

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, November 21, 1876.

COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

FOR some time past the news from Europe has not been of such an intensely interesting character, as during the earlier part of the Franco-Prussian war, and the last few days it has been much more exciting, its tenor indicating the commencement of hostilities, involving the issues at stake in that traditional "Eastern Question." The cause of the threatened trouble is the violation by Russia of the Treaty of Paris.

At the close of the Crimean war, in which the conquest of Turkey by Russia was prevented by the combined efforts of England, France and Turkey, a Congress of the Great Powers was held at Paris, at which a treaty was framed and ratified by the Great Powers, in which, among other things, it was stipulated that no Russian fleet should enter the Dardanelles and that ten insignificant steamers should be all she should be allowed to have at any one time on the Black Sea. This stipulation completely prevented all attempt at Russian aggrandisement on the south; and also curtailed and crippled her commercial interests and development in the same quarter; and as might naturally be expected, such a colossal power as she is would not submit to it any longer than expediency rendered it imperatively necessary.

All in the least acquainted with European history know that from the day of the Czar Peter, the policy of the Russian rulers has been to absorb the possessions of the Sultan; but hitherto, although they have made repeated attempts to carry out their designs, they have been thwarted by one or other of the so-called great Powers, who have jealously watched and checked each other when any move has been made by one that threatened in the least to jeopardize the interests, or lessen the influence of the other.

During the progress of the present Franco-Prussian war, Russia has been credited with most pacific designs and intents, and it has been said that the policy of the Emperor Alexander is presently one of peace and progress; but he has evidently only been watching his time to strike effectively, and that time seemingly has now come, for with powerful Russian fleets in the Black Sea, there can be no doubt whatever that hostilities will soon be recommenced by Russia upon the possessions of the "sick man." This policy is traditional with Russia, and whatever obstacles may arise to temporarily interrupt it, its complete consummation is but a question of time.

Hitherto England has been the faithful and unwavering ally of Turkey in resisting Russian designs, not through any disinterested sympathy with that power, but to check Russian designs and progress in the East Indies. In the Crimean war England had France for an ally; but in case of a rupture now, and the feeling in England is said to be very strong for war, England cannot expect help from France; she has already more than enough on her hands to attend to her own defence and safety. Austria is said to be one with England in protesting against Russian violation of the Paris treaty. But Prussia and Russia are in accord at the present critical juncture, and this fact will be very likely to materially modify the policy and action of Austria, through fear for her German provinces.

Viewed in every light the position of England is an extremely awkward one, for should she undertake to resist the designs of the colossus of the North she and Turkey will probably have to do it together, and reverse and defeat are extremely probable; but whatever reverses and misfortunes may overtake England she will have few friends and sympathizers. Her undecided, pusillanimous course during the present war with France and Prussia has gained for her the contempt of Europe, and her influence in the Councils of the nations was probably never lower than at this time; and if from the present complications war should arise there seems little if anything to prevent the consummation of the designs of Russia and Prussia; for the great powers of Europe have dwindled from five to two, and their representatives are the Emperor Alexander of Russia and his uncle, King William, of Prussia.

THE Chicago Tribune in a recent editorial article asserts that the two great political parties—the Democrats and Republicans—are, to some extent disintegrated and disorganized because of the change of the old issues which grew out of slavery and the great pro-slavery rebellion. But the Democratic party has the advantage it states, in an issue in which it believes, and for which it is prepared to vote, viz: Free Trade. The Republican party for four years past has had no issue upon this question, except within its own ranks. This, the Tribune thinks, has led to defeat. The Congressional delegation in Illinois has been changed from eleven Republicans and three Demo-

crats to seven Republicans and seven Democrats. The Tribune claims the recent election in Missouri as a triumph of the distinctively free-trade party over the protectionists. It states that Wm. C. Bryant, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, David A. Wells, Charles Sumner, B. Gratz Brown, John A. Logan, Gov. Palmer, Frederick Douglass and the New York Evening Post, Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette, and St. Louis Democrat are all in favor of the new party known as the Revenue Reform Party. It says:

"The time has now come when the two real parties of the country, the free traders and protectionists, must cast their votes where they will tell most effectively for their principles, both in Congress and out of it. It is impossible that we should continue voting on dead issues, and dodging the living and vital ones. As our New York dispatch intimated yesterday, the Revenue Reform party will enter the next Congress prepared to claim the Speaker, the organization of the House, and the appointment of committees, so that the business before Congress may be presented in a manner to carry out the views of the majority of the people, as indicated in the recent elections. If the protectionists of the country desire to carry this issue to a general election, or to form a national party on their own basis, we shall, at all times, stand ready to meet them. If not, it is pretty clear that, so long as the Democratic party elects none but free traders, and the free-trade Republicans vote for none but free traders, while the protectionists rely on the prestige of the Republican organization and shirk the issue, the complexion of Congress will rapidly change into one for Revenue Reform, and possibly, Democracy. On the whole, in the recent elections, the Democracy have made gains. But their gain has been very slight compared with the heavy gain over the high tariff party in the prestige of success, in organization, confidence, and power. All these will make themselves felt at the outset in the meeting of the next Congress."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Prussians retiring before the French Advance!

RUMORED DISASTERS TO THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Russia stubborn on the Black Sea Question!

WARLIKE FEELING IN ENGLAND!

Italy neutral on the Russian Question!

Prussians surprised, killed and made prisoners by Garibaldians!

NEW YORK.

Italy neutral—Russia firm—Division in the English cabinet—A member of the British government interviewed.

Special to the Herald, London, 19.—A telegram from Florence on the 18th says that great excitement prevails there over the war question, in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of '56. The popular enthusiasm is in favor of adherence to the cause of Russia. The report that the ministry is resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria, is well received. The position taken by the cabinet is understood to be a determination to hold entirely aloof from complications that may grow out of this question. The government will have enough to do in harmonizing the new state of affairs at Rome. Official papers state that the report of Prussia's intended interference, in behalf of the Pope, are entirely unfounded. They were raised by the agents of Austria for selfish ends. It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

A telegram from Tours to-day says that rumors are afloat of disaster to the army of the Loire. No particulars are received.

Special to the Herald, London, 19.—A warlike feeling prevails all over England. An important division exists in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to a dissolution of the ministry. Granville insists that England must now put down her foot firmly, or for ever give her voice up in European affairs. He holds that the present attitude of Russia means the future of not immediate prosecution of her long-cherished designs on the East. The present moment is the only time when England can hope to resist, successfully, the policy against which, heretofore, she has fought at a great sacrifice of lives and treasure. Lowe and Carlisle have positively arrayed themselves against war on the present issue. The Conservatives are about to call a meeting at London, to consider the crisis. In view of the early convocation of Parliament, Gladstone hesitates to commit himself for or against, on the present provocation.

The World's correspondent has had an interview with a member of the British government, who said: "It is now certain that no combination of the Powers will be formed against Russia. Five governments beside Russia signed the treaty of 1856, and all are equally aggrieved at Russia's violation thereof, but will not even unite in a collective note of remonstrance. France is powerless, Prussia connives with Russia, Italy declares that she will not join any diplomatic movement against Russia, having gained the object of her former alliance with France and England. There remains Austria, but she will address a note to Russia, but not to threaten war. In 1867 Count Bismarck proposed the abolition of the provisions of the treaty restricting sovereignty in the Black Sea. He is now quite willing, even anxious, to make a still higher bid for the friendship of Russia. England will be left alone should she insist on refusing to join a Congress for the deci-

sion of Russia's claim. A Congress will meet and Russia will gain her point. Granville's letter does not mean that England has no wish for the struggle herself, Turkey is on one side and Russia, Prussia and the United States are on the other. The remaining powers are mere spectators. Bismarck has a secret treaty with Russia." Special to the World.—ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—The reply of the Russian government to Earl Granville's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted and refuses, at length, the statement that the movements of the principalities, in contravention of the treaty of Paris, turned to her advantage and appeals to all the friendly powers to note the fact that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers; and that Russia expressly disavows any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris, other than those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her. She would regret an interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with England, but she repeats her intention to act upon her previous notification in regard to the Black Sea. The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position of the government.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A FIRE.

Boston, 20.—David Dyer's woolen mill, Malden, is burned; loss, \$40,000.

ILLINOIS.

Extensive fire—Jumps into the Niagara Falls.

CHICAGO.—A fire occurred at six o'clock this evening, in a four-story building, thirty-four, South Water Street, occupied by Swan, Barnard and Co., wholesale liquor dealers; S. B. Parkhurst, importer of Queensware and Huxley and Knox, manufacturers of perfumery. The aggregate loss, on stock, is forty-one thousand and on the building eight thousand.

On Friday last, the wife of T. M. Aveny, a prominent and wealthy resident of this city, left home under circumstances which induced the belief in her insanity, and all efforts to discover her whereabouts were unavailing until to-day, when a dispatch was received from Niagara Falls, saying a woman jumped into the falls this morning, leaving a letter directed to Mr. Aveny.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Skirmishing—French Towns burned—The French advancing—Armistice negotiations resumed.

LONDON, 19.—The French report that several skirmishes have taken place around Paris and towards Tours, in which the Uhlans were repulsed. The towns Perichet, Bois and Joyeux have been burnt.

Garibaldi, disregarding all protests, has retired from Dale. Military executions, for mutiny, are common in the French lines.

Several French frigates are cruising about in the North Sea and the English Channel. The German ship *Estafette*, returning from the South Sea, entered the port of Havre where she was promptly seized, the officers not having heard of the war.

The Tours government has published a statement that the German shipping has nearly been driven from the Pacific ocean by French cruisers.

The Oberster says negotiations are reopened for an armistice on a basis promising success.

LONDON, 20.—A dispatch, from Tours, reports that the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von Der Taun are falling back while the French are advancing and threaten to outflank them both. It is thought that General Mantuffel will march to the Loire.

The ground in many of the departments is covered with deep snow. A commission of enquiry is to try Marshal Bazaine.

The *Monitor* declares that the deliverance of the country, from the invasion, must precede any election for a General Assembly. The anti-Republican press denounce this.

The French loss in the affair near Dreux is 60 killed and as many wounded.

There is much remark, in diplomatic circles, on the impudence of Gladstone in writing to the Times on the situation, over the signature of "Sorrento." It is understood that Bismarck feels extremely vindictive towards Gladstone in consequence of his comments on the Prussian policy he has made or inspired in the public prints.

The Prussians claim successes before Montmedy and Chateauvieux.

The French loss at Chateau Dun is now reported at five hundred killed wounded and prisoners.

PRUSSIA.

Paris said to be doomed.

BERLIN, 19.—The American General at the Prussian camp says Paris is doomed, it must fall before the 15th of December.

TURKEY.

The Russian question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—The infringement of the Paris treaty of '56 and of the Convention of 1864, by the Danubian principalities; the election of Charles at Hoshodan and the passage of Turkish frigates through the Bosphorus. The Viceroy has replied, saying that an immediate answer is impossible and that the subject must be submitted to the great Powers of Europe.

FRANCE.

Vigorous resistance—Prussians surprised.

LILLE, 20.—There was a fight yesterday in the departments of Alsace, between a French force, composed of Franco-Germans and mobile guards, and a Prussian detachment moving from Feigny. The French finally retired in good order. The losses on both sides were equal. Several skirmishes are reported in the same department. At Jary on the 16th, an engagement took

place, in which the Prussians lost two hundred, and fifteen French tirailleurs were killed and wounded. The French losses before Montmedy have been serious.

ROUEN, 19.—The Germans attacked Evereux, to-day. They met with a vigorous resistance from the national guards and retired to the environs.

TOURS, 19.—Midnight.—The following has been officially made public: The Prussians at Chateauvieux were surprised by a party of Garibaldians, under Ricciotti, and all killed or taken prisoners.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independence Belge* announces that an imposing Russian iron clad fleet will soon appear in the Dardanelles. The vessels will be bought in the United States with the money due for the northern possessions.

Special Notices.

Great Excitement is caused by Carl O. Assmann selling his New Stock, consisting of the most excellent quality of Watches and Jewelry, at very Low Price. Give Bro. Assmann a call at his new Jewelry Store, East Temple Street.

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The undivided one-half of a portion of Lot four (4), Block one, near Range one (1), North Ogden survey, in Weber county, Territory of Utah, commencing at a point in the middle of Mill Creek (old creek crossing State Road), and running south on the east side of said State Road twenty-four (24) rods to the north corner of Myrtle Shaw's land, thence east seven rods and one-half (7 1/2) rods, thence north one and one-tenth (1 1/10) rods, to the middle of said Mill Creek, thence following down the middle of said creek to the place of beginning, containing two acres and eighteen (18) rods, more or less, with what is known as West & York's Great Mill. To be sold as the property of the estate of Chas. W. West, deceased, at the suit of William Jennings, Terms of Sale, Cash.

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