

NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....About Garfield's speech.
.....Bobby Burns yesterday—observation thereof.

.....Party in Kansas supposed to be murdered by Indians.

.....Manager Barnes goes to Washington with dispatches.

.....Congressional proceedings.

.....Defeating Southern States and their creditors.

.....Fire at Island Post, Vt., \$10,000.

.....Villagers' train not massacred.

.....Bakery Legislature and the Sioux.

.....Judge Davis, of Illinois, and his election to the Senate.

.....A British and New York steamer disabled at Queenstown.

.....Hayes will be satisfied with Congress.

.....Sir Stafford Northcote on the American situation.

.....Fire at Medina, N. Y., \$50,000.

.....Hill elected Senator from Georgia.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—An English paper says, "Sir Titus Salt, Bart., expired on Friday, January 5, at his seat, Crow Nest, near Halifax, in his 74th year. The deceased baronet was widely known as the founder of the model town of Saltaire, where his works, employing more than 4,000 persons, are situated. Sir Titus succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Mr. William Henry Salt, of Maplewell, near Loughborough."

—They are building big warships now-a-days. The *Alexandra*, 12 guns, British double-screw, armoured-plated ship, is of 9,402 tons, and 8,000 horse-power, is commissioned for the flag of Vice-Admiral G. F. P. Hornby, in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

—A soldier was frozen to death at Danville, while on guard, on Christmas eve.

—The Schuylkill is frozen over from Pottsville to Philadelphia, the ice in some places being eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. It is crossed by teams and sleighs at various points. That river has not been so solid for years.

—The New Haven Chief of Police says professional tramps are on the decrease, but the number of destitute men who would work if they had the chance are on the increase.

—The judge of the eighth South Carolina circuit has ordered a suspension of judicial sales during these troublous times.

—So many Connecticut farmers have been swindled into giving notes to traveling agents on false pretenses that a State convention of victims is to be held.

—The stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad have adopted resolutions asking their officers to discontinue running trains at least during 12 hours of the Sabbath.

SEVEN THOUSAND SURPLUS WOMEN IN WASHINGTON.

"A BACHELOR" writes to the *Washington Star*, stating that Mrs. Spencer, in a recent published speech in that city, had declared that "there are seven thousand more women than men" in the District of Columbia. "Bachelor" avers that in Oregon there are 12,000 more males than females, and that many of the same 12,000 are noble-hearted bachelors who want wives, and would make good husbands, and get a good living with some one to help them; and that some of those surplus Washington ladies, if transported to the Pacific Coast, could soon be further transported by getting married. Also that he himself would like one, if she came well recommended.

The proposition which "Bachelor" presents is a sensible and happy one, and it is to be hoped that some of the noble 7,000 mateless ladies at the federal capital will take advantage of the same, or at least signify their willingness to do so. If they do not relish going so far as Oregon, they might stay in Utah, for though there is here no special lack of ladies, still there is no surplus of them; so far from it, indeed, that were thousands more to come, the large heartedness of the people of this community would continue to say there is yet room for more, "if they come well recommended."

LOWERING THE PAY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR THE TERRITORIES.

THE legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, before the House of Representatives, as stated in the dispatches the other day, reduces the salaries of the governors and United States judges of the Territories to \$2,500 each, and of the secretaries to \$1,800.

These reductions hardly appear wise. Governors, judges, and secretaries of the Territories should be men of ability and acknowledged high character and standing, but it is difficult to think that a man of any elevated order of ability and character would be willing to leave his home and go to one of the Territories for a salary of \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year, for four years or less, breaking up his own home and business where the appointment might find him.

It rather seems that such small salaries would have a tendency to lower the standard of official ability and character for the highest offices in the Territories, and have those offices filled with broken down politicians who would make a living nowhere else than in some position of the kind. This kind of policy is not by any means needed, as there have been already more than enough of such characters appointed to office in the Territories. No more of that sort are wanted.

CORRUPT PUBLIC SERVANTS.

WHAT a number of official thieves there are in this country! The Charleston (S. C.) grand jury have investigated the county officials extensively, and presented for indictment for malfeasance in office, the county commissioners, county treasurer, school commissioners, coroners, and trial justices. The *Courier* of that city says—

"The grand jury have shown infinite patience in their explorations of the dark recesses of the county offices. They have made a crushing indictment. It will not surprise the public, for they have long known that the affairs of the county were horribly mismanaged, and they have believed to be honest men, believe that there was fraud as well as extravagance in the local administration. The single regret is that Sheriff Bowen and Solicitor Blunt are not on the black list."

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—It was agreed that the bill reported by the judiciary committee last session to create a sinking fund for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad Companies should be taken up at the expiration of the session, to-day, thus becoming unfinished business at the next meeting.

At the expiration of the morning hour Jones, of Fla., called up the memorial of the democratic presidential electors of that State, asking that their vote be counted as a true return, and addressed the Senate, arguing that peace and prosperity existed in Florida.

Ingalls introduced a bill to attach to the Territory of Wyoming a certain portion of the Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Referred to the committee on Territories.

Allison introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States and Circuit courts of the United States for the punishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of organized territories. Referred to the committee on Territories.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, when but few members were present.

The discussion of the electoral compromise bill was at once resumed, and Hooker, Hartbridge, and Felton spoke in favor of the bill, and against the claim that the Vice-President of the Senate has the right to count the electoral votes.

At the expiration of Miller's time a point of order was raised, that he could not speak more than ten minutes, according to the agreement made yesterday, but after some discussion his time was extended to one hour, and four o'clock fixed as the time for calling the previous question.

Lamar followed saying the fallacy of the opposition was in the assumption that the power as claimed either on one hand for both houses, or on the other for the Vice-President to count the votes, was a legislative act by a legislative body. It was no such thing. A legislative body could not do an act without having the President approve that action. It was an organized body, clothed with the single function to count the votes as the electors contended, or witness the count, as the republicans held, therefore the bill was not a delegation of legislative authority.

The speaker announced the following select committee on the use of the troops in the presidential election: Wood, Goode, Southard, and Ingalls. Mr. Southard, of Georgia, Harrison, Kansas, Foster, Kansas, and Ingalls.

Lamar then concluded his speech saying the bill eliminates the right to a tribunal whose character is guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decision.

Baker, of Indiana, declared that the measure was unconstitutional, and criticized the excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination as odious, and an unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

Watterson took the floor and said it might not be true that the country stood on the brink of civil war, but it was true that a grave crisis threatened the republic.

He said that a well organized conspiracy to place in the presidential office a man who had not been elected, existed. He most conscientiously believed the democratic party was now endeavoring to mark its exit from power by a great sectional war. The republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into a civil war. If the two houses agreed to some plan to tide over the great emergency, the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States reported by the army and navy prepared to seat him in office.

Hurlbut argued against the bill, and said every word of the influence and weight of the reputation of its supporters, occasional threats of injudicious men of possible civil war and possible complications had been brought to bear on the House to induce the individual members to forego their own conclusions and their own views of what the constitution required of them.

Hill gave to the bill his hearty and warm approval, saying the south, he said I have been a witness of the sorrows of that people, and a willing sharer of all their sufferings; may I therefore be permitted to express my sympathy with the claim of the people of the South to the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that decided people during this entire civil controversy.

On one occasion I defended their manhood, their civilization, their humanity from what I knew to be unjust charges. If the answer then was unfavorable, let the further answer be found in the spirit which the people of the South have manifested during the last sixty days. There is scarcely a man in that country who does not believe the democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all they have remaining of property, of right and of justice depends upon the inauguration of that ticket.

Yet, coming all this while, and I say it with pride and pleasure, the south has manifested but one spirit, and that has been the spirit of forbearance and kindness, and of fairness. With the claim of the people of the South, I have been a willing sharer of all their sufferings; may I therefore be permitted to express my sympathy with the claim of the people of the South to the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that decided people during this entire civil controversy.

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wrong, preserve no rights. If you destroy it, look here and be convinced. I hope that the people will never again be deceived with the charges of rebel and traitor solely for offering up their lives in violation of their honest belief that they were right. Let me express the hope that in the future he alone will be regarded as chief rebel who, after the passage of this measure of peace, shall again whet the weapons of sectional hate. Let him be regarded as chief traitor who shall again seek to breed sectional strife. I feel a pride in being able to say that I can look upon every foot of American soil and thank God that it is part of this whole land and say, this is my fellow-citizen, and I can raise my vision to the uttermost boundaries of the republic and say, my country, my whole country, blessed be he who blesteth thee, and accursed is he who curseth thee.

Hill, upon closing, was warmly congratulated.

Dr. J. North Carolina, said that while he did not mean to be understood as acquiescing in the course of events that made give his hearty support to a bill which would give peace and quiet to the country.

Singleton, of Mississippi, opposed the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. He said that the theory that Congress has the right to call in Judges of the Supreme Court or any other person outside of Congress to assist in the adjustment of the question.

Lapham, of New York, opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

Bland, of Missouri, sustained the bill, because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading.

Southard of Ohio sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State.

Vance, of Ohio, opposed the bill as unconstitutional.

Harrison, of Illinois, sustained it. Foster, of Ohio, declared his belief that Governor Hayes had received 185 electoral votes, and was elected, but yet he was in favor of the bill. He should support it because he considered it a fair mode of settling the existing complications.

He was not influenced by the democratic threats of violence, barking dogs were not apt to bite.

Townsend, of New York, opposed the bill. He was convinced that Hayes was elected, and did not propose to put in jeopardy that election.

Medina, N. Y., 26.—McCormick's cabinet and factory and adjoining buildings were burned and damaged, to-day, \$50,000.

Garfield's speech on the compromise bill.

New York, 26.—The *Times* Washington special says Garfield's speech, as a composition in English and argument, was equal to any yet delivered in this debate, and in some respects surpassed all the others. It was impassionately delivered, was free from turgid ornament and theatrical effect, and yet the crowded gallery remained till 11 o'clock to listen to it with close attention, and the House unanimously extended his time and listened to the end. He spoke in a manly way, regarding the merits of the bill; but he was particularly happy in the opening when he exposed the unworthiness of the motive which would lead Congress to act from threats of civil war.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

Of the Financial Condition of Salt Lake City, for the Quarter ending August 31, 1876.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to your honorable body, the quarterly report of the financial condition of Salt Lake City, for the quarter ending August 31, 1876.

1876

June 1st.—Balance in the Treasury at last report \$31,600 80

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

On City Taxes \$1,177 50

Water Works 2,983 12

Liquor Licenses 1,177 50

Fines 1,177 50

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