished, etc., in this Territory, and that if the author of the discourse really thought as he expressed himself he must be laboring under delusion of a very strong kind.

If the learned gentleman means to convey the idea that the General Government was the great first inspiring and impelling cause of the enactment of the Poland bill, we apprehend that he is laboring under a delusion in that. In all human probability, the General Government, of its own unbiased opinion, would not have enacted any such law. The facts of the enactment of that law are something very much more like the following—Year after year is the government, that is, the President and Congress, poster with the falsehoods and misrepresentations of a ring of unprincipled adventurers, among whom are sometimes found some of the federal officials for Utah, and frantically urged to enact special proscriptive laws applying to this Territory. Notwithstanding all this persistent and passionate pressure, Congress has only passed two acts of this kind, and then apparently to get rid of the importunities of these clamorous parties, who, however, are no more satisfied now than ever, for they are like the horse-leech, continually crying, "Give, give," and with each concession to their request they grow more and more bold, shameless and arrogant in their demands. Hence they already talk, with a threatening confidence, of further concessions from Congress, and very inconsistently, as it appears to us, the very author of this theological discourse constitutes himself a foremost exponent of the intentions of the ring and a prominent utterer of its threats as to what Congress and the government will yet do in the way of proscriptive legislation for Utah.

The last bill so passed was the veritable Poland bill, but this, as passed, was vastly milder than first presented by the friends of the ring for the action of Congress, the bill originally being of so grossly outrageous a character that Congress could not swallow it, however urgently advocated and sophistically sugar-coated. Thus, it is manifest that it is a false representation of the circumstances to make it appear that the General Government was the great moving cause in perpetrating proscriptive legislation against Utah. The Government did it, so far as can be judged from the circumstances, to stop the noisy clamor of an intriguing and conspiring ring. The Government did not find itself under an imperative necessity to "step in," but was really pushed in, and presumably passed the law in the hope that it might pacify persistent complainers and so far possibly do some good.

These being the conditions and the circumstances, we naturally come to the conclusion that the author of that theological discourse was laboring under delusion when he made the false statement we have been considering.

## Correspondence.

### Great Fire at Kaysville

KAYSVILLE, Oct. 18th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

During divine service on Sunday a.m. Oct. 17th, and while the choir was singing the anthem previous to the benediction, some brethren directed the attention of the bishop to what appeared to be a large fire. Quick as thought the bishop dispatched the brethren to the scene of the conflagration, which proved to be the stackyard, stables, corral, granary and other out-door appur-

tenances belonging to our much esteemed sister, and long resident widow lady, Mrs. Ogden, of this ward. A great portion of men fastened thither with the utmost speed, when, to all human appearance, the fire having obtained such a great hold, it seemed the destructive element would certainly have its own way in spite of the most strenuous efforts that could be made against it, very little water being attainable. But the boys set too with a zeal that quickly proved what unity of action was capable of effecting, by raising to the ground and removing the gable end and front of a log stable and its contents, while some were carrying water in buckets and others were removing machinery and other portable articles that were around the outside and that could possibly be hauled away, some of them already in a burning condition. At this moment the bishop arrived and saw the granary completely enveloped in flames from bottom to top, and all around. With his customary acuteness and foresight he saw the necessity of saving the grain first, which certainly seemed an impossibility. He said, "Boys, if you will go to work at that granary, you shall save the grain." A number of men at once set to work, forced out the gable end, and with fourteen buckets formed themselves into a double row. Up one row passed the empty buckets, which were quickly filled by some daring men who ventured inside while a-l-around and above them was burning with intense heat, filled the buckets and passed them down the opposite row of men, the last of whom emptying the buckets at a convenient and safe distance from the burning mass. No elevating machinery ever worked with greater celerity and dispatch, and thus some four hundred bushels of grain was saved, which of course is considerable item to a poor person. Another remarkable coincidence is that Sister Ogden was in meeting, donating the widow's mite for the purpose of assisting Brother Samuel Taylor, who sustained such a great loss a week or two since by the same destroying element, at the very time her own premises was being consumed, caused by her little grandson from Weber, on a visit, playing with lighter matches.

The time of the outbreak of the disaster was very opportune for gaining assistance, seeing that so many people were congregated together so near to her place. The loss in hay, corn fodder, straw and grain, buildings, etc., will be very severe.

R. J. FILICE.

Harper's Monthly for November completes the fifty first volume of that King of the American Monthlies. Contents—"Living Glaciers of California" (illustrated); "The Filler" (Barry Cornwall and some of his friends) (illustrated); "Recent French Cartoons" (illustrated); "Butter and Cheese" (illustrated); "Air Towns and Their Inhabitants" (illustrated); "Rapp, the Gnome King" (illustrated); "New Neighbors" (illustrated); "First Century of the Republic" (illustrated); "The Lover's Prophecy" (illustrated); "Legislative Humors" (illustrated); "Dore Rushton's Romance" (illustrated); "Gash" (illustrated); "A Deux Temps" (illustrated); "The Modern Psyche" (illustrated); "Gentleman Farming" (illustrated); "Easy Chair" (illustrated); "Literary, Scientific, and Historical Record."

Utah Southern.—The directors of the Utah Southern Railroad have determined to run an accommodation train, every Saturday until further notice, from the southern terminus and back the same day. The train will leave the terminus at York at 5:30 p.m., arriving in this city at 9:25, leaving the city on the return at 4:15 p.m., and arriving at the terminus at 8:20. Fare for the round trip \$2.50; from intermediate places in proportion.

This will be a great convenience to country people, as they can run into the city, do their business, and be back again in the bosom of their families the same day. It is a step in the right direction by the railroad directors.

## PRICE OF COAL.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank. SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18, 1875. Board of Salt Lake School Directors.