

and in conclusion said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of McMahon and the irresistible current of public opinion, which has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite, I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested. Camden House was gallily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Olivier, Rouher, and the Duc d'Grammont.

Lords Percy and Somerset, Ward Hunt, Sir Michael Beach, Sir Chas. Adderley, and Mr. Ball, of the new government, were re-elected to Parliament.

Hall, Conservative, has been elected to parliament from Oxford city, by 482 majority.

BERLIN, 16.—The report of Prince Frederick's projected tour around the world is contradicted.

CALCUTTA.—In Tirhoot district one hundred thousand starving people have applied for relief the past ten days.

LONDON, 17.—The British journals generally consider the Chiselmhurst demonstration a success. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon visit the Empress Eugenie.

The loss by the wreck of the steamer *Queen Elizabeth*, off Tariffa, is estimated at \$385,000.

VIENNA, 17.—The Roman Catholic bishops in the Reichsrath threaten to withdraw if the passage of the ecclesiastical bills is pressed.

LONDON, 17.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Eugenie at Chiselmhurst to-day.

Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

BERLIN, 17.—The Prussian Cross *Gazette* intimates that the Reichstag will be dissolved; it persists in its refusal to fix the ordinary strength of the army at four hundred thousand men, as demanded by the government.

LONDON, 18.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Central Asia, represents that anarchy reigns in Khiva.

LONDON, 18.—The Queen has expressed admiration and thanks for the gallant conduct of the troops in the Ashantee war.

BERLIN, 18.—Johann Heinrich Master, the distinguished German astronomer, is dead, aged 79.

LONDON, 19.—A committee has been appointed to investigate the charges against Keneally, counsel of the Tichborne Claimant; Whalley, M. P., demands a similar investigation in regard to Hawkins, the Queen's counsel in the case.

Richard Asheton Cross, Secretary of State for the home department, has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

A meeting of the Louisiana bondholders, to-day, adopted a resolution denouncing the funding bill, passed at the late session of the Louisiana Legislature, as arbitrary, unjust and injudicious, and calculated to shake confidence in all American securities; the meeting resolved to take measures to resist the carrying into effect of the provisions of the bill.

The Governor General of India has been instructed to spare no expense in mitigating the suffering from the Bengal famine.

LONDON, 19.—The fusiliers arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the Gold Coast.

The following is the Queen's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. My foreign relations continue most friendly. I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of a European peace, and the faithful observance of international obligations.

"The marriage of my son is a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great Empires.

"The Ashantee war has terminated with the capture and destruction of their capital, and in negotiations which I trust may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition have brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British army.

"I deeply regret that drought has affected some of the most populous provinces of the Indian Empire, and produced extreme scarcity, in some parts amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed

the Governor General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate the terrible calamity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates of the expenditures during the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted.

"My Lords and gentlemen, the delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England have long been felt as a reproach to our law and as a serious obstacle in dealing in real property. I trust that the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of. You will probably be of the opinion that a re-arrangement of the judicature, and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected in England by an enactment of last session, ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote a portion of your time to the accomplishment of this. The greater part of these changes are inapplicable to tribunals in Scotland, but you will be invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing the procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation. Among other measures relating specially to Scottish interests, a bill amending the law relating to land rights and for facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

"Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances have been made by a large class of the community as to the working of the recent act affecting the relationship of master and servant, under the act of 1871, and dealing with offences connected with trade and the law of conspiracy. On these subjects I am desirous, before attempting fresh legislation, that you should be in possession of all the material facts and the precise questions in controversy; for this purpose I have issued a royal commission of inquiry into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment, if found necessary.

"A bill will be introduced, dealing with such parts of the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints and appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

"Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting friendly provident societies. These matters will require grave consideration. I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations."

In the Lords an address in reply to the royal speech, was moved by the Marquis of Lothian and seconded by the Earl of Cardigan. An interesting debate followed. The Duke of Somerset, liberal, sharply attacked Gladstone for listening to, if not encouraging, parties who favored the dismemberment of the empire.

Earl Grey, liberal, described the dissolution of the last Parliament, as an act of political suicide committed during temporary insanity.

Lord Selborne briefly and eloquently defended Gladstone.

Earl Derby, the new minister of foreign affairs, in some non-committal remarks on the foreign policy of England, intimated that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was of political importance.

In the Commons there was a large attendance; the galleries were crowded with spectators. Disraeli, on entering, was greeted with cheers by his supporters. When the members returned from the chamber of Peers, Anderson gave notice that on the 31st inst., he would call attention to the fact that British subjects had not yet received compensation for their losses, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

An address in response to the Queen's speech, similar to that adopted by the Lords, was moved. Torrens moved an amendment, declaring that Parliament is conscious of its obligations to and of the necessity of special care for India, and assuring the Queen of the interest with which it will consider measures to alleviate the distress there and to prevent its recurrence.

Gladstone said he would not seek to place any obstruction in the way of the government in the treatment of India. He deprecated the creation of a commission to inquire into the relations between employers and employed, but concluded by promising to give the new government a fair trial.

Disraeli objected to the amendment of Torrens as inopportune, and it was withdrawn.

The address was then adopted and the House adjourned.

A Bayonne dispatch to the Carlisle military agent here, says that General Palacios is marching in the direction of Madrid with twelve thousand men, after defeating, with great loss, the republican column under Vallejo, forty-four miles southwest of Cucuca.

The twenty-third regiment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from the Gold Coast, disembarked at Portsmouth this morning, in the presence of an immense crowd. The mayor and common council met them, and presented an address. The route to the railroad station was beautifully decorated and was crowded with enthusiastic people. The weather is beautiful. The troops wore the uniform used in the Ashantee expedition.

The steamship *Sarmatian*, with the returning Highlanders aboard, is in sight off Plymouth.

PARIS, 20.—At a meeting of the deputies of the extreme Left, held at Versailles to-day, it was resolved that on the presentation of the new electoral bill a demand should be made for the maintenance of the present law, and for a dissolution of the Assembly on the 28th of June.

The Duke of Padua and others who participated in the recent demonstration at Chiselmhurst have been removed from mayoralties and other government offices held by them.

BERLIN, 20.—The committee of the Reichstag has voted, the second time, against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at four hundred thousand men.

VIENNA, 20.—The Emperor having accepted the resignation of the Hungarian ministry, has appointed Herr Betts president of the new council of ministers.

LONDON, 21.—A remarkable rise in the Thames yesterday caused a considerable destruction of property and some loss of life. Wapping and Woolwich were the points chiefly damaged. Embankments were raised to prevent an anticipated recurrence of the inundation. In Lambeth and Rotherhithe the sewers burst the floors; many houses were forced up, drowning several children and horses. At Wapping the lower stories of houses were filled with water and business on the wharves was suspended, and numerous families were compelled to abandon their houses; at Woolwich the fires in the gun factories were extinguished, and the store sheds flooded.

PARIS, 19.—*L'Univers* has resumed publication, the term of its suspension having expired; it signaled its reappearance by publishing a letter of the Pope denouncing the enemies of the church.

LONDON, 20.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin special says that Viscount De Gontant Biron, the French ambassador, is about to resign in consequence of unpleasant relations with Bismarck.

An adjournment of the Reichstag is probable on account of Bismarck's illness.

The *Daily News* says that it has been given to understand, on good authority, that Disraeli will endorse the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal "whip" during the present session of Parliament.

LONDON, 20.—The steamer *Manitoba*, from the Gold Coast, with Gen. Wolseley on board, is signaled.

Lord Salisbury, Indian Secretary, announces a loan of fifty million dollars for India, of which \$15,000,000 are immediately necessary.

The Thames rose rapidly, and was caused by remarkably high tides along the eastern coast, and has overflowed its embankments in this city, flooding the adjacent streets and warehouses. Portions of Putney, Hull, and Yarmouth are also flooded.

The letter of Chief Justice Cockburn, in regard to the committal of Whalley for contempt of court, was, on motion of Disraeli, referred to a select committee.

Disraeli gave notice that the government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31st to April 13th. He advised that next week be devoted to the passing of the supply bill. He promised that the budget should be ready by the 16th of April. On the report of the address Dr. Butt moved an amendment, representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of government, and declaring it to be the duty of Parliament to speedily consider the means of removing

such discontent. He said the Irish wanted the management of their own local affairs, leaving Parliament to control supreme matters. The government of Ireland was based on distrust; the people asked the new Prime Minister not for an immediate but for a complete policy of conciliation.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment.

Newdegate and Gladstone opposed it; the latter argued that the division of legislation proposed was incompatible. There was no authority to determine what affairs should be considered exclusively Irish.

Sir Michael Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied the gravity of the alleged grievances; he said that each party in Ireland interpreted home rule according to its own particular wants. The discussion closed and the amendment was rejected 51 to 114.

A deputation of the associated Chambers of Commerce, waited on Lord Derby, to-day, urging the advantage of an international convention, to assimilate the patent laws of all countries, beginning with those of Great Britain and the United States; Derby replied that such assimilation was desirable.

Lord John Manners, the new postmaster general, has been re-elected to Parliament.

General Wolseley arrived at Portsmouth this evening.

LONDON, 21.—Disraeli, to-day, refused to receive the deputation which came to ask him to release the Fenians.

General Wolseley has arrived. His reception at Waterloo Station was a perfect ovation.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed a bill appropriating four million dollars for the Ashantee Expedition.

Anderson gave notice that, on Monday next, he would ask the government whether it was willing to co-operate with the United States, in fixing sailing tracks for vessels crossing the Atlantic.

BAYONNE, 22.—Some French officers arrested the cure of Santa Cruz on the frontier, and brought him here.

VIENNA, 22.—Baron Schwartz Penborn is gazetted as Austrian Minister to Washington.

BERLIN, 22.—The Generals of the army at present in this city, waited in a body on the Emperor to-day, and congratulated him on reaching his seventy-seventh birthday; the Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis hanging over the army, and declared his determination to maintain its strength, and thereby insure the peace of Europe.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Spain to the *London Hour*, reports that an ammunition wagon exploded in Marshal Serrano's camp, and that fifty men were killed and wounded.

The *Post* says it is probable that Gen. Wolseley will be rewarded with a Major-generalship and a pension of seventy-five hundred per annum for two lives.

The Highlanders from the Ashantee war landed to-day at Portsmouth, and were enthusiastically received.

ROME, 23.—To-day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Victor Emanuel to the throne of Sardinia, the people of the country are observing it as a holiday.

The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created cardinals at the next consistory.

HAVANA, 21.—The *Voz de Cuba* has information of the killing of the insurgent Colonel Belisario Peralta, and eighteen of his men, by Spanish troops.

Correspondence.

Two Days' Conference—No Roads.

PAYSON, March 16, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the most interesting and instructive conferences I have ever attended in Utah County, terminated at this place last evening.

President A. O. Smoot, of Provo, also Elder Charles Miller, of the same place; Bishop Brown and Elders Lewis Harvey, Thos. Woolley and Wm. Frampton, of Pleasant Grove; Father Z. Coltrin and Elder G. W. Wilkin, of Spanish Fork; Elder Jenkins, of Goshen; and Bishop Jos. S. Tanner, of Payson, were the speakers. Six meetings were held, all of which were well

attended. Bishop Wm. Price, of Goshen, President J. D. Holladay, of Santaquin, President B. F. Johnson, of Spring Lake Villa, and President R. H. Davis, of Salem, were in attendance, also quite a goodly number of the Saints of these settlements, considering the almost impassable condition of the roads in this section of the country. A little more water mixed with the soil in the south end of Utah Co. would bring canoes and dugouts into requisition in order to bring the different settlements into communication with each other. People don't talk any more about roads, for there are none; or they are so far below the surface of what once was terra firma that it is found to be hard work to get down to them.

But I commenced to tell you about our two days Conference. The subjects chiefly dwelt upon were:

1st. New revelation; the imperative necessity of continued communication with the heavens in order to perpetuate the holy priesthood and the power of the gospel.

2nd. Tithing.

3rd. Temporal Unity; showing that the secret of the prosperity of the Saints in any day and age of world, either on this or the eastern continent, was due mainly to their being united in the bands of earthliness as well as heavenly things, and that it was impossible to be united thoroughly, as is required in the gospel, while one class of the community is rolling in wealth and another class weltering in poverty.

4th. An equal division of the burden and responsibilities of the kingdom, so that each man will be required to shoulder up his proportion of the load, thereby relieving many of the elders who are to-day overtaxed with bodily and mental labor, and calling into active service many who are losing the spirit through being inactive.

5th. Order of the Priesthood; showing the importance of a thorough organization of each quorum; those of the Lesser, as well as those of the Higher Priesthood.

6th. The doctrine of obedience. On this subject President Smoot made some very plain and pointed remarks. God's laws are all just and right. When obeyed, blessings follow; but if disobeyed, the penalty is equally certain to be inflicted. He cannot be mocked with impunity.

The meetings were well attended by our citizens throughout. Much good instruction was given, much valuable counsel imparted, and I trust much good will be the result.

Our little city has improved rapidly during the last eighteen months. Many good and substantial houses, barns, and fences have sprung into being, and, in fact, improvement seems to be the watchword. The subject of education receives considerable attention. We have no less than five good schools in operation, and all are full. Teachers and pupils all seem to be interested, and parents not less so. Our Sunday schools are also in a thriving condition. If this spirit continues, happy will be the result to the rising generation. Drunkenness, profanity, vulgarity, nor indeed any other vice can flourish where the head and heart, the intellect, morals and religious sentiments of the people are properly educated and developed.

I. M. COOMES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Secretary Richardson has informally called the attention of some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee to the continued falling off in the receipts from spirits, and to the probability of a similar falling off in the revenue on fermented liquors, the sale of both articles being intimately connected in the retail trade. Whether the decrease will continue he does not pretend to say, but he is of opinion that the temperance crusaders will interfere with the receipts from spirits and fermented liquors, which deficit, if not anticipated, may be the cause of trouble to the Treasury hereafter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

There are so many Johnsons in Peoria they distinguish them by saying: "The Johnson with a red nose," "the Johnson with a blonde wife," etc.

Law business is carried on in rapid style in Charleston, Miss. Two men had a fight; in less than twenty minutes after the first blow was struck, both offenders were arrested, tried, condemned, fined, and the fine paid.