

## By Telegraph.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—A despatch from Constantinople, dated nine o'clock this morning, says that the ministers were assembled in council last night at the residence of Midhat Pasha, president of the council, when an officer, who had been recently dismissed from the service, entered the council chamber armed with a revolver, and shot and instantly killed Hussien Anvi Pasha, minister of war, and Rachid Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and seriously wounded Kaiserli Pasha, minister of marine. He also killed an aide-de-camp of the Grand Vizier, and a servant of Midhat Pasha. The assassin was arrested. The motive for this terrible crime is supposed to be revenge for his dismissal.

GHEENT, 16.—The anti-clerical manifestations were renewed last night, and some conflicts between the police and the people occurred. Several arrests were made. The windows of Alcanbain Hotel were broken and several private houses damaged. Numerous bands of rioters afterwards paraded the streets, uttering shouts, but the police prevented further excess.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The following is the official account of the assassination here this morning:

A Circassian, named Hassan, who left the military school four years ago with the rank of lieutenant, and was appointed to a captaincy in the army of Bagdad, for certain reasons was detained at Constantinople, where he was variously employed. Hassan recently received an appointment to the grade of adjutant-major, and on assignment to duty with the army of Bagdad, he alleged various pretexts for remaining at Constantinople, and was, consequently, arrested and imprisoned. He was released yesterday on condition of his proceeding to Bagdad to-day, Friday. Yesterday he called upon the war minister, when he was informed that the minister was attending council at the Prime Minister's residence. He proceeded there, and the guards, believing him an aide-de-camp, permitted him to enter. Hassan fired point blank at Hussien Anvi Pasha, minister of war, with a revolver, and while the other persons present were pressing forward to seize the assassin, Rachel Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and a servant of Midhat Pasha, named Ahmed Agba, and a soldier, were killed, and Kaiserli Pasha, minister of marine, and another soldier, were wounded.

LONDON, 16.—Sir Thomas Henry, chief magistrate of the Bow street police court, was taken suddenly ill to-day while attending the races at Ascot. He was removed to London and died to-night.

It is officially announced that the board of trade awarded to Captain Gifford, of the American whaler *Young Phoenix*, a silver cup, in acknowledgment of his kindness to the survivors of the emigrant ship *Strathmore*.

A fire broke out to-day in the extensive carpet manufactory and woolen works at Ayr, belonging to James Templeton. The fire was caused by the friction of the machinery, and spread to all parts of the building. The operatives were at work at the time. It is believed that all the men, except one, made their escape.

A number of women rushed out saying there were others inside unable to escape. Soon afterwards the roof fell in. Twenty-four women were buried in the ruins and perished. One woman who leaped from the upper window was badly injured that she died soon after being taken to the hospital. It is reported that the overseer, named Barr, locked the door of the room in which the female operatives were working. Barr himself perished in the flames, and it is impossible to learn the truth of the report, but as the women had ample time to escape, it is otherwise inexplicable. The works are entirely destroyed and the loss estimated at \$200,000.

Saunders' paper warehouse caught fire to-day, and the interior was destroyed with all its contents. The warehouse was situated next to the burned buildings on Brook's wharf, and ignited from the smoldering remains of Thursday's fire; loss \$150,000.

MADRID, 16.—The Senate adopted the clause of the constitution establishing religious toleration by 43 to 40.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—Safet

Pasha has been appointed minister of foreign affairs, Abdul Kerim Nadir Pasha, minister of war, and Halli, chief minister of justice.

ANTWERP, 17.—The anti-clericals renewed their demonstrations in this city to-night. Shouts were raised of "long live the King! Down with minister Malone!" The civic guard, however, was not called out, as there was no violent disturbance of the peace.

VIENNA, 18.—The Czar cordially accepted the invitation for an interview with the Emperor of Austria at the castle of Reichstadt. The Czar will arrive at Reichstadt on the 24th, and depart on the 26th. Count Andrassy is expected to accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion.

LONDON, 19.—The Prince of Montenegro has resigned as representative of the insurgents in negotiations with the Porte.

A despatch from Calcutta reports an alarming outbreak of cholera in Gulwood village, on the Bombay and Baroda railway. Of two hundred inhabitants, 100 died in three days.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Berlin, says some scandal has been caused here by the news that the German Minister at Washington has charged some members of the German commission to the Philadelphia exhibition with corrupt practices, and requested their immediate removal.

A correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* telegraphs to that paper from Cetinje that the Turks in Bosnia have unfurled the green flag for a holy war against the Christians. It is stated that Serbia will send an envoy to Constantinople to propose a disarmament, and peace in return for the cession of territory.

A Vienna special asserts that Nisic has been provisioned, and the Turkish army has received six months arrears of pay.

Application was made to-day before the Court of Queen's Bench for the discharge of Charles Brent, the Louisville forger. The Attorney General offered no opposition to his release, but made a statement in relation to the case. The court accordingly granted the order for the prisoner's release.

Some dynamite stored in a joiners' shop in Burbank Road, Glasgow, exploded, to-day, killing six workmen and wrecking several houses.

The Bishop and Archdeacon of Barbadoes and thirty-four clergymen, constituting the entire body of the Barbadoes clergy, and four American missionaries, have signed a statement for presentation to Earl Carnarvon, Colonial Minister, detailing the outrageous character of the late riots on that island. They say the mobs were not caused by any suffering among the people, but by a general impression among the negroes, that the land and property of the planters would be divided among them, with the Governor's consent. They state they cannot tell how this impression was created, but it was undoubtedly general, and the belief is still very general that all this property has been awarded to negroes by the Queen, at the Governor's instance, and is being wrongfully withheld from them; consequently, the feeling against all property owners is intensely bitter and hostile, and it will require firmness and judgment on the part of the authorities to remove this impression, even if it is removable during the present generation.

An explosion of coal gas occurred to-day on board the ship *Allanta*, laden with coal for Hongkong, while that vessel was lying in Penarth docks, at Cardiff. Six men were killed and several injured. The vessel was seriously damaged.

MOSCOW, 19.—A fire here last night destroyed over fifty houses. No precise particulars of the damage have been received yet, but it is believed to be enormous. Three-quarters of the town of Kadschony, in Caucasus, including Bazare, were burned on Saturday last.

Seven o'clock a.m.—Boy has terrible toothache; can't go to school. Half-past nine a.m.—A solitary figure may be seen skulking through the trees leading to the creek; perch and chub bite. Half-past six p.m.—Scene, wooded; dramatic personae, the old man, one trunk strap, one boy. Let's draw the curtain.

The Mexican *Diario* declares that if the United States "invade Mexico on any pretext, the government will defend the soil with energy." The solicitude of the Mexican for his native soil is so great that he habitually carries a large quantity of it around with him in order that he can have it right where he can defend it in an emergency.—*Chicago Times*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Settlement of West Weber—Improvements—Schools—Social ties—Crops, Etc.

WEST WEBER, Weber Co., June 13, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

About the year 1858, there were about twelve families moved from other settlements to what was then known as the Big Bend of Weber, where Woodmanse and Brothers had a herd of stock. We commenced to make farms and to build houses and make corrals. We labored under adverse circumstances for several years, on account of the want of strength, as our canal was very expensive. We were poor indeed in temporal things, but we enjoyed much of the good spirit and our settlement kept growing, and after a hard struggle we began to get better off. We have expended, I feel safe to say, some \$25,000 or \$30,000 on our canal since our first settling this place. Notwithstanding our loss of crops for want of water, and grasshoppers, we feel that the blessing of God has attended our labors, temporally and spiritually. Our settlement is somewhat scattered over a vast tract of country. We number somewhere about 400, and our settlement is still growing and prospering, for which we feel thankful to God for all his mercies and blessings to us. As a settlement we enjoy good health and our crops look prosperous and well.

We have a meeting house built of adobe, some 56 feet in length and 33 feet in width. This house has been built by donation by the brethren. We have a good school-house built by taxation. We have two good day schools in good running order. We have a good Sunday school superintended by Elder Nathan Hawkes. We have a good Elders' Quorum, some thirty-nine members, presided over by James F. Hunter. We have a mutual improvement society of young men, about forty in number, presided over by William Elsworth. We have a Seventies' meeting, presided over by H. McFarland. We have a good relief society, about sixty or seventy in number, presided over by Sister Mary Douglass. All these societies are prosperous and doing well. We are beginning to give our attention to raising sheep also.

I wish to state that last fall Sister Zina Young, of Salt Lake City, gave me some silk worm eggs. We took care of them, and now my family has about 1,200 worms hatched out and doing well.

I think that West Weber can compare with any settlement in the country according to age and current circumstances in all things. I may say we have done a good share to help out the poor from old Babylon from year to year, and we feel to go ahead with the good work of God. The people and teachers feel well and as a general thing are united.

Your brother in the everlasting covenant of Peace.

JOHN I. HART.

The Conference—The Temple—Destructive Frost—The Fatal Accident in the Colorado, etc.

KANAB, June 4, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I had the pleasure of attending the conference held in St. George, May 12th, which passed off very pleasantly and a good feeling existed throughout. Presidents Young and Wells, also many other brethren, exhorted the people to righteousness and good works.

The Temple in St. George is the first I ever saw and it would be useless for me to attempt to describe my feelings on first beholding it. It is so pure and white, one can say it is a fit abode for angels. On entering the Temple the first impression is to uncover the head and a feeling of awe and reverence pervades you, which brings such an exquisite sense of joy and rest to the mind that we could thus wish to always live. The Temple is spacious, and well built, and is a credit to the Latter-day Saints. The outside is plastered and white-washed. In the sun it shines with dazzling whiteness and can be seen for many miles.

On the night of the 18th ult., we had a very severe frost, which killed all our fruit and garden stuff, and injured our field crops some. Peaches and apricots as large as marbles were frozen through. Most

of the shade trees were frosted. Even currants and gooseberries were treated in the same way, and ice froze in the water courses. Next morning presented a desolate looking picture—everything blackened by the frost, which the day before looked so green and springlike. When I wrote you last our prospects for fruit were splendid—now we have none at all. Although suffering this great loss, the people, like all true "Mormons," feel well and rejoice it is no worse.

On the 21st of last month, Bro's Wells, Snow, B. Young, Jr., and party left this place for Arizona, to visit the brethren in that country. They were accompanied by Bishop Nuttall and Jacob Hamblin from this place. They had with them a new boat to cross the Colorado river, as it was very high, and they expected the other one would be unfit to cross in. On arriving there about noon, the 24th ult., they immediately proceeded to caulk the boat, preparatory to crossing. Before sundown they had taken over two loads of horses, only the baggage, provisions, &c., remaining. Brother Wells being anxious to get all the things across that night, they hurried and got the boat loaded with Bro. Wells' carriage, two baggage wagons, bedding, provisions, and other things, and were ready to start by 7 o'clock. Supper was just then called, but Bro. Wells told the cooks to put the supper on board and they would eat on the other side.

The boat had to be towed up the river for some distance. Bros. Wells, Nuttall, Roundy, Hatch, Hamblin and three others were on the boat, while the remainder were on shore pulling the boat up stream. While passing a large rock, and Bros. Roundy and Carter were pushing the boat off from it, one corner of the boat tipped and commenced to fill with water. Bishop Nuttall, who was in the forward part of the boat, hastened to the stern and told Bro. Wells that the boat was sinking. By this time they were up to their knees in water. Bro. Wells immediately jumped into the stream and struck for shore, and although he had never swam before in his life he got to shore safe before any of the rest. Bishop Roundy was the best swimmer in the company, and with much assurance he said, "Now, boys, all that can swim, come on." He then plunged into the stream and was seen to throw up his hands and then sink. He rose again with one hand and leg above the water, but sank in a few moments out of sight. The day had been very warm and all were perspiring, and it is supposed from this cause he took the cramp, as he was not seen to make a struggle to reach the shore. Bro. Hamblin took the cramp, but the skiff got to him just as he was sinking. Bro. Hatch came near drowning, but was rescued by Bro. Carter, who was on the top of the carriage floating down stream, when Bro. Hatch came up near him, but sank twice before he could catch him. Had it not been for the hand of Providence, all would have perished. Bro. Wells' carriage, the two baggage wagons, and all the bedding, provisions, and fire-arms went down stream. One wagon lodged on an island below the rapid, and was recovered. Some of the party went down the river for some distance, but could see nothing of Bro. Roundy. The carriage and wagon were seen going down through the gorge.

This sad affair has cast a gloom over all the country round, as Bro. Roundy was a man full of integrity, honor and sterling worth, and was beloved by all who knew him. As to the cause of the calamity, no blame can be attached to anyone, as there seemed to be a fatality about the affair. All feel thankful that only one life was lost.

Next morning the brethren took over what they had left in the skiff. Sister Lee furnished them with flour and meat. Brothrs Wells, Snow, Young and McArthur and a few others proceeded on their journey. The escort returned, as they had lost all their supplies.

Ever since the frost of the 18th ult., the weather has been quite cold and windy, vegetation seeming to grow but little.

Last evening Bro. Ammon Tenney and R. H. Smith arrived here from New Mexico and Arizona.

W. D. JOHNSON, JR.

Some Corrections.

LOGAN, June 14, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Through some inadvertency a slight mistake was published in the *News* of Monday, June 12, in regard to the cause of the death of Hyrum N. Cowley, deceased, which I wish to correct.

In regard to the professional statement of Dr. O. C. Ormsby, mentioned in my former letter, it should have read, "The evidence given by Dr. Ormsby, the physician attending, showed that the ball had severed the thoracic artery producing internal hemorrhage causing death in a few minutes."

Also the name of Robert Dandson should have read "Robert Davidson," and the coroner's attestation should have read "H. K. Cranny, County Coroner," instead of County Recorder.

C. O. Card, the late county coroner having resigned that office at the last session of the county court, accounts for the fact of H. K. Cranny acting in that office, he having been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Yours very respectfully,  
J. A. LEISHMAN.

The Centennial—Memorial Hall—Paintings, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

From the crowds that every day through Memorial Hall, it is evident that the only opportunity that has ever been presented, in this country, of seeing a large, varied, and in some respects excellent collection of oil paintings and water colors, is highly appreciated.

The paintings are displayed in different rooms according to the nationality of the artist, some collections, as those of France and the United States, requiring the space of more than one room.

The Austrian collection is in the large east room of Memorial Hall and contains, by general consent, the finest picture, as well as the largest, on exhibition—"Venice paying homage to Catherine Cornaro," painted by John Makart of Vienna.

Catherine Cornaro, of a noble Venetian family, was married to the King of the Isle of Cyprus. After the death of her husband, she gave her kingdom as a free gift to the Republic of Venice. When she returned to that city to spend the remainder of her life, the grateful people assembled on the piazza of San Marco to do homage to the ex-queen for her magnificent gift.

The immense canvass is covered with forty life-size figures, admirably grouped and distributed; no undue prominence is given to any particular figure, hence there is no particular face or pose that it would be proper to emphasize by a special description. The merit of the picture is in its entire and symmetrical excellence. The coloring is rich and varied, in harmony with the era and the orient. The face of the ex-queen as she receives the floral offerings from the Venetian maidens is full of the composure of a woman accustomed to regal state and tribute, but equally as full of benignant and refinement. The expression, varied in every face of the throng of cultured citizens, that of dignified, graceful, admiration, and earnest gratitude.

Artists, as a rule, appeal to tragedy for their most splendid effects as the assassination of Caesar, the struggles of the battle field and the arena. Their triumphs are often in the delineation of historical and epochal situations, in which the effect is supplemented and heightened by the sympathy and imagination of the observer. It is rare indeed that a picture is great without the aid of powerful passions, a thrilling historical event, but through simple dint of intrinsic excellence, appealing with calm enduring power, to the most refined emotions.

Another picture that attracts much attention has the title *Sans Souci* and is painted by Joseph Fux, of Vienna. An Italian musician is represented nude from the waist up, with a variety of musical instruments belted around his joints holding his monkey in his belt, left arm while he sings in the street. The stupid *dolce far niente* expression of the powerful, lazy peasant is an admirable antithesis to the serious, philosophical view of life portrayed in the chastened intelligent countenance of the superior monkey.

Opposite the first picture described, and only second to it in estimated value (\$10,000) is a painting

A vinegar-hearted old bachelor says he always looks under the head of marriages for the news of the weak.