

wires were connected and taken the bomb proof. The shaft then entirely clear of debris, the workmen ascended the ladders for the last time. When the ladders reached the ground above, the men were given for Gen. Newton, Captain Mercur, Mr. Streidengie, and a successful blast. At 12:20 the shaft was sent to Washington the work had been completed. At midnight Capt. Mercur ordered the gate of the siphon to be opened. Barney Boyle turned the valve; water howled through the iron conduits, resounding through the galleries with the roar of Niagara. The work has been completed without accident, all that remains is the completing of the inundation of the lake. The lunatics who occupied the asylum buildings on Ward's Island will be kept in the air on Sunday afternoon.

Newton published a reply to the communication of the Sabbath committee. He says, "I was aware of the serious objection appointing Sunday as the day of the mines at Hellgate, but as a necessity, which I considered urgent, compelled the step. Neither myself nor any of my subordinates would take the responsibility, on account of certain probable consequences, of delaying the explosion one day after all is ready, and this alone should prevent our being considered by any as a desecration of the Sabbath Day. The General will give this city to-morrow morning Hallett's Point Reef, where he will remain an hour or so to arrange the last preliminaries; afterwards he will repair to the residence of a gentleman below Potomac Cave, from the grounds of which the wires connect with the mine. He will be joined by several distinguished officers and one or two friends. No others will be allowed to come within the enclosure under any circumstances. A thousand invitations have been issued. The holders of these will be conveyed to the scene by steamers, which will be assigned eligible positions beyond the line.

A large force of police will go to Ward's and Blackwell's Islands to see the regular keepers in charge of the lunatic prisoners and others in the numerous county buildings. The police, in force, will also be stationed along the East River, from which a view of Hallett's Island may be had, to keep away idlers.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the Attorney General, if the democrats, whites, of South, insist upon organizing bands to intimidate the negroes and deprive them of their rights, he can see no reason why negroes should not arm for their own protection and meet with force.

The United States district attorney of South Carolina, and other persons who were to consult with him did not arrive here until this morning. Taft left last night for Philadelphia, to confer personally with the President. They decide to have troops stationed in at least three of what are called up-country counties, to prevent the intimidation of the negro vote.

Dispatches show that the yellow fever epidemic at Charleston and Savannah. Two thousand are ill with the disease, and 890 have applied for relief, and physicians and nurses are being called for.

Secretary Belknap is going to California to live.

A dispatch from Reading, Pa., contains an account of a terrible disaster in Forest county, on Thursday. The mountain streams being greatly swollen from the late storm, the waters flooded the valley, settled valleys near Ralston, and opened lumbering hamlets. Two cabins, occupied by Geo. and Daniel Cooper, woodmen, were washed down the mountain side into the stream at early hour in the morning. The family consisted of seven persons, father, mother, and five children; there were nine members of Cooper's family. Sixteen persons were drowned and their bodies carried away and jammed between a boom and logs in Forest. The houses were completely wrecked.

Persons were drowned near the port, in Tioga county. Three lives are known to have been lost and four persons were drowned at Willsport.

The receiver of the suspended Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution has made a statement of the condition of the bank to the depositors, which shows a deficiency in the assets of \$343,816. He states it is now well known that a number of the trustees have been insolvent for years past, and that all neglected or mismanaged their trusts; and several, for alleged services, have withdrawn large sums of money. Their own accounts have been wilfully falsified for nearly twelve years. Many investments, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, were made in direct violation of law.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A Victoria dispatch says the initial stake of the Esquimalt dry dock was driven yesterday by the Governor General with great ceremony and pomp.

A large public meeting was held last night and the following resolution passed unanimously:

"That in case the Dominion Government persist in ignoring the carnation settlement of the railway obligation of the Dominion to British Columbia, it is the request of this meeting that our representatives in the provincial parliament shall, at the next session, record their votes for the separation of British Columbia from the Dominion."

To-day the Governor-General was waited upon by a deputation of citizens, whom he addressed for four hours and a quarter on railway matters. He said he did not regard the cry for separation as serious, and said that if the Island wished to leave the dominion it would not be prevented; but he warned the people that the main land would not follow it out of the Union. He said if the island were to secede, it would lose the capital, railway, custom house, post office, and its free institutions, and that it would sink to the position of a crown colony.

The people were much disappointed at the result of the interview.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 23.—Price and Fulton have been expelled from the Paris crew; each charged the other with selling the recent race at Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The mayor of Brunswick, Ga., telegraphs an appeal to the Howard Association for aid. He states that out of a population of 2,500 there are 600 cases of yellow fever, including three of fifteen physicians. The association forwarded to-day skilled physicians and nurses.

BOSTON, 23.—Transactions in wool begin to show a falling off compared with the previous week, but the business of the week has been fully up to expectation. Stocks of desirable kinds are rapidly disappearing. The demand for fine fleeces is still quite active; very choice lots of XX and pick lock have been taken at 45¢ and 47½¢, the highest price yet realized for new clip. The sales of the week include 389,000 lbs. of Ohio and Pennsylvania, at 33¢ @ 40¢ for X and new, 42¢ @ 42½¢ for XX, and 44¢ @ 47½¢ for XX and above. The bulk of the most desirable XX fleeces is still held at 45¢. Michigan fleeces are firmer; the higher sales include 163,000 lbs. at 35¢ @ 38½¢; choice lots of X and medium sold at 37¢ @ 38½¢. Western and other fleeces have been quiet, but all kinds held are quite firm. Combing and delaine are quite steady; sales 172,000 lbs., principally at 45¢ for fine delaine and 47½¢ @ 50¢ for combing; the best lots of combing are held firm at 50¢. The demand for California continues good; the new fall is coming forward freely; sales 310,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 16¢ @ 20¢. Spring wool is still in demand, but there is now a small assortment to select from; sales comprise 322,000 lbs., at 15¢ @ 30¢ for poor to good. In pulled very little has been done; sales comprise 80,000 lbs., at 32¢ @ 42¢ for super and X, the latter for choice Maine super.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Tribune's Toronto special says: It is asserted that an anonymous letter has been received by the Young Men's Christian Association in London, who engaged Beecher to lecture, declaring that the writer and others would assail Beecher with offensive missiles should he venture to appear there.

The Globe warns any who have such intentions, that they will carry them out at their peril. Beecher arrives to-night and lectures on Monday evening. There is considerable excitement concerning his visit. He will preach for the Northern Congregational Church to-morrow morning and evening.

POTTSVILLE, 23.—Two Molly Maguires, John J. Slattery and Michael Deulin, were convicted this afternoon of conspiring to murder William and Jesse Major.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 23.—There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick. The people are in a most destitute condition, being without food, physicians or nurses. The dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs, and that some of the people will die from starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

BALTIMORE, 23.—To the General Agent of the Associated Press: In reply to your application for an official statement in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in this city, we positively state there is not a case of yellow fever in Baltimore. All the cases of typhoid malarial fever, which prevailed at Falls Point, twelve in number were removed to the Marine Hospital on Wednesday, and no new cases have occurred within sixty hours.

(Signed) FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore.

JAMES A. STUART, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

CHEYENNE, 24.—It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of Infantry; two of the Fourth, Captain Von Hermanns, from Fort Bridger, and Capt. Bissbee's from Fort Hartsaff, one of the Twenty-third, from Camp Brown, and Captain Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry from Fort Laramie. The latter to be permanent commander of the cantonment. Gen. Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, has been ordered to scout across the west to the Little Missouri on his way south. By the time he reaches the Platte, or in two weeks, Crook expects to have a fresh command ready to take the field again in person for a vigorous fall campaign. Gen. McKenzie, with the Fourth and other cavalry, will probably compose the expedition.

NEW YORK, 24.—With a slight tremor of the earth throughout the city and an upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with considerable rock, which all fell into the river, Hallett's Point Reef, at Hellgate was demolished this afternoon. The triumph of American engineering, accomplished by General John Newton, was completed in the precise time and manner intended, and without a single accident.

About 12 o'clock streams of pedestrians crossed the city to the east side, and vast numbers of strangers crowded to see what everybody expected would be a magnificent spectacle. The street cars going up town were loaded, and the first and second avenues, as viewed from the heights, were black with people moving towards Ninth street. The house tops along the east side were crowded. Thousands of vehicles of every description filled the heights and cross streets. Great alarm prevailed among a few residents, and some houses were entirely deserted through fear of rocks being hurled across the river, or a huge wave being caused by the upheaval. Every house in the vicinity had the doors and windows open as a matter of precaution, but the great mass of the people had no fears whatever, and the spectators swarmed on the piers and low grounds directly in line with the rock, where they would have been drowned by thousands in case of a wave.

The police lined the first and second avenues, and were stationed amongst the crowds on the rocks, to be available in case of a panic. A birdseye view of the point of interest was had by about 13,000 people at the heights between 82nd and 96th Streets, at Third Avenue, where there are no houses. The rock to be blasted lay beneath the surface between Little Island and Hallett's Point. A government scow and the police and emigration board steamer, and hundreds of barges and row boats, lay between New York and Ward's Island, about opposite 11th Street.

At two o'clock a faint puff of smoke arose from the scow, followed by a report of the first gun, and there was an instant commotion among the crowds, swaying about in fresh eagerness to get a good stand point. Ten minutes later another report, and a deep hush fell upon the multitude. The stillness was unbroken then until the third gun, at ten minutes to three, which was followed precisely at

nine minutes to 3 by the explosion in a straight and seemingly narrow line running north and south for about 300 yards. The water whitened and arose evenly three or four feet high; a dull thud was heard, the rocks trembled beneath the feet of the multitude, as if from quick, short pulsations of an earthquake, and the water, which appeared to remain stationary for an instant, broke and spurted up in irregular, dark-yellowish masses about twelve feet high, mixed with dark smoke from the dynamite; then it fell back, and in a moment the river resumed its usual peaceful aspect. Then a mighty cheer arose from all the northwest side of the city, and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells rung out joyously, and all was over. The report was scarcely noticeable. Not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water, save just over the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air, and not a pane of glass was broken in the city or on Ward's Island.

Immediately after the explosion, hundreds of row boats set out at their best speed for Hellgate, anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the explosion, to show that the work was effectually done, and generally the feeling also appears from the fact that the police boat passed over the spot safely.

Ward's Island was considered a favorable place to view the explosion and the applications to go there were very numerous, but the invitations were limited to a select party.

Probably the finest view of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's place, some seven hundred yards east of Hallett's Point. The ground is high, and Hellgate did not appear more than two hundred yards away. It was from this point that General Newton and the telegraph operators sent the electric fluid into the mine. Suddenly a cloud of water turned into white spray, and shot up just off Hallett's Point; this was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks, and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock through the ground gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud. A low rumbling and deep cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and in ten seconds the water had become again level; no traces being left but the large yellow space caused by the mud and other substances thrown up.

At the works it was found that the coffer dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. The small house which stood close by the shaft was thrown ten feet, but all the other buildings were just as before the explosion.

The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up. The tide has been materially changed by the explosion, and now the current sets directly on Big and Little Mill rocks; they will have to be exploded next.

Wm. E. Dodge having addressed a long letter to Gen. Newton on his unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath, intimating that he was making a public show of the explosion, Gen. Newton forwarded the following reply:

"I have received a communication from you dated Sept. 22, in which you decline and allege an invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hellgate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, or even know of your refusal to accept. The truth is, I left the matter to Lieut. Willard, United States engineer, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that, in one case, he has made a mistake.

"Your ob'dt servant,
(Signed) JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Col. Engineers,
Brevet Major General."

CHICAGO, 24.—Specials of Sept. 23d, from Fort Sully, Dakota, says: The disarming order has been met with open disaffection among the savages. Kill Eagle threatened to kill the garrison last night, and the agency was placed under arms, with artillery, properly trained, on the hills.

Four hundred Brules left for the hostile camp lately and were joined by the greater part of the Cheyennes here. The hostiles are within ninety miles of Sully, and are

powerful enough to clean out the northwest if so disposed.

General Buell does not consider the scare sufficient to officially mention it, and presumes on a determined front ready for any number of assailants. There is no doubt of the result were the Sioux to visit us defended as the posts are by skeletons of regiments.

SIOUX CITY, 24.—A telegram received to-night from Fort Sully, says it is reported there that Sitting Bull is now within fifty miles of there, with a large force, which is being daily augmented by the Indians from the different agencies who prefer to join the hostiles, and keep their arms and ponies, rather than give them up and remain at the agencies. Four hundred Indians left the Brule agency yesterday for the hostile camp. The Indians at the Cheyenne River agency have not yet been disarmed. Kill Eagle, head chief of these Indians, sent General Buell word last night that he intended to kill all the soldiers unless they crossed the river. The troops were under arms all night, and placed canon in position for use in anticipation of an attack by the Indians. They expect trouble to-night. The Indians, to-day, have been threatening and impudent. General Buell is of the opinion that he has troops enough to give them the thrashing they are asking for.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Governor Chamberlain passed through Washington to-day, on his return to South Carolina. It seems, from dispatches received by him from Columbia within the last three days, that the truth about the recent disturbances at Rouses Bridge, Aiken County, has not been fully stated. It is said that twenty-five negroes were killed during Sunday and Monday last, and only two white men were reported killed.

Dispatches received from Gov. Chamberlain, and letters received by Senator Patterson, this morning, state the number of negroes killed as varying from thirty to one hundred, and that no whites were killed. The whites were from Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C., and Columbus County, Ga. It is said in these letters and dispatches that the pretended cause of the disturbance was an assault by two colored men upon a white woman, whose person they attempted to rob. One of the negroes was killed and the other escaped. They followed the slaughter as above related during the two subsequent days.

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