

FROM THE BRITISH MISSION.

By letter to President Brigham Young from President F. D. Richards, England, under date of June 13th, from which we are kindly permitted to make extracts, we learn that several missionaries who have been released, and whose names we publish to-day, are coming home earlier than expected, on account of their delicate health and the climate of England not agreeing with them, especially during the winter season. Bro. Richards says:

"The young Elders generally have been applying themselves diligently and appear to me to have made good proficiency in their ministerial labors. I have felt to put them forward into responsible positions, by changing their fields of labor, believing that it will prove the greatest benefit to the people and themselves; thus making the best use I know of the available help; for, it will be observed that when those were released whom it seemed necessary should be, there are few but young Elders left."

The ship *Emerald Isle* and *Resolute*, which were to sail from Liverpool on the 20th and 24th of June, were both full at the date of the letter, and applications were still being made for passages. Bro. Richards thought of sending the remainder by steamer. By reference to a telegram, from H. B. Clawson, Esq., in another column, it will be seen that he chartered passages for 400 statute adults on the steamship *Minnesota*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS

The following named missionaries are released from their labors in this Mission, with permission to return home to Zion:

Joseph S. Horne, John Hoagland, Harvey H. Cluff, John Parry, Barry Wride, John E. Reese, Griffith Roberts, Moses Thatcher, Aurelius Miner, Ezra J. Clark, John Barker, Henry Barlow, George Hunter, James Smith, Jonathan Steggall, Richard Benson, Isaac A. Kimball, C. P. Liston, William S. Grant, Nephi R. Fawcett, Hyrum T. Spencer, Zebulon Jacobs, and George W. Burridge.

The following named Elders are released from their present fields of labor with permission to emigrate:—A. N. Macfarlane, Samuel Southwick, Andrew Simmons, James Stuart, Ellisha Peck, William Park, and—Hugentobler, of the Swiss Mission.

SWISS AND GERMAN MISSION. Elder Karl G. Mauser is appointed to preside over the Swiss and German Mission, and Elders Heber Young and Willard B. Richards are appointed to labor under his direction.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT. Elder John E. Pace is released from the Presidency of the Bedfordshire Conference, and appointed to preside over the Glasgow Conference; and Elder Joel Grover is appointed to labor under his direction; Elder James Sharp is appointed to preside over the Edinburgh Conference, in which the Dundee Conference is hereby included.

WELSH DISTRICT. Elder Elias Morris is released from the Presidency of the Glamorgan Conference, and appointed to preside over the Church in the Welsh Principality; Elder Nephi Pratt is appointed to preside over the Glamorgan Conference; Elder John S. Lewis is appointed to preside over the Swansea Conference; Elder Levi W. Richards is appointed to preside over the Monmouthshire Conference; Elder William L. Thomas is appointed to preside over the Carmarthen Conference, in which the Pembroke Conference is hereby included.

ENGLAND.

Elder Platte Lyman is appointed to preside over the London Conference, and Elder John F. Hardie is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Edwin Walker is released from the Presidency of the Sheffield Conference, and is appointed to preside over the Birmingham Conference, and Elder Erasmus R. Egan is appointed to travel under his direction.

Elder Henry C. Jacobs is appointed to preside over the Manchester Conference, and Elder Almon Robinson is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Lewis W. Shurtliff is appointed to preside over the Nottingham Conference, and Elder Joseph H. Lee is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Alonso E. Hyde is appointed to preside over the Leeds Conference, in which the Hull Conference is hereby included, and Elder Orson C. Holbrook is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder James Needham is appointed to preside over the Kent Conference.

Elder Edward A. Noble is released from the Presidency of the Cheltenham Conference, and appointed to preside over the Durham and Newcastle Conference, and Elder John W. Lee is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Abiah W. Brown is appointed to preside over the Bristol Conference, in which the Land's-End Conference is hereby included, and Elder Henry J. Moore is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Frank H. Hyde is appointed to preside over the Sheffield Conference, and Elder Edgar Dalrymple is appointed to labor under his direction.

Elder Joseph S. Richards is appointed to preside over the Bedfordshire Conference.

Elder Joseph Lawson is released from the Presidency of the Herefordshire Conference, and appointed to preside over the Newburgh Conference.

Elder Robert Dye is appointed to preside over the Herefordshire Conference.

Elder Edward L. Butterfield is appointed to preside over the Warwickshire Conference.

Elder Marius Ensign is released from the Presidency of the Southampton Conference, and appointed to preside over the Liverpool Conference, in which the Preston Conference, and the Branches of the church in Ireland, are hereby included.

Elder William H. Homer is appointed to preside over the Leicestershire Conference.

Elder Henry Woodmansee is appointed to preside over the Southampton Conference, in which the remaining members of the Channel Islands Conference are hereby included.

Elder John B. Clawson is appointed to preside over the Essex Conference.

Elder Josiah F. Gibbs is appointed to preside over the Cheltenham Conference.

Elder Henry J. McCulloch is appointed to preside over the Reading Conference.

Elder Nathan B. Baldwin is appointed to preside over the Staffordshire Conference.

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS. President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles and adjacent countries.

"THE MOST NOVEL BEING IN TOWN."

The following humorous description of "the most novel being in town," by the Washington special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, will be appreciated by our readers, especially those who have seen McGorothy and recollect his uncouth, canting style and fawning manners. To make the contrast more striking between our honored Delegate and this would-be delegate, the correspondent has given the rein to his fancy respecting the domestic responsibilities of the former. However much "his cosmopolitan mind" may have "appreciated the advantages of a change of wives," truth compels us to say that he has not availed himself of such "advantages." With this correction, the pen sketch below will be recognized by those acquainted with him as a correct one. The "Mullins" referred to, is an eccentric member from Tennessee, of whom the correspondent had, in the first part of his letter, given a sketch.

MORMONS IN CONGRESS.

After Mullins—who is a bluff, frank, amiable man—the most novel being in town is McGorothy—William C. McGorothy, of Salt Lake City, contesting the seat of William H. Hooper, the Mormon Delegate. Hooper is an Eastern Shore Marylander, brim-full of "cleverness," a word which means cleverness in that latitude; he lived awhile at Galena, Illinois, the common nursery of men of luck; then commanded a steamboat on the Mississippi; afterwards filled the awful distinction of hotel clerk at the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis, and at last sought his way to the flowery delights of Deseret. Here his cosmopolitan mind appreciated the advantages of a change of wives; he was converted in a jiffy, made an elder in the Church, and sent to Congress as a Territorial Delegate. He has been successively returned three times to this Gentile constituency; we call him a Delegate; in Utah they call him a missionary. He is very respectably connected in Baltimore and suburban parts of Maryland, the Hoopers being a fair mercantile family there. Fifty-five years old, tall, sinewy, bald, gray-bearded, plausible, jolly, attentive to his own business, very popular, Hooper is doubtless the delight of his families, equal to his domestic responsibilities, and he doubtless rejects with scorn the base insinuation that he possesses but one wife.

Now, McGorothy, it is plain to be seen, is no such man. You would go your bottom dollar, at the first wink of McGorothy, that it would be altogether superfluous in Providence to give him more than one wife. One wife, I should think McGorothy thought, would be more than McGorothy's proportion. Yet he is altogether more of a Saint in habit and bearing than Hooper. A sort of mental ecstasy remarks him; his head is, after a manner, oscillatory, as if buoyant with both temporal and spiritual prospects. His eye wears a mild light, something like the beatitude, something like the broadsword. He has employed Charles B. Waite as counsel, who has prepared an ingenious argument in McGorothy's favor, claiming that all the Mormon votes cast for Hooper were illegal, because the Mormon Church is not a republican government, and that as he (McGorothy) got some votes outside of the Church, McGorothy is Delegate, and freedom recognizes him as such. I asked McGorothy to go over his case with me the other day. He is a New Yorker, although the name McGorothy sounds to me like a Tyrolean family name—perhaps Tyrolese, possibly Tuscan! McGorothy opened a store at Salt Lake, took a passion for statesmanship, and defied Brigham Young. He was of course run out; his store, with \$27,000 worth of goods, supplied a whole Mormon family or two, free of expense. But his hopes are upon the American eagle. The same starchy banner which sheltered Mullins is wide enough for McGorothy!

As the prospective delegate from Utah, McGorothy, reciting the points of his argument, relapsed into a transcendental manner. He said: "Now, will this honorable committee endorse this and system of idolatry? I think not, gentlemen! Oh! think not. Oh! I think I hear you say: we will give this seat to McGorothy. McGorothy has been a loyal man, a faithful man. McGorothy is the Delegate! Oh! yes, I know, gentlemen, this will be your decision. Admit McGorothy and save our beloved Union!"

I looked back, astonished at being addressed in the plural number, and found Mr. McGorothy speaking in a Congressional style, with his eyes closed, and an expression of almost ecstatic bliss upon his face, repeating a part of a speech he had composed. I folded my tongue like the Arabs and silently stole away!

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—A. J. Levy, Mrs. M. Hughes and son, Thomas Barnett. From the West.—E. T. Williams. To the East.—J. Tothman, E. M. Royds, H. S. Eldredge, John A. Smith, A. Forsyth, To the West.—R. M. Eder, Richard Wyllie, Charles Donovan.

To the North.—H. K. Bull, J. Morse, D. Garcia, Geo. Atkins, John D. Turner, C. T. H. Bates.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

AMENDMENT.

Yates called up the bill to amend an act giving a territorial government to New Mexico. The bill allows the Legislature by a two-thirds vote to override the veto of the Governor; passed.

TAX BILL.

At one o'clock the tax bill was taken up, and an order adopted for an evening session during the pendency of the bill. The Senate finally adjourned, leaving twenty pages of the bill to be considered.

HOUSE.

COMMUNICATION PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from Governor North, of Carolina, transmitting the ratification of the 14th amendment, also the credentials of five members elect from that State; referred to the committee on elections.

GENERAL.

DEATH OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

Philadelphia.—Lafayette C. Baker, late government detective, died to-day.

DEATH OF VAN BUREN.

Kinderhook.—Lawrence Van Buren, brother of ex-president Van Buren, died last evening.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

The removal of the troops from Fort Smith to Phil. Kearney and Reno progresses rapidly.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Chicago.—A Fort Bridger dispatch says that about two thousand Shoshone and Bannock Indians had a council with Gen. Augur on June 20. The result was unknown.

Specials from New York say that in the committee on permanent organization one half of the States, eighteen, voted for Horatio Seymour for permanent chairman. McDonald, of Indiana, was nominated by the Western men against him, and got fifteen votes; Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, got three. Seymour will therefore be permanent chairman. The Pendleton men complain bitterly of the partiality shown in the distribution of tickets, by which Tammany Hall was filled with New York local politicians so that the Pendleton escort got no show.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

San Francisco, 6.—An awful calamity occurred on the evening of the 4th of July by the giving way of the draw-bridge at the ferry boat landing on the Oakland side of the bay, by which some sixty persons were precipitated into the water. Ten bodies have been recovered. It is impossible to ascertain the number drowned.

The 4th of July was generally celebrated throughout California, Nevada and Oregon.

RESULTS OF INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Gen. Devins reports to the military headquarters in this city the result of the forty-five days scout against the Indians in Arizona. The force consisted of a hundred cavalry, fifty infantry and four guides. Parties of Indians were discovered in different localities, but fled on the approach of the troops. The pack train suffered severely. A quantity of rations was lost. The commander recommends the opening of roads through the Indian country so as to enable the troops readily to track the savages.

TROOPS DEFEATED BY INDIANS.

Idaho advises to June 27th report that Gen. Crook was recently defeated by Indians and compelled to send to camp for teams to take in his dead. The Indians were well fortified, when Crook attacked them with two companies of infantry, with the above result. Although the report comes direct it is not fully credited.

LOSS BY FIRE.

The loss by the fire in Idaho City amounts to forty thousand dollars. Idaho papers complain that when officers have been long enough in command to understand Indian warfare they are invariably removed.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

New York, 6.—The Convention was called to order about 12 o'clock. Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegation from the Workmen's Convention be entitled to seats on the floor; adopted.

Chambers, of Penna., from the committee on permanent organization, reported Horatio Seymour for permanent Chairman, and one Vice President and one Secretary from each State; he also recommended that the rules of the Democratic constitution of 1844 be adopted. The report was adopted.

REMARKS FROM THE CHAIR.

Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering. He briefly returned thanks, counselled moderation, toleration and harmony. He said the most important questions would be forced on the consideration of this Convention, some of which had been forced on it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform, and accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation. He accused the now dominant party of extravagant waste of the public moneys, of tainting the national credit, impeding immigration by overwhelming the laborer with taxation and breaking the guarantee of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses the civil law. Gov. Seymour closed his address amid great cheering.

THE TERRITORIES TO BE REPRESENTED.

Flidden offered a resolution, which was adopted, admitting delegates from the Territories to honorary seats in the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

A large number of resolutions were presented and referred, including that of the thanks of the nation to Chief Justice Chase for his ability, fidelity and impartiality in presiding over the court of impeachment; also a resolution in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers and sailors by paying gold, or its equivalent.

LETTER FROM SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

A letter from Susan B. Anthony was received with great laughter, urging the claim of women to participate in the election.

A PLATFORM BEFORE NOMINATION.

A resolution was adopted that no steps be taken toward nominating a candidate until after a platform was adopted. The vote on this resolution was taken by States.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ENDORSED.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the recent amnesty proclamation. The Convention took a recess to 4 o'clock.

HIGH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Washington.—A letter from the Cimarron gold mines, in South Western Colorado, mentions recent discoveries of an astonishingly rich gold lode. The writer says the people are flocking in crowds, and that new towns are being started. New gold discoveries are being made almost daily, and the old Californian excitement prevails. The prospective yield of gold and silver in Colorado this year is estimated at sixty millions.

PENIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

A disgraceful riot occurred at a Fenian picnic at Bellevue Gardens on the Fourth. The police being called to quell a disturbance, were attacked with muskets and swords by some Fenian soldiers, but they speedily overcame them.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Atlanta.—The Legislature met to-day; both Houses organized, and all passed off quietly. No message was received from the Governor.

SCHUTZERFEST CONCLUDED.

New York.—The contest for prizes in the American National Schutzerfest was concluded on Saturday. Another man was killed by the Schutzerfest. He was attending a picnic at the Bellevue gardens several blocks away. This is the second victim. It is charged that the accident was one caused by insufficient arrangements on the part of the managers of the Schutzerfest. About twelve thousand dollars have been received from the rifleman. The expenses of the Fest amount to sixty thousand.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

New York, 6.—The various delegations having paraded in procession, passed near Tammany Hall, and arrived at the great hall of the Cooper Institute at a quarter to twelve. Torn and tattered battle flags from nearly every field of strife in the late war were present in the procession. The various bands played "Hail Columbia," "Rally round the Flag," and other patriotic airs, while deafening shouts filled the air.

At noon Gen. Franklin called the Convention to order. Gen. Slocum, from the committee on resolutions, reported that the committee was not yet prepared to present a draught of the platform, but reported an address to the platform Democratic Convention declaring the objects of the Conservative soldiers and sailors to be the same as those which animated them during the war; and deploring Radical legislation, denouncing the apostasy of men who were once Democrats, and declaring that the crimes now being perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and loyalty were not less alarming than those committed by the armed foe to the government during the war. The address makes a long indictment against the Republican party for many acts since it came into power, and declares the belief, that they intend by the use of the army, under Grant's supreme control, to cause the electoral vote in some of the States to be cast for himself by force and fraud; and also declares that it is the solemn conviction that the free institutions of the country had never been in greater jeopardy than now, and they look to the deliberations of the Democratic party, now assembled in convention, with the greatest anxiety, believing that on their action depends the future prosperity of our country. The address also expresses the belief that there are now living a half a million of men who served in the army, who are, in sympathy and in judgment, opposed to the acts of the party in power; and at least half a million more who, heretofore acted with the Republican party, but are viewing with alarm the recent acts of that party, and are now anxious for a change in the administration. The address closes by declaring that with a platform whose principles look to the reviving of no mean issues, but only to the threat of existing evils, and with candidates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country cannot be questioned, we shall co-operate with the Democracy in this campaign with an enthusiasm and a confidence that will bring victory and salvation to the country. A motion that the report be accepted, was unanimously carried, and a committee of 21 was appointed to present the same to the Democratic Convention.

A motion was carried that the States be called in order for presentation.

The resolutions were presented and referred. A debate was called; but failed to respond. The Convention adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

New York.—The Democratic convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Secretary read a letter from General Franklin, President of the soldiers' and sailors' convention, informing the convention of the action of the body represented by him, and desiring to know at what time it would be the pleasure of the convention to receive the committee with the address. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the committee of the soldiers' and sailors' convention and to invite them upon the floor. The committee soon appeared and took their places on the platform when Governor Seymour introduced Gen. Franklin, who briefly addressed the convention. Col. O'Brien then read the address of the soldiers' and sailors' convention. At the conclusion of the reading, three cheers were given for the soldiers' and sailors, and loud calls were made for Gen. Thomas Ewing, jun., who was introduced and received by rounds of applause. He made a speech of some length, declaring that he would associate no longer with the Republican party, and saying that he would henceforth recognize political friends in all who will sustain us in the endeavor to overthrow that party.

Each of the committees, said he understood that the committee on the platform would not be able to report till to-morrow, he therefore moved to reconsider the vote declaring that a platform should be adopted before the

nomination was made. Buell moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. After some confusion the latter motion was lost, and the call of the States resumed. The roll of the States was then read, and after several amendments had been offered and considered, a motion was adopted, offering by Bigler, of Penn., "That the roll of the States be called in regular order, and that each state have a right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency and that the delegates have five minutes allowed to present their views upon the candidate." A motion was then made that the convention adjourn till Tuesday, on which a roll of the States was called and the motion prevailed 209 to 108.

INDIAN EXPEDITION.

South Pass, Dakota, 7.—A party of forty men, from this and adjacent settlements, started this morning in search of the Indians who committed the late murders, and to learn the fate, if possible, of Duncan, More and McCauley.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

Nashville, 6.—Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature for an extra session, on July 27. It is understood that the chief reason of this step is the necessity of doing something relative to the bonds of the state.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

New York.—The Schutzerfest closed to-day, with a presentation of prizes to the successful riflemen. P. A. Jacobs, member of the San Francisco press, won several prizes with the Howard breech-loader. E. F. Beck, of San Francisco also won a prize.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Alabama.—Both Houses completed their organization to-day; both elected Republican Speakers. In the House McWhorter, Republican, received 76 votes; Price, Democrat 74. The Democrats have a majority in the House.

SUICIDE.

Cleveland, 7.—John Coole, who recently murdered his two step sons, committed suicide in his cell last night.

JOHNSON ON THE NOMINATION.

New York.—Letters from President Johnson in reply to several citizens of New York asking him whether he would accept the Democratic nomination, have been published. After a recapitulation at some length, of the difficulties with which he had been surrounded, and the efforts he had made in defense of the Union and the support of the Constitution, in spite of the opposition by Congress, he expresses the hope that the convention will nominate a candidate who will not sacrifice the public good and leading principles to mere private party ascendancy. He leaves himself and his cause in the hands of the people, and says, "should the continuance and conclusion of the contest to preserve constitutional government be confided by them to other hands I shall cordially acquiesce, as it has ever been my habit to do, in the decision of the American people."

FOREIGN.

MEXICAN.

San Francisco, 3.—Mazatlan, June 22.—It is believed that the Legislature of Sinaloa, now in session, will repeal the restriction on the exportation of bullion. Acting under this impression the customs allowed several hundred marks to be shipped aboard the English war steamer *Chanticleer*, from the Tajo mine.

Intelligence from Lower California is discouraging. The government has absolutely refused to allow the shipment of silver from the country unless six per cent. duty is added to the charges heretofore paid on the exportation of bullion. The mining companies have determined to cease work, thus throwing hundreds of people out of employment, and virtually suspending all the business of the country.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Cape Saint Lucas, June 21.

Mexican correspondence gives the details of a plan for the annexation of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, in which the governments of England, France, Mexico and the United States have concurred. All holders of claims against Mexico, of whatever nationality, are satisfied that the only hope of payment lies in the United States, and in the assumption by our government of all the just indebtedness of Mexico. The consideration of the transfer to the United States by Mexico of her northern tier of States is confidently expected to be the result of the enforcement by England of a vigorous blockade of the Mexican ports. There is a great conflict of opinion in the correspondence from Mazatlan, as to which party is most to blame in the Anglo-Mexican difficulty, mentioned in yesterday's telegram.

PEKIN MENACED.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated May 20th, says that reports from the north state that the rebels have met recent successes, and that Peking is seriously menaced.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Paris.—In the *Corps Legislatif*, to-day, the debate on the budget was resumed. A brilliant speech was made by M. Thiers, the burden of which was that peace, liberty and good management were the only cure for the financial deficit. M. Mayne, Minister of finances, informed the House that a further loan was needed to meet the army expenditures.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

New York, 6.—The *Ocean Queen* brings Panama advices to the 27th. The Chilean Congress was in session. The President's message was received in the renewal of hostilities with Spain. So far as Chile is concerned peace seems certain.

The yellow fever has greatly diminished at Lima and had entirely disappeared at Callao. The total deaths by the disease number ten thousand. At Ilay the English and French vice-consuls were among the victims. Two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in the northern part of Ecuador, on June 17th.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Havana, 4.—The cholera has made its appearance here.

THE YOUNG ABROAD.

The cable brings intelligence of an American celebration by a public dinner at London, Paris and Stuttgart.

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.

Paris.—In the *Corps Legislatif* the

discussion on the budget was continued by Jules Ferry. Minister Rouher replied that, on this question, the attacks of the Opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the empire, were weak, and worthy only of scorn. A strong army he declared was a pledge of peace. By her acts France was to preserve peace and independence, but all nations must ever be prepared for the contingencies of war. France had no hidden design, but could not consent to disarmament, for no confidence could be placed in the fraternity of nations. Rouher in a subsequent speech, in closing the debate, said the Emperor's government accepted the idea of German unity, and recognized the rights of nationalities, but in doing so she must assume a position necessary to the defense of her territory and that was consistent with her honor and self-reliance.

AUSTRIAN DISARMAMENT.

Vienna.—The Austrian Government commenced disarmament by issuing leaves of absence to thirty-six thousand soldiers.

REPLY TO THE ALLOCATION.

Buett has replied to the recent allocation of the Pope on the state of religion in Austria. The reply is not yet made public.

SERBIAN.

Belgrade.—The National Chambers of Serbia have passed a law excluding the Princes Alexander and Kara George, and their families from all right to succession to the throne. Prince Milan to-day, was consecrated and anointed at the cathedral with imposing religious and military ceremonies.

TELEGRAPHIC FAILURE.

Havana.—The laying of the new telegraph has proven a partial failure. About fifteen miles of new cable will be required to connect with the broken end.

FLOODS IN JAMAICA.

Floods in Jamaica have been very destructive; roads, houses, crops and several lives are reported lost.

HATTEN.

Advices from Hayti report that the siege of Port au Prince continues. Salvage's forces are reduced to five hundred. Famine prevails in the city. A combined attack is expected within a week.

ACCIDENT.

While some Spanish vessels were practising off Malanza, one gun exploded and four men were killed and four wounded.

IMPERIALIST PARDONED.

Havana, 6.—Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialist General, Jose Gutierrez, who had been hidden in the capital since the surrender of Maximilian, was discovered June 19th, and sentenced to death but was pardoned by Juarez.

EXPORTATION OF BULLION PROHIBITED.

The export of specie is prohibited.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

The crops of the country are a total failure and a fear of famine is the result.