

Schenck's commission as Minister to England.

F. O. Boyd, of New York, representing numerous western distilleries, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue and others. The object being to procure the passage of a law allowing the transportation of spirits in bond from the West to the Era board. The Secretary said there would be no unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of the exportation of surplus products, but the department would not sanction any bill unless properly guarded to prevent fraud. The subject, after the holidays, will be brought before the commissioner of ways and means.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says, General Thomas Osborn, of Chicago, is being strongly urged by General Butler for Governor of Utah; and that General Brayman, of Springfield, is in Washington, looking after the same appointment. But it don't appear that the President is disposed to make any change unless Cullom will accept.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Warp mill of the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., was destroyed by fire this evening; loss fifty thousand.

Fifteen hundred pounds of nitroglycerine exploded at the Hoosac tunnel to-day; John Velsar, the superintendent was blown to atoms.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A blast containing 62,500 pounds of powder will be fired in the Blue Gravel Gold Mine, Suckers Flat, California, next week.

The certificate of incorporation of the Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Central Arizona narrow gauge Railroad has been filed in Sacramento. The intention of the incorporators, at the head of whom is Gen. Phineas Banning, is to construct the road as early as possible.

Hartford.—The Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the American Asylum for deaf and dumb, was killed by the cars, to-day, while attempting to cross the track in a carriage.

SAVANNAH.—Seven districts are heard from, the Democrats elect five Congressmen and the Republicans two.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune says the news of Blanchard's rejection as Postmaster has created great excitement here among Republicans, and great indignation was expressed, in certain quarters, against Senators Sawyer and Kellogg. It is authentically announced that a resolution will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature demanding their resignation.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 21.—Minister Moret proposes to issue forty million colonial bonds, through the bank of Havana, bearing eight per cent. interest. An extraordinary credit is to be opened to pay the interest and principal. This failing, an arrangement will be made with the Havana land holders. On promulgation of the proposed law, the extraordinary issues of the bank are to cease, but the bank may double its capital, and its issues will be good for Cuban taxes. The Cortes will pass the measure.

SAN DOMINGO, 10, via Havana.—The message of the President of the U. S. at the assembling of Congress, is anxiously awaited here. Unless it is favorable to the annexation of the Island a general revolution is probable. In that event parties are forming to place portions of the Island under the protection of some European power, as to which one, they are indifferent. They would much prefer annexation to the United States however, to the protection which a European nation could give. The probability of interference by Hayti, unless the question of annexation is soon decided, is debated.

Troops are pouring into Cherbourg, for the defence of that port.

At Havre an immediate attack is expected. The Germans are approaching that place in increasing force.

A Berlin dispatch threatens that, unless Paris soon surrenders, a regular attack will begin.

The English ship *Susquehanna*, bound for Valparaiso, was run into and badly damaged by the French transport *Harmonie*, who mistook her for a Prussian vessel. The repairs will be made by the French government.

Prince Frederick Charles is marching rapidly westward from Blois.

It is rumored that a conference will be held between Cardinal Schwarley Femberg and the Turco Hungarian Prelate which is likely to lead to united action against the Papal pretensions to infallibility.

BORDEAUX, 21, evening.—There was a severe engagement near Tours yesterday,

6,000 French fought ten thousand Prussians with twenty-four cannon, seven hours. The French finally retreated. The Prussians followed and commenced to bombard Tours, when the Mayor went to the head-quarters of the Prussian general and surrendered the town, as there were no troops to defend it; but in the evening the government announces that the Prussians evacuated Tours to-day, retreating towards Chateau Revault.

A general sortie was made from Paris yesterday. Gen. Vinney took La Maison Blanche, beyond Gagny, six miles east from Paris, and Gen. Ducrot fought a battle near Bronay. It is officially announced that a few Prussians entered town last night. They belong to the advanced posts of the enemy.

LILLE, 21.—Fighting has been going on, to-day, in the vicinity of Amiens. Large numbers of German sick and wounded pass through Nancy and Toul, daily, from the armies around Paris and in the valley of the Loire.

A contribution of seventy thousand francs has been imposed on Lorraine as compensation for losses inflicted on the German merchant navy, by French men-of-war.

The damage done to Thionville, by the bombardment, is estimated at ten million francs.

LUXEMBOURG, 22.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted an address proclaiming the attachment of the inhabitants to the ruling dynasty and institutions and their devotion in the defense of the Grand Duke.

QUEBEC, 23.—The great tidal wave predicted for to-day, creating so much alarm and anxiety, failed to appear anywhere along the coast.

MONTREAL, 23.—It is reported that Sir John Rose is en route for Canada, entrusted with a mission from the British Government regarding the fisheries question. After consulting with the Dominion government, he will proceed to Washington with a view to conciliate and compromise.

The people are coming forth again, now that the day has passed without the earthquake or tidal wave in the gulf. Dr. Vallwood has been taking observations all day, but there are no signs of electric or other disturbances.

MONTREAL.—Messrs. Allens, proprietors of the Montreal Ocean Steamship, Co. contemplate establishing a steam-fleet between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

BORDEAUX, 23.—A dispatch from Tours, dated the 22nd, signed by the Mayor, informs the department of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the department of Eure et Loire. Gambetta was received at Lyons with the warmest acclamations and a universal request that the fullest measures of justice be accorded to the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons were arrested for complicity in the assassination of M. Foue.

Advices from Paris, on the night of the 21st, bring an official report of the recent military operations. It says that operations were resumed to-day and only ceased at night fall. On the night Generals Malro and Bloiza occupied Neuilly-sur-Marne, Villa Euvard and Maison Blanche, all to the East of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced on all points. It also stated that, after a short combat, in which General Favre was wounded, troops from St. Dennis, under Admiral La Ronciere carried Bourget, north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place and retreated, having captured a hundred prisoners. The forces of General Ducrot were also engaged south of the city, in a violent artillery action against Mount Ablon and Blanc Maisson. Ducrot occupied Drosby and Drangy. General Nore made a feint on the side of Mount Valerien, west of Paris.

VIENNA, 21.—A rumor is propagated by the Austrian newspapers that the Roumanian Bund intends declaring the Danubian Duchies independent.

LONDON, 22.—Von Goltz surprised the French at Laugres, driving them with heavy losses in prisoners, arms and baggage. On Tuesday, at Paris, the fire was active but ineffective. A sortie on the guard and 12th corps caused several hours fighting. The loss of the Prussians is small.

The Times says the Americans are ready to fight, although appreciating the value of peace, because their exposed points are few and their resources unbounded. While not seeking war, they are not likely to decline a challenge, while England is always averse for converse reasons.

Antwerp is so overstocked with imports that the authorities notify their inability to shelter them. The wharves and docks are covered with

merchandise suffering from exposure. A Turkish expedition, numbering 15,000, against the Arabs, has already gone. Reinforcements will follow.

The weather was cloudy in the South of England, and the eclipse of the sun was seen imperfectly. It was well observed in the North at Wick.

A Prussian column is observed approaching Poulzicout and Rheims, its supposed destination being Laon, Leferes and Chauncy, to attack the army of the north.

BLOIS, 19.—The city is crowded and has not been so much excited since the memorable general assembly of states, held previous to the formation of the new league. The troops are all armed. There are innumerable teams for supply trains and ambulance wagons and thousands of stragglers jumbled together in an inextricable mass. Intermittent fighting continues, without any concentrated force, since the capture of Orleans.

FLORENCE, 21.—The bill ratifying the Roman plebiscite was passed by the Deputies, by 239 to 29. New Year's day is fixed for Acosta's entry into Madrid.

HAVANA, 23.—Three steamers have arrived with two hundred and fifty troops from Spain.

A WOLF STORY

A weird-like romance hangs over the heights that crown the River Rhine. Tales of feudal magnificence in ancient times rival the stories that lend romantic history to the scenes of the same character in Scotland, and the Rhine passes in its course through all the varied changes of rugged magnificence to the calm waters that are bounded by fertile valleys, resembling rather the placid quiet of a lake than the progress of a stream.

The Upper Rhine formed a frontier department of France and Alsace, which belonged to the German Empire till 1588: after passing to the control of Austria it was finally annexed to France by Louis XVI, in 1697, and the province is now the battlefield of Prussia. In the west of this province are the chains of the Vosges and Jura mountains. These stretch in gloomy magnificence, and, with the exception of the poor Alsatian weavers, are rarely penetrated, save by an adventurous hunter in pursuit of game. The chamois here are sought by the sportsman or pursued by the wolf, who make this nimble-footed courses of the forest their chief subsistence, save when the decent upon some fertile and cultivated spot in the plains, they extend their forays to the sheepfold of the peasant.

Rarely, however, does the wolf make these incursions, unless impelled by the stern dictates of hunger. This spurs the natural laziness of his disposition, and he then becomes the most dangerous of ravenous animals, exercising the sagacity of the fox, with an insatiable rapacity that leads him in extremity to prey upon the carcass of his brother wolf. The fetid odor of his body is so disagreeable, that dogs will hardly attack him, and the flesh is refused to be eaten, even by the bloodhound who pursues his trail.

An old hunter relates a night's experience in the Vosges (when the presence of these animals was more numerous than at the present time), and how, by an ingenious ruse, he defended himself and dogs from the onset of a pack of these rapacious beasts.

Night had overtaken the hunter more than a league from the nearest civilized border. Accustomed to the bivouac, he did not hesitate to spend the night in the forest relying upon the results of the day's labor for a satisfactory meal, which, with a huntsman's providential skill, was duly prepared by the cheerful fire that contributed both nourishment and warmth. No sign of a lurking foe was remarked until, warned by the instinct of his dogs, who crouched at his feet, their hair bristling with terror, the expert hunter was warned of a present danger. An instant's reflection, and if he had any doubts of the cause, it was certified by the prolonged howl, rather than bark, which distinguishes the wolf from the dog. The hunter had ensconced himself in the fissure of a caverned rock, and he felt secure that he could be attacked from one side only. So he prepared himself against any surprise, and, casting fresh wood upon the fire, peered into the darkness, where the dark forms with gleaming eyes revealed the presence of his wolfish assailants. The hunter felt that to make an open attack or forcibly resist assault would be a useless hope. He well knew that the brightness of the fire would deter immediate assault.

The only fear was, that his supply of material falling short, this method of defence would be exhausted.

At last a bright thought suggested itself to his hunters' experience, and knowing that the nature of wolves was sometimes appalled by the scraping of a violin, he drew from his breast his flute, and struck upon it the highest keys in the loudest notes. The effect was as instantaneous as remarkable. A rushing sound of flying feet sounded accompaniment to the notes of the flute, and the rustling of leaves in the distance died away as the ravenous pack fled to the inner recesses of the forest. The hunter slept no more that night, but vigilantly stood guard until the patrol of the moon had passed, and the gleam of day assured him of present safety. Since then he never ventured to make a bivouac without companions, even in the forests bordering on civilization, for at that period it was not unusual for a predatory wolf, urged by hunger, to seek the border settlements, and bear off the sheep of the hardy peasants.—*Ex.*

THE RIGHTS OF GHOSTS.—It appears, after all, that ghosts do have rights which white men are bound to respect. In England the protectingegis of the law has been cast around phantoms.

At Huddersfield a medical gentleman was lately called up at three o'clock in the morning to attend a patient, and, the case being urgent, he hurried off loosely clad in a dressing gown. While flitting through the streets at that untimely hour he was noticed by several belated youths, who promptly concluded that he was a ghost; and the midnight doctor, by certain appalling utterances and ghostly motions of the arm, rather encouraged the idea. Determined to put an end to the wanderings of unwelcome spirits, the Huddersfield youths attacked the supposed phantom and gave him a severe drubbing. They were subsequently summoned before a magistrate, who fined them each five pounds, and took the bold ground that even had the unlucky physician been, like Hamlet's father, "an honest ghost" he had as much right to the streets as other people, and should be protected from assault and battery. This decision will serve as a precedent, and haunted streets will probably soon become as numerous as haunted houses.

NOTICE!

JORDAN SILVER MINING CO.'S OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 23d 1870.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the said Company, held December 23d, an assessment was levied of fifteen dollars per share on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on or before the 31st instant. Shareholders will please govern themselves accordingly.
CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Secretary.

ESTBAY!

I HAVE in my possession:
One Dark Red Yearling HEIFER, no marks or brands.
The owner can have her by paying charges and taking her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.
OZIAS KILBOURNE.
Centreville, December 27th 1870. #94-2 w47-1

AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Quarter ending Nov. 30, 1870.
To the Hon. the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN:—I present to your Hon. Body my Quarterly Report of the financial condition of the City for the Quarter ending November 30th, 1870:

Sept. 1. Balance in the Treasury.....	\$13,883 80
Receipts during the Quarter—	
On License Account.....	\$8548 76
" City Tax	6395 79
" Rent.....	716 11
" Bathing.....	475 95
Total of Receipts.....	16,184 61
Total,.....	\$30,028 50
Disbursements during the Quarter—	
On Expense Acct.....	4675 07
" New Market House.....	3000 00
" City Asylum.....	2886 58
" Orders on Treasurer.....	2572 00
" Police.....	2348 60
" Liquor.....	1671 33
" Bath House.....	1338 46
" Road and Street.....	988 38
" Orders on Treasurer, 1869.....	833 06
" City Prison.....	32 50
" Merchandise.....	24 50
" City Orders on Treasurer, 1869.....	6 75
Total of Disbursements.....	\$19,927 17
Dec. 1. Balance in the Treasury.....	\$10,001 33
Very respectfully, ROBERT CAMPBELL, Auditor of Pub. Accts. Salt Lake City, Dec. 1, 1870. w47-1	