

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 16.

Low.—The present price of wheat in Cache Valley is sixty cents a bushel.

NOT KEELY.—It is thought the Utah Northern Railroad will not be completed to Logan by Conference, as expected.

MORONI.—Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Moroni, writes that cereals of all kinds are abundant there, but wet weather recently had threatened the safety of crops cut but not harvested.

FAST RECOVERING.—A letter from J. D. Page, the operator so badly injured with an axe lately at Mount Pleasant, to A. M. Musser, Esq., under the date of Sept. 10th, states, among other things, that his health is very good, and he is gaining very fast. He regards his recovery as extraordinary.

Lost.—On Saturday, between Mill Creek and Sandy, a pocketbook containing between \$50 and \$60 in currency and a \$100 certificate of stock in the Piute Mining Company of Sevier County. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it for the owner with George Farnworth, at this Office.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday while a young man named James Irving was stooping to get a drink from a stream over Jordan, a pistol which he carried fell from its scabbard, the hammer striking a rock causing the weapon to be discharged. The ball passed through the outer portion of his right side, inflicting a somewhat severe but not dangerous wound.

WHO WANTS EMPLOYMENT ASA SHEPHERD?—Alden M. Jackson, Esq., Secretary of the Southern Utah Wool Producing Association, writes as follows to R. L. Campbell, Esq., of this city:

"St. George, Sept. 10, 1872.

"Dear Brother:—At the request of the Board of Directors of the Southern Utah Wool Producing Association, I write to enquire if you can place us in correspondence with some person, who has been used to the care of sheep, and who wants employment in that business."

CATTLE STEALING.—Henry Cook was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing cattle from West Jordan. We understand that numbers of cattle have been missing from that and other localities lately. It is now thought a clue has been found as to how a good many of them have been disposed of. We hope it will be traced up.

RETURNED.—Elders Edward Stevenson and Nathan T. Porter arrived on Saturday evening from a mission to the East, both in good health. Our readers have been informed of the movements of those brethren while on their mission by the letters of Brother Stevenson, which have appeared in the NEWS.

RATHER ROMANTIC.—A woman, said to be a Jewess, and who has been living for some time, with her young child, in a house opposite the Walker House, East Temple Street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night. The circumstances surrounding the affair are of a peculiar and romantic character, disappointment in love being the cause of her attempt at self destruction. It appears the object of her misplaced affection is an eastern gentleman who, some years ago, left his family in the east and established himself as a wine dealer in Nevada. While there he became acquainted with the unfortunate woman through supplying with wine an establishment of which she was the head. She became enamored of the gentleman alluded to, and their intimacy assumed a criminal character, the result of which was that a child was born. The gentleman soon afterwards broke up business in Nevada and went east to his family. The woman followed him there and kept him in a constant state of trepidation by threats of exposing him to his wife, so much so that he concluded that it would be the best plan to tell the whole affair to the latter, who, believing him to be repentant, forgave him. He then came to this city, but the woman still hunted him up, and followed him here. She visited him at his house, and desired to live there with him, giving as a reason her intense love for him, which she said she found it impossible to overcome. He however refused to entertain the thought of such a thing, stating that it was utterly impossible. During Saturday he heard that she intended visiting his house that night with the intention of killing him; and he therefore requested an officer to be there. She did visit the house and paced back and forth in the yard, and the officer, we understand, went to her and endeavored to reason with her, and then the officer, the man and his family got together and talked matters over. She still requested however that she might live in the house with the object of her affection, which was not entertained for a moment by the gentleman and his family, and it was soon discovered that she had taken poison, with the intention of lying on the doorstep and dying.

Dr. Benedict was sent for, however, and administered the proper remedies under the circumstances, and she was brought round. We are informed that an agreement has been entered upon by the parties concerned that is deemed by them to be satisfactory, the man agreeing to supply

means to set the unfortunate woman up in some kind of business.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 12.—The first grand ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown and the State Liberal ticket by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats is being held to-night in Tammany and Irving Halls and on the Union Square, around which stands are erected. The crowd in attendance is very large, estimated at fifty thousand. Tammany Hall is richly and elaborately decorated. Numerous bands of music are in and around the hall. The display of fireworks is very fine. There was also a torchlight procession composed of the various ward organizations dressed in uniform. August Belmont presided at the principal stand. Charles S. Dana presided at the Tammany Hall meeting, and Francis Keenan, the Greeley candidate for governor, made a speech. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was then introduced and made a speech of considerable length, supporting Greeley because he represented the party of reconciliation and because of his honesty.

General Banks claimed the vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Old Virginia, Tennessee, and Arkansas for Greeley. Among other speakers was W. A. Saunders, colored, of Maryland. At half-past ten the various Ward organizations marched through 14th street to Union Square, swelling the assembled crowds to nearly a hundred thousand. The meeting at the second stand was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, and presided over by ex-Sheriff Kelly. Speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and others. Stand number three was presided over by G. F. A. Spinola. Speeches were made by Hon. James Brooks, and Colonel Ethan Allen. Nearly 2,500 Germans were around this stand.

NEW YORK, 13.—J. C. A. Thompson, a well known newspaper correspondent, was run over and killed at Harlem Bridge yesterday.

A Washington special says it seems well established there that the award of the *Alabama* arbitration is to be signed at Geneva, in duplicate, on Saturday, and handed to the agents of the respective governments, for transmission to London and Washington. The statement that the claimants may receive their money before December is erroneous, for the total amount of award is not due in Washington till a year from the date of award, as provided by the treaty.

Although it is thought, at the Indian bureau, that there is no danger of an Indian war, official advices show that serious hostilities are probable at a very early day, along the whole Indian line.

A Paris letter says it is generally conceded, on all sides, that Thiers' death would result in a civil war in France, and that no little disquiet is occasioned by the chance of occurrence of such a contingency. When the Prince of Wales visited France, Thiers did not treat him cordially, or invite him to his house. The Prince is an aristocrat, and Thiers hates aristocracy. Great comments have been made on this action of the President.

CHICAGO.—The police have arrested the companion of the man who stabbed and killed Michael Callahan, on Elston avenue, last Sunday night, and are in pursuit of the murderer himself, who has fled from the city.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms, last night, to decide upon some plan of action to assist the authorities in the enforcement of the laws against murder. Stirring speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and a committee of 25 were appointed to aid the authorities in the detection, arrest, speedy trial and punishment of murderers, by employing detectives, and, when necessary, additional counsel.

A Washington special says the *Chronicle*, it is understood, reflects the *Post's* views when it declares, this morning, that the time for action on the part of the Government has about arrived, and those Indians who have been invited to accept the olive branch of peace, and refused, will be taught that the strong arm of the Government will reach the very last scoundrel who may have been implicated in late outrages. Those matters have been so severely commented on by the press throughout the country that our citi-

zens are prepared for the enforcement of law and order, even at the cannon's mouth. A little East India justice would be useful at this time, and whether the murderous wretches are blown from the mouth of cannon or slaughtered in the field is of little consequence to the world at large. Certainly the interests of civilization would not suffer if the entire savage tribes were exterminated.

NEW YORK.—The fact that the Mountain Meadow massacre was Mormon work has been fully confirmed by the confession of Philip Klingan Smith, now of Lincoln Co., Nev. Smith says that at the time, he was Mormon Bishop at Cedar City, Utah, and was forced to muster with the militia regiment for the perpetration of the crime; that the assailed party, after four days' fight, were induced to lay down their arms under promise of protection, after which all were shot down by the "Mormon" militia, except seventeen young children, who were taken in charge of by Smith and saved.

NEW YORK, 13.—The following digest of the will of James Gordon Bennett will appear in to-morrow's *Tribune*:

After providing for the payment of debts and the funeral expenses, the testator bequeaths to his wife, provided she accept the same, in lieu of a dowry, the use of the house, stable and appurtenances on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth street during her natural life, or widowhood, also an annuity equal to half the net rental of his real estate, except the *Herald* building. If she does not accept this in lieu of a dowry, the will limits her to a share in the estate for her dowry. To James Gordon Bennett, jr., the testator bequeaths the *Herald* building with the good will, stock-in-trade, etc., of the *Herald* and Metropolitan printing office. The remainder of the real estate goes to his daughter, Jeanette Bennett, on her obtaining the age of twenty-five. Meanwhile his son, who is made sole trustee and executor, will have charge of this portion of the estate, to be let in such manner as to him shall seem expedient, for any term not exceeding three years.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The two new jurors obtained in the Fair case this morning were Geo. B. Merriam, formerly a blacksmith, now a curbstone stock broker, and Robert Creighton, a horse trainer. This made six jurors, and rendered it certain that, in time, a full jury will be obtained.

VICTORIA, 12.—A boy three years of age, son of Mr. James Smith, was so badly burned yesterday by his clothes catching fire, that he died within an hour afterwards.

NEW YORK, 14.—A *Herald* reporter made a determined but unsuccessful effort yesterday to interview Charles O'Connor, with a view of getting an interpretation of his last letter. The question of the reporter, as to whether his letter was intended to be a positive declination, he flatly refused to answer, also a question as to whether there was any secret or private understanding that he was to be voted for in spite of his declination; and the query whether he would serve if elected, O'Connor said the meaning of his letter was plain to him, and if it was not to other people, he could not help it.

NEW YORK, 15.—The following special is published this morning:

GENEVA, 14.—The decision of the arbitration tribunal, in the settlement of the case between Great Britain and the United States in the *Alabama* case, was delivered to-day in the council room in this city. It begins with the recital of the informal technical language of the terms of the treaty of Washington, recites the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating governments, sets forth the facts of the assembly of the court in the Geneva Exchange, the verification of the powers of its members, and the presentation of the English and American cases, by agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court continues its decision, which is verbatim as follows:

"The Tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, the cases, the counter cases, the documents, evidence, arguments and all communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same has arrived at a decision and presents the following as its award and the basis of its award:

Whereas, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Washington, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article in deciding the matter submitted to them, and have to be governed by the

three rules therein specified and by such principles of international law as are not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case; and

Whereas, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by the failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality and their part. And

Whereas, The circumstances out of which the facts forming the subject matter of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on her Majesty's government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861, the effects of the violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any commission which the government of a belligerent power, benefitted by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel and ultimate steps by which the offence is completed, cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of this fraud become a means of establishing his innocence. And

Whereas, The privileges of extraterritoriality, accorded to vessels of war, is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual defense, and therefore can never be appealed to for the justification of acts done in violation of neutrality. And

Whereas, The absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations, in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation. And

Whereas, An order to import supplies of coal is inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place.

Whereas, with respect to the vessel, called the *Alabama*, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British government failed to use the diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and, notwithstanding the official representations made by the agents of the U. S. during the construction of said ship, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, and that the orders for her detention, which the British government did finally make, were issued so late that the execution of the said orders was not practicable.

Whereas, After the departure of that vessel, the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she incurred. And

Whereas, Despite the violation of neutrality thus committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to the ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been, in any or every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been. And

Whereas, The government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, and four of the arbitrators, for reasons above assigned, and the fifth, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him, are of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to perform the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the treaty of Washington. And

Whereas with respect to the *Florida*, it results from the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent the violation of neutrality. Notwithstanding the representations of agents of the U. S. to that effect, Her Majesty's government failed to use due diligence to fulfill its duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the facts which have been presented relative to the stay of the *Oreto*, at Nassau and New Providence, to her issue thence, her enlistment of men, her supplies and her armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred*, in Green Bay, that there was a negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities, and