

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

DETROIT, 4.—The prize fight for the light weight championship and \$2,000, between Arthur Chambers and Billy Edwards, took place this morning on Walpool Island, St. Clair river, Canada, about forty miles from this city and lasted an hour and a half. During the twenty-sixth round, Chambers threw Edwards upon the ropes and as Arthur's seconds picked him up, they claimed "a foul," claiming that Edwards had bitten Chambers on the shoulder. The referee, finding teeth marks on Chambers' shoulder, allowed the claim and decided the fight in favor of Chambers, much to the dissatisfaction of the spectators, and the protest of Edwards, who cried bitterly and called God to witness he never touched his opponent with his teeth. The referee would not reverse the decision and the crowd returned to this city.

LOUISVILLE, 4.—The Democratic convention did not reassemble till 4 p. m., when the chairman announced the committee to notify the candidates of their nomination. A resolution providing for the appointment of a national executive committee, and looking to the organization of State central committees, and the calling of State conventions for the nomination of electors, was adopted. A resolution to instruct the executive committee to fill any vacancy on the ticket caused by resignation or death, created a prolonged discussion and was laid on the table after all. After it was tabled the chairman announced that he had just received a dispatch from Charles O'Connor, saying that he could not accept. The announcement created a profound sensation in the convention, and was greeted with applause by the audience outside the floor. The dispatch was as follows:

New York, 4.

To the President of the Convention:

It is impossible for me to accept. I am willing to aid you in everything but that.

(Signed) CHAS. O'CONNOR.

A question then arose as to the genuineness of the dispatch, and doubts were freely expressed. Finally the president said he had every reason to believe the dispatch was genuine, but he said, "If it is a forgery the telegraph office ought to be abolished or torn down." If they thought it was a forgery, he would advise that united energies should be directed to put the telegraph down. He urged upon the convention the necessity, however, of staying here till their work was completed. Leddy, of New York, made a speech insisting that no declination was possible, and that their nominee must run anyhow. A long rambling discussion ensued, that soon degenerated into a scene of tumultuous confusion, which was only ended by the president refusing to entertain a motion or recognize a delegate till all were seated and quiet. The resolution authorizing the executive committee to fill vacancies was then taken up and adopted; and a delegate moved to adjourn *sine die*.

The chair, "If you do adjourn, I won't vote for either candidate!" Cries of "let's have a candidate."

Burr here got the floor and moved that when the convention adjourns, it be till 9 o'clock to-morrow, and on this motion proceeded to make a long speech, urging the absolute necessity of making a new nomination. He said he knew O'Connor would not accept; that he could not for private and personal reasons; and that he, Burr, knew what he could not disclose. He regarded O'Connor as one of the most remarkable men in the world, but he was peculiar.

Moran, of Indiana, was opposed to the adjournment, and moved to nominate by acclamation Judge James Lyons, of Virginia, the president of the convention. The nomination was received with immense applause, and on Moran putting the motion, it was carried amid the wildest excitement. Moran then moved that the convention adjourn *sine die*, but Lyons begged the indulgence of the convention, and stated that while he felt impressed with the action of the convention, it was his duty to remind them that the motion of Moran was out of order, and that the action of the convention was under excitement and should not be allowed to pass. The question was then put on Burr's resolution, which was adopted.

Blanton Duncan said: "Now, in order that we shall be able to reflect upon this subject and do nothing hasty, I

move that the house now adjourn." The motion was agreed to, and the convention at 6 o'clock adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LONDON, 5.—Circumstances render it improbable that the exact number of lives lost by the *Metis* disaster will ever be ascertained. Thirty bodies have been recovered, and between fifteen and eighteen persons are missing. The government investigation, which was to have been commenced yesterday, was postponed until to-day, when it will begin at Providence.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—The convention was not called to order till half-past ten. It was understood at the hour of meeting that there would be no official proceedings in the convention until O'Connor was definitely and finally heard from.

In the convention Kelly, of Louisiana, received a communication in behalf of his delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the convention on the ground of the hopelessness of the cause, and of Democratic principles in consequence of the decided declination of O'Connor and the confused condition of affairs.

Goodlet, of New York, offered a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of O'Connor not to make another nomination, but to appeal to the country to give the nominees the same support as if they had both accepted. He supported the resolution in his speech.

Col. Duncan, at this point, read the following dispatch, dated this morning, from John Quincy Adams—

"I will gladly serve as Vice-President with O'Connor, but I will accept nothing else. O'Connor must positively stand."

Moran, of Indiana, moved Goodlet's resolution be laid on the table. Lost, only 114 ayes.

Goodlet's resolution was then adopted, 544 to 30. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Charles O'Connor, of New York, having fully and heartily approved of the object and purposes of this convention, and having been unanimously nominated for President, and John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, the delegates of the Democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make any other nominations in their stead, and that the Democratic party will give them in any event their undivided support."

Bayard, from the committee on resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, embodying resolutions in support of subsidies of public enterprises, favoring judicious tariff for revenue only, and opposing class legislation under the plea of protection. Adopted.

A vote of thanks was given to President Lyons, and the convention adjourned.

After adjournment the delegates to the convention resolved to meet in a mass meeting and speeches were made by Brick Pomeroy, Golday, and others.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—Another telegram from Chas. O'Connor is said to have been received, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run, after he has had consultation with members of the convention.

MANSFIELD, O., 5.—A collision occurred this evening on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between an excursion train of three cars filled with passengers, and an express train. Five persons were killed outright and twenty-eight wounded. There is no telegraph office at Independence, and full particulars have not been received.

ELKO, Nev., 5.—A dispatch received from Kelton by sheriff Fitch, states that his posse which went in pursuit of the three men who robbed the stage near Humboldt Wells, a few nights since, overtook the robbers near Goose Creek, where they had a desperate fight with them, a deputy and two assistants having their horses shot dead under them. The posse were armed with Henry rifles, but could get nothing after losing their horses, and were obliged to make their way to Kelton on foot.

NEW YORK, 6.—Gen. Dix has written a letter to W. A. Wheeler, chairman of the Republican convention, accepting the nomination for governor. He says, "If the convention deemed it of so much importance, in the existing condition of things in the State and Union, as to make the nomination in opposition to my expressed wishes, I am sure the members must have been actuated by public considerations too strong to be disregarded on my part. I therefore waive all objections and accept it. Should it be ratified by the people, no

effort on my part will be spared to aid them in reforming the abuses which dishonor the State and which will inflict irretrievable injury on it unless arrested by timely remedies.

The steamer *Moro Castle*, from Havana, to-day, brought Captain Maury and 41 of the survivors of the *Bienville*. The number of passengers saved thus far reported is 38, the number of the officers and crew, 46; making 84 in all. The number known to be drowned is 9; the number missing from boat No. 5, and probably drowned, 10; the number unheard from, 24; total, 127. Captain Maury makes the following report to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company: "I have to report the total loss by fire of the chartered steamship *Bienville* under my command, on the morning of August 15, in latitude 25 12 north; longitude 74 15 west. At 3 45 a.m., August 15, the fire watch called me and reported the ship was on fire in the forehold. I gave orders to call the crew to fire quarters quietly, and have the pumps started and steam turned on to the fire extinguishers leading into the forehold and forward freight room, at the same time keeping the ship off before the wind and hauling down the head sails, leaving the head of the jib up, and stopping the engine." Capt. Maury says that he endeavored to get below with water, but so great was the volume of smoke that it was necessary to close the forehatch immediately. He then had the hatches battened over with wet awnings, and started a hose at the ventilator, but the steam pumps were quickly disabled and the water was cut off. Meanwhile the fire extinguishers and buckets were used to keep the fire under, and the boats were made ready and manned. The two large life boats were provisioned and a full supply of life preservers served out to all the passengers. At 5 30 Captain Maury thought the fire so far smothered that he would be able to run for Walking's Island, about sixty five miles distant, but he soon discovered that the fire was working through both sides of the ship, abreast of the boiler, and that it would be necessary to abandon the vessel. The passengers were got in the boats, the women and children were equally divided, as nearly as possible, in each boat. Two boats were safely loaded and sent off; the third was also sent off but caught under the counter of the ship, capsized and stove all to pieces. Her passengers were rescued and placed in another boat. At 7 a.m. all but two small boats had been loaded and sent off, and there were still more persons on board than the boats could hold. The two small boats were then sent off with passengers to be distributed among the other boats, which had the lightest loads, after which they were to return to the ship. By that time the flames had gained so much headway that all the remaining persons were hurried into the boats as quickly as possible; and at 7 30 a.m. Captain Maury left the ship. The flames were bursting from the cabin by this time. The largest life boat filled and capsized, but by the aid of the wreck of the stoven life boat, which was floating around, it was righted and baled. Seven to ten persons, however, were lost.

An account is then given of their voyage and the landing of the passengers at Nassau. One boat was capsized in the surf, at Elnathan Island, and nine persons were drowned, but none of the names of the lost are known, except Mrs. Brander and her three children. All the bodies were recovered and buried by the authorities of Elnathan Island. There is still one boat missing, but it was only moderately loaded and was one of the best boats, and was well provided with water and food.

The fire broke out between decks immediately over the boiler, and not in the forehold as first supposed. Its origin is unknown. Mr. Lawler, of Albany, gives an interesting account of the burning of the steamer and the subsequent sufferings of the survivors. His account of the breaking out of the fire and the attempts made to subdue it is similar to that of the captain. The boats contained from ten to thirty-two each, the latter far too many, and they were not seaworthy. The sun was blazing hot and the sufferings of the passengers were terrible. One boat carrying 27 was capsized in the attempts of four others to get aboard, and those of the crew in it made no effort to save even the women who were in the water. This was sixty miles from the nearest island. The report charges one of the mates with inhumanity and places on him the responsibility of a number being drowned.

NEW YORK.—The Bar Association is reported to have held a meeting last

night to secure the disqualification of Barnard, and to checkmate any move for restoring Cardozo to the bench.

The little daughter of General Albert Vile was kidnapped by four ruffians at Lante Mahopac on Thursday, and hurried away; the affair remains a mystery.

Senator Wilson, in an address at Natick, last night, said he had not promised a single man office for his support.

London advices show that a striking mania is pervading all England: the chair makers of Wycombe, the coal men of Lowestoft, the silk weavers of Sudbury, the stone masons of Preston, the bakers of Dublin, the engineers of Berkenhead, the china and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire are all on strike. The carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and cabinet makers of London continue their strike. The post office employees have petitioned for an advance of wages, and the journeymen butchers of London have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

CHICAGO.—A horrible wife murder was committed at Milwaukee yesterday: Louis Fetke, a baker, becoming enraged at his wife, because she was about to apply for a divorce on the ground of ill-treatment, rushed out of doors, seized an axe, and returned and knocked her down with the back of it and then literally chopped her head to pieces. He was arrested, and with difficulty was saved from the mob that had gathered and was determined to lynch him.

PAOLA, Ks., 7.—Caleb Mercer, near Paola, murdered his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, and dangerously wounded his wife and son-in-law, Wallace, who in self defense struck Mercer, killing him instantly.

A son of Captain Ad. Perkins, of Moniac, Mich., was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion. They were duck shooting.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—E. W. Tyler, book dealer, filed petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$44,426.18; assets \$16,000.

Widow Lafayette Byrne is trying to save the property given but not deeded to her by the late Henry Byrne. Children of Byrne's two sisters, of New York, also contest the will.

The Traveling Guillotine.

The French have instituted something new in the way of executions. They neither trust their criminals to inexperienced hands, nor do they call them from long distances, as Mrs. Bond did the ducks, "to come and be killed." As often as is deemed necessary the executioner, M. De Paris, packs up his guillotine and makes a round of the provinces. Whenever his aid is wanted he sets up his instrument and dispatches the job with that neatness and delicacy heretofore peculiar to the metropolis. We see by our foreign exchanges that he has just returned to Paris from one of the tours. During his travels he operated successfully in several most interesting cases; but perhaps the most thrilling drama, taking it altogether, was that which was terminated at Arras by the execution of Courcol. This misguided wretch slew his wife with a hatchet, and the chief witness against him was his own little boy, who saw the murder perpetrated, but who pretended to be asleep for fear of being assassinated also. After killing his wife, Courcol lighted his pipe and left the house, and the child then jumped out of bed and called to his mother, but she was dead. When the lad related this episode on the trial, the prisoner became furious, and said, "Little viper, I would have settled your business had I known you were awake." Courcol only indulged in violent invectives against the judge and the police. After the usual religious exercises had taken place at about half-past 3 p.m., the executioner and his assistants appeared, and commenced the toilet, over which, contrary to their usual custom, they bungled to such an extent that the prisoner could not help smiling and exclaiming, "Maladroit." When the time at last came for getting into the van at the prison door, Courcol hesitated. "Courage!" said one of the chaplains, but the unfortunate man did not move. A gendarme pushed him from behind, and he fell on his knees. He was dragged thus far some yards, when two warders lifted him into the van, which started off slowly in the direction of the Champ de Mara, where it arrived about 4 o'clock. Then the execution took place in the presence of an immense crowd.