

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.**FOREIGN.**

LONDON, 5.—The Prince of Wales attended church yesterday.

The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages and scattered abroad over Europe which tends to make retaliation impossible. No method could be chosen which could prove more effective to bring about our expectation of a successful issue. The *Times* is extremely moderate. It says we do not give up all hope, but a misunderstanding once established there can be no sequel other than the abandonment of all reference of the claims to a board of arbitration.

PARIS, 5.—Great interest is felt in the discussion of the *Alabama* claims. The result is awaited with great anxiety.

NEW YORK, 6.—A special dispatch says the *Times* language the treaty of Washington has become inoperative for the reason that it is not based on a correct understanding between the signatory parties. It is with the utmost reluctance that we contemplate the possibility that the reference of this question to an arbitral court will come to nothing, that there will remain nothing of the expectations thus raised of a successful issue of the case. A satisfactory answer from Washington, excluding the American claim for indirect damages cannot be anticipated, a misunderstanding which will thus be sufficiently established between us, can have no sequel, but the abandonment of reference for arbitration.

LONDON, 6.—Parliament was opened shortly after noon to-day, when the Queen's speech was delivered. It begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign powers are friendly, and in all respects satisfactory. The slave trade in Polynesia is severely denounced. The efforts to secure a continuation of the commercial treaty with France have so far not succeeded, but negotiations are still pending. Reference is made to the *Alabama* claims. The commissioners appointed in accordance with the treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the *Alabama* claims, held their first meeting at Geneva and the cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party of the treaty. In the case so submitted by America, large claims were included which were understood to be only in part within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States. Nothing farther is said in regard to the *Alabama* claims, but in regard to other provisions of the treaty of Washington, it is stated that the Emperor of Germany has accepted the arbitratorship of the United States, in regard to the San Juan boundary, and the cases are now preparing for presentation to the mixed commission appointed under the treaty. One portion of the treaty yet requires the consent of the Canadian Parliament. The condition of Ireland is improving morally and materially; crime and pauperism in Great Britain are decreasing. The speech enumerates the measures to be submitted for parliamentary action; among them bills for education in Scotland, establishing a license system, providing for voting by ballot and preventing and punishing bribery. After referring to various other subjects of future legislation, the royal speech closed with an expression of confidence that the people and parliament will sustain the crown in upholding the rights and honor of the empire.

A special dispatch from Paris says Thiers was shot at last night but was not hit. He would be assassin escaped.

LONDON, 6.—The *Times* this morning preserves the tone of moderation it assumed yesterday on the subject of American claims. It deprecates the intemperate denunciation of the treaty, and hopes it will lead to no hasty action. The present duty of English statesmen is to say or do nothing likely to prejudice any attempt to remove the misunderstanding.

The *Daily Telegraph* pronounces the claim for indirect damages as indefensible, inadmissible and baseless. It regrets any hesitation on the part of the London press to stigmatize these demands as they deserve. The intention of England cannot be too strongly impressed on the U. S. The *Telegraph* feels convinced that America will withdraw its extraordinary demands.

LONDON, 6.—There was a full attend-

ance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons to-day. The usual bills for the abolition of the game laws, university tests, excise, &c., were presented.

The member of the North Riding, of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the house to a paragraph in the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims. He animadverted at some length upon the treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed Earl Granville and Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assembly of arbitrators at Geneva, he wanted to know why the government was exultant over the edification it had given Parliament on the subject. The royal speech was silly and unsatisfactory and showed his opinion that the government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. "Yet," said Disraeli sweepingly, "that subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the royal speech."

Gladstone followed in reply. He said the treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession consistent with the national honor to establish friendly relations with America and set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. "Government," said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwillingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the speech is only a fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts would ever submit to. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly though in a friendly manner.

There has been another exciting discussion in the House of Commons, on the *Alabama* question. The member from Waterford said it was the most momentous question, for England, of this century; the American commissioners had completely outwitted the English.

Otway blamed the Government for all the trouble, but thought America would recede from its extreme demands. If not, England must be prepared to meet them.

Gladstone and several others hoped Americans would withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

The English cabinet and people are unanimous for abandoning arbitration unless the American claims are modified. There is no intention, however, to affront America. The situation is regarded as extremely grave, but not hopeless.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Business in order being called for and several bills being in the hands of the committees, Council took recess till 1 p. m.

One p. m.

Councilor Cannon presented petition of Moses Gifford and 69 others, citizens of Monroe, Sevier County, praying for a city charter for Monroe City, which was read and referred.

"An act to prescribe the manner of conducting criminal proceedings," was taken up, commencing with section 49. Pending the reading of the 75th section the bill was laid on the table to come up in its order.

Councilor Wm. Snow gave notice that he would introduce to-morrow, a bill for "An Act to revive the city charter of Washington City in Washington County." Leave granted.

On motion of Councilor Cannon the Council adjourned.

Feb. 5, 2 p.m.

HOUSE.—A bill for an act establishing district and precinct bounds and prescribing regulations for conducting the same and for disposing of estray animals, was taken up on its second reading and recommitted.

Petition of C. Layton and ninety others, citizens of Kaysville, Davis county, presented, read and referred.

A report from the Superintendent of the Salt Lake City Hospital and Insane Asylum with accompanying letter from Mayor Wells, read and referred.

B. A. M. Froiseth, Esq., petitioned the assembly to purchase copies of his new map of Utah for the use of the county officers; read and referred.

House adjourned till to-morrow at ten a. m.

MATT — THAI TIAN

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Councilor Smoot, on behalf of Councilor Harrington, who was absent on account of sickness, presented a bill for "An Act recognizing the common law as a rule of decision in civil cases," which was read, and laid on the table to come up in its order.

Councilor Smoot, from Committee on Judiciary, reported back "An Act concerning the property rights of married persons," and recommended its passage. Laid on the table to come up in its order.

Councilor William Snow presented a bill for "An Act to revive an act incorporating Washington City in Washington County," approved February 18th, 1870, which was read and tabled.

On motion of Councilor Thatcher the Council adjourned.

Feb. 6, 1872.

HOUSE.—A letter was read from the Mayor in relation to the suitableness of the House of Representatives for the reception of the distinguished strangers forming the Japanese Embassy now on a visit to our city. On motion, the House adjourned till 2 p. m.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the claim of the Recorder of marks and brands for the printing of brand sheets; report of the committee endorsed.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the motion of Mr. Rowberry, asking that \$500 or so much thereof as was necessary be placed on the Territorial appropriation bill to be drawn by the commissioners to locate University lands, recommendation adopted.

Mr. Lee presented a bill for an act extending and defining the boundary of Rich county; read and referred.

The committee on revenue reported back the estray pound bill with amendments. Said amendments read, adopted and the bill passed.

The committee on irrigation reported back the bill for an act providing for dyking or draining lands.

The Territorial Surveyor General petitioned for an appropriation to pay for plots of Ogden city and surrounding country; read and referred.

A petition from Samuel Roskelly, superintendent of common schools for Cache county, and 1490 others, praying for the establishment of a free school system, was presented.

Petition of M. Z. Snow, Attorney General, for a pension for past and future services; read and referred.

Adjourned till Thursday at ten a. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment, and,

After prayer by the Chaplin adjourned till Thursday.

AN INEXPLICABLE MUDDLE.—That is what the Sacramento *Union* terms the Utah judicial situation. If it is a muddle the judiciary have made it so, and the prospect is the more McLean the more muddle, for the reason that he attempts to fight "Mormonism," instead of minding his own proper judicial business.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., H. J. RICHARDS M.D.

Surgeons and Physicians.

Offices for the present at their respective residences in the 13th and 17th Wards.

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Book of Mormon.....	\$1.50
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Doctrine and Covenants.....	1.00
Journal of Discourses.....	1.50
Orson Pratt's Pamphlets.....	1.50
Voice of Warning, cloth.....	50
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Corpendium, "	1.00
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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 720 for the Town sites of Paragonah, Iron County, Utah, made January 12, 1872, embracing the following described lands, to wit: S E 1/4 Sec. 32 and W 1/2 Sec. 33, Township 31 South, Range 8 West, containing 240 acres and cash entry No. 721 for the townsite of Summit, Iron County, Utah, embracing the following described lands to wit: N 1/4 S W 1/4 Sec. 23, Township 31 South, Range 10 West, containing 80 acres, have been made in trust for the inhabitants, and are now ready to be disposed of in full to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be the owner or possessor of an portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

JAS. A. JACKSON,

Probate Judge for Iron Co.

THE CELEBRATED**S. HOME STOMACH BITTERS.**

Are indorsed and prescribed by more leading Physicians than any other tonic or stimulant now in use. They are a SURE PREVENTIVE for Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Biliousness, and all disorders arising from miasmatic causes. They are highly recommended as an anti-dyspeptic, and in cases of indigestion are invaluable as an Appetizer and Recuperant, and in cases of General Debility they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES, strengthening the body, invigorating the mind and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest care, and no Tonic Stimulant has ever been offered to the public so PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, and at the same time combining as many remedial agents, indorsed by the medical fraternity, as is known to the Pharmacopoeia. It costs little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family should have a Bottle.

Please ask every one to read the following Certificates from many of the most eminent physicians in the country:

ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1870.—JAS. A. JACKSON & CO., Gentlemen.—As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it was not therefore be considered as a secret or patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellency, the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminative, and slightly laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having made them, seen its effect in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters as being the best Tonic and Stimulant offered to the public.

J. C. BOHNIEIRE, M. D. F. G. PONTER, M. D.
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Dr. C. V. F. LUDWIG, S. G. MOSES, M. D.
W. A. WELDON, M. D. HUBERT PRIMM,
U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO. Oct. 8, 1870.—JAS.

A. JACKSON & CO.; I have examined the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and used them in the Hospital for the last four months. I consider them the most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 1870.—JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.; Having examined the formula from which your celebrated "Stomach Bitters" are prepared, and having discussed the method of combining the different ingredients, we can safely recommend them as the best tonic with which we are acquainted. From the care with which they are compounded, and from the choice materials which enter into them, we have no doubt that they will prove, as they deserve, to be the most popular tonic and stimulant use.

T. J. VASTINE, M. D. T. G. CONSTOCK, M. D.

We cheerfully concur with every word contained in the above testimonial.

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CINCINNATI, Oct. 19th, 1870.—Messrs. W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents "Home Bitters"; Gents.—Agreeable to your request, I have examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," and find the remedies it contains such as are in general use by the Medical profession. They are very scientifically and pleasantly combined, and as stimulating tonics will be found especially adapted as corroborants to the treatment of low or debilitated stages of the system, whether arising from impaired digestion, or from malarious diseases.

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