

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, November 29, 1872.

AMERICA hath charms attractive to the working classes of Europe, more so than has any other land under heaven. The greatest of these attractions is probably the one couched under the political motto—"Land for the landless." The fact that upon comparatively easy terms fertile acres and otherwise valuable landed property can be secured by the wholly or comparatively landless millions of the old world, is a powerful incentive to them to tear themselves away from the home climates and institutions and conveniences which have become a part of their life, and venture forth into the rawness and extremes of climate and character characteristic of this continent, and they do it by thousands. An ever increasing stream of population flows from the East to the West, abundantly justifying the saying that westward the star of empire wends its way. Westward runs the current of a constantly overflowing population, and with it much of the energy and the enterprise, the vigor and the vitality, the nerve and the muscle, the plain, common every day sense of the nations whence that current gathers. The boundless and hardly begun to be developed resources of this long hidden and highly favored hemisphere offer tempting inducements to the industrious and teeming populations of Europe, and many portions of them are not backward in responding.

This flow of population attracts the serious consideration of European governments, and some of them are adopting means to check if not to stop the stream of emigration from their limits. Among the foremost of these is Prussia, which, never scrupling to adopt despotic measures, has caused the cost of land transportation of emigrants from her dominions to the ocean to be materially increased, and has also issued a requisition for a material increase in the charges for conveying emigrants by sea from Prussian territory, under the plea that she fears more trouble with France and needs her own able population for self-defence in view of such apprehended trouble.

There are two things which Prussia might do well to consider in this regard—one, that this rigid, repressive policy will induce reaction, and a more intense desire among many Germans to escape from the shackles of such an iron government; and the other that if she has trouble with France it is the fault of Prussia herself, for there were times in the progress of the late war when she had magnificent opportunities to be magnanimous, and thereby could have instituted a long and sound friendship with her antagonist, but she carefully avoided all those precious opportunities, and in true Shylockian spirit exacted the pound of flesh, which unmerciful exactation it is widely believed will yet bring its own peculiar reward upon her head, so that she has good reason to be apprehensive.

HORACE GREENLEY, according to latest accounts, is either dead or very near it. The mental and nervous strain caused by the late campaign and the sickness and death of Mrs. Greeley, has evidently done its work and overthrown a naturally vigorous mind, a cheerful temperament, and a strong constitution. Horace Greeley's life has been one of great and incessant labor for what he believed to be the public good, and as such his memory will ever be revered by Americans. Thus passes away the last of the great trio of New York journalists—Raymond, Bennett and Greeley, each a power in the land, though in a very different way.

UNUSUALLY heavy storms appear to have characterized the present month on the ocean, especially contiguous to the British Isles, and in the Baltic. Exceedingly rough weather is reported by vessels crossing the Atlantic, and many disasters are recorded, while many more will probably yet be heard of. However, it has been stormy and cold at common at this time of the year, still there has been no special damage done, and the weather with us is generally pronounced to be favorable for labor, and about as good as could be reasonably desired. So there is nothing particular to be complained of by our citizens in that matter, however severely some fellow-creatures may have suffered elsewhere.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EUROPEAN.

VERSAILLES, 23, evening.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the debate on the report of the committee on the address was opened. M. Guizot read a resolution, which embodied the recommendations of the majority report. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a speech defending the President and counselling conciliation. The ministers, he said, were already responsible, and had never sheltered themselves behind the President. He objected to the proposal to give the members of the right to speak in the Assembly, and compared the position of the President of the United States, who had the right to veto the laws, and whose powers were so largely increased during the vacancies of Congress, with that of President Thiers. The minister added that while he deprecated the exclusion of the members of the Assembly, the government was willing to consent to it if compensatory privileges were granted. He concluded by submitting a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty, whose duty it should be to draw up a law regulating public powers, and prescribing the conditions of the party, national and foreign, which moved that the resolution proposed by the minister of justice be referred without debate to the committee on the address, and that the committee be instructed to report within an hour. The motion was adopted and the sitting of the Assembly suspended to allow the committee to prepare the report.

The debate on the addresses was in session three and a half hours. The sitting of the Assembly was not resumed until 6 p.m., M. Babbé having moved that the committee had rejected Minister Dufaure's resolution, and had determined to stand by its own resolution, the immediate consideration of

which was demanded. The decision of the committee, coupled with the demand for immediate debate, caused a profound sensation in the chamber. Minister Dufaure, in reply, declared that he should stand on the consideration of the resolution he had submitted, and asked for an adjournment of the session. A vote of confidence was taken, and after several votes were taken, wherein it appeared that the Right and Right Centre were united and well organized, but the movement was ultimately conceded, and the sitting brought to a close. During the proceedings the excitement in the chamber and outside was intense. The crowds gathered in the lobbies, corridors and streets, and the situation was extremely serious. It is impossible to predict what turn events may take tomorrow.

LONDON, 23.—It was reported in Paris last night that a compromise would be made between the President and the Right Centre, on the part of the latter, to consider the question of constitutional reform afterwards. The rumors of the compromise excite suspicion of the Left. A special from Paris to the Times says it is rumored that Thiers is excited, and there is evident irritation in the quarters controlled by the working men over the majority report of the committee on the address. The writer of the report, M. Babbé, is already very unpopular in those parts of the city.

PARIS, 23.—General Mac-Mahon,

commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces, in case of certain contingencies.

5 p.m., 23.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The press is overwhelmed with words of cheer and promises of support.

PARIS, 23.—The official protocols concern is nearing Europe, and the German government will respect the will of France, in the choice of the form of government, and the election of statesmen to carry it on. It has not the slightest sympathy or participation of either members of the Assembly.

PARIS, 23.—A battle took place, and ended in a draw, on the arrival of the evening train at the Paris station of the Versailles railroad, for news of the Assembly's decision. The Bourges were agitated all day. The boulevards are filled with excited throng, and an audience feared at Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes and Montpellier, that the government is defeated and Provençal Thiers reigns.

MADRID, 23.—A sharp, contested battle has been fought in Murcia between the troops and insurgents. The latter were routed with great loss. The insurgents were also beaten in Lenares and Almeria, and Arcos de la Frontera, with the loss of prisoners, horses and material.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES. EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 23.—Greely's death is expected momentarily, but by his relatives, not physically. Yesterday faint reports were current in New York that his disease had terminated fatally, and people besieged the Tribune office to ascertain the true state of affairs. Greely is at Tarrytown, but his whereabouts are kept from the public and many of his friends. Yesterday, at a medical consultation, it was said that it was doubtful if he could live more than a few days. Dr. L. Hammond, his personal physician, said, "I doubt if he will live forty-eight hours longer, and I should not be surprised if his death-to-night." While at his bedside, Dr. W. M. Reed, an old friend of Mr. Greely, who was with him yesterday, said, "Greely, you know, was a man of iron, but he was vacuous, and I was told that he had not been aware of his condition for weeks before. The doctor described Mr. Greely as talkative, friendly, lively in mind, and being quite cheerful. He says he does not know his own daughter. Between eight and ten last evening his condition was less favorable. His physicians did not anticipate any improvement within the next hours."

MURKIN, 23.—At the Columbia Dugler's manufactory, a factory of four miles north of here, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing four persons and badly wounding a fifth.

CHICAGO, 23, 11:30 a.m.—A private dispatch from New York says that Greely is dead.

## EUROPEAN.

VIENNA, 23.—An Imperial decree has been promulgated, convoking the Reichstag on the 1st of December.

BERLIN, 23.—In the lower house of the Diet, after a brilliant speech by Herr von Bismarck, the determination of the government to wage war with the influence of Rome, was announced, a motion, introduced by Herr Mailinck, against the exclusion of members of the ecclesiastical order from schools in the public schools, was rejected, a vote of 242 to 80.

LONDON, 23.—Cyrus W. Field gave a grand banquet last evening at Bankside, to celebrate the completion of the American Thanksgiving Day. The company included Gladstone, General Cresswell, L. D. Whay, Baron Eustace Erlanger, Baxter M. Soler, Sir John Hay, Sir Charles Wheatley, Mr. J. S. Dr. James Anderson, Dr. Richards, Mr. Moses, Mr. Moarthur, Mr. Varley, Mr. St. George and others.

DUBLIN, 23.—The principal Deputies yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs showed that the relations was on with all powers were excellent.

LONDON, 23.—Recent storms have caused great damage by flood in several counties.

The Rev. Georgeணணி, in Dublin, 23.—The political situation showing signs of insurrection.

There was a slight break of earthquake at 12 m.p.m. to day.

MINE STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.

30 Ophir, 10

25 G & C, 210

20 Silver, 10; 10, b6, 80, b5; 80, b3;

100 Gold, 62; 63;

200 Gold, 10; 10, b6, 102; 103; 102;

100 Jacks, 98;

100 Imperial, 91; 92;

200 Empire Mill, 9;

5 Kenting, 200;

20 Alpha, 50;

329 Belvoir, 101; 102; 103;

101; 105; 101; 80;

200 Confidence, 124; 125;

100 One Va., 15; 42; 45;

100 One Va., 12;

5 Egg Shutter, 70;

20 Exchequer, 16; 17;

125 Divisions, 7; 10; 10; 49;

170 Justice, 8;

350 Jails, 4; 4;

200 Galleries, 26; 25;

200 Gold, 10; 10, b6;

200 Bull, 77; 78;

70 A & Ulus, 11;

50 Bellmores, 11;

50 Fiction, 50;

125 N. Co., 11;

77 Senator, 1;

450 Woodville, 6; 5;

An expedition of Her Majesty, which recently visited New Zealand, was very successful, and the natives were killed by the party, notwithstanding the fact that the party, native and white, were engaged in another country.

The expedition was to the south of New Zealand, and reached the coast of the South Island.

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