

buildings, fencing, etc., of the San Francisco marine hospital; \$47,665 for the Benicia arsenal; \$3,000 for Point Key and Light Station; \$15,000 to complete the light station and fog signal, at Piedras Blancas; \$10,000 for building a depot for buoys and supplies in the 13th light house district; \$5,000 for a steam fog signal on Goat Island; \$231,000 for the Pacific coast survey and deep sea soundings; \$70,000 for surveying public lands in California; \$80,000 for Oregon; \$40,000 for Washington Territory; \$30,000 each for Nevada, Utah and New Mexico; and \$20,000 for Arizona; \$20,000 for surveying confirmed private land claims in California; and \$10,000 for the same purpose in New Mexico; \$27,000 for surveying the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona; \$88,000 for military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers, with special directions that so much of this as may be necessary shall be used in building the lines between Fort Bayard and Camp Grant, Arizona, and Forts Marcy and Bayard, New Mexico; \$25,000 for Oregon war claims, under the act of 1861, with the usual appropriations for rent and incidental expenses of the surveyor general's offices in all the States and Territories.

The deficiency bill, in addition to the items heretofore telegraphed, provides \$40,000 for completing the refinery in the new mint, and \$30,000 for the further improvement of the old mint building.

Among the Pacific Coast bills which failed, are the following: Sargent's bill relating to placer mineral mines in California; the House bill in relation to mineral mines with the Sutro Tunnel amendments; Page's timber land bill; the bill for the relief of the Point San Jose settlers; the Presidio Park bill, and the bill to open Lyon Street through the Presidio Park; the bill for the relief of the Sescal ranch settlers; the House bill authorizing gold note banks to issue ninety per cent. on the amount of their deposited bonds; the bill to authorize the issue of mining patents to foreigners in certain cases; Moreau's Asiatic telegraph bill, which was reported upon favorably by the Senate committee last night, but was not reached for action.

Page's coal bill, and the bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad grants were both passed, and were signed by the President.

The House force bill was read the first and second time in the Senate, but beyond this the Senate took no action; it therefore failed.

The first ruling made by the internal revenue department under the provision of the new tax and tariff law was in reference to the time of taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco, as follows—Spirits produced in the cistern room or warehouse prior to midnight of the 3d inst., are liable to a tax of 70 cents per gallon; after that time collectors are instructed to make a requisition for 90 cent stamps for spirits produced after that date. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers, legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the 3d inst., are to be charged the old rate, 20 cents. After that time 24 cents will be imposed.

The President has signed the bill granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

Among the measures left pending in congress are the steamboat bill, the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing the manner of the election of President, and Vice-President of the United States; Col. Scott's Pacific road bill, and several other railroad bills.

The proceedings of the Senate show that the bill for the equalization of bounties was not in proper shape for the signatures of the Speaker and Vice-President, it being held by old and experienced Senators that the motion to lay the conference report on the table, which was agreed to, 30 to 24, was undoubtedly a refusal to accept the report. Much surprise was expressed that the bill, though not finally agreed to by the Senate, should find its way to the President signed by the presiding officer of each house. The President was informed of the facts in the case, and withheld his signature, which however he would have done in any event for reasons stated in the dispatches.

It is understood that the President will take no further action in Arkansas affairs, being influenced

by the recent action of the House against federal interference.

MILWAUKEE, 4.—The Senate, today, passed the House railroad bill, advancing the rates on freight over those fixed in the Potter law.

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—The legislature adjourns to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—The legislature adjourned at twelve last night *sine die*. The members will await arbitration.

SCRANTON, Pa., 4.—The meeting of miners called for the purpose of organizing a strike and to aid the strike in Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre, and Lehigh region, resulted in the passage of mere resolutions of sympathy, the men feeling that they can not strike without injury to their families.

MEMPHIS, 4.—Four colored men demanded admission to the new theatre to-night, and were given seats in the dress circle, the manager having abandoned the idea of contesting in the courts their right to do so.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 4.—Brown, who is to be executed on March 24th, for the murder of old Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, made a full confession of his guilt to-day, stating that he committed the crime, and had no accomplice.

CHEYENNE, 4.—Two members of the Sioux City Black Hills party reached Ft. Laramie to-day. Their transportation was one small sled drawn by one ox, and they had been two days without food. They report that they left Sioux city Oct. 27, reached a point in the hills 16 miles from Harney's Peak on Christmas day, that they at once put up huts and built a large stockade. Two members of the expedition had returned to Sioux city and one died. They report finding gold, but say the weather was too severe to do much prospecting. The distance from Cheyenne to the hills is 180 miles, over good traveling roads to the Red Cloud agency, which is forty miles from the diggings. The government will not allow miners to enter the hills.

CHICAGO, 4.—The Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, to-day, reduced the fare to Baltimore and Washington to \$8.00; although they had previously reduced the fare from those cities to Chicago, up till to-day the company had allowed the fare from Chicago, east, to remain at the old rates, \$19.00.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The crowd in the Senate galleries to-day was larger than at any time since inauguration, and the floor was also filled. Great anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of Andrew Johnson and prominent new senators. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row of the democratic side, that formerly occupied by Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Alcorn. Dawes has the seat which Chandler occupied upon the desks. Johnson and Dawes wore large bouquets. Burnside was welcomed by clapping of hands in the galleries. Vice-President Wilson called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President, the oath was administered to the new senators. As Johnson advanced to the clerk's desk to take the oath, there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice-President. After he was sworn in, a large bouquet was handed him by Page, and he was escorted to his seat by Bogy. All the new Senators having been sworn, Morton offered the resolution acknowledging the Kellogg government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday. At 12.20, on motion of Frelinghuysen, the Senate took a recess till one. Immediately Senator Johnson was surrounded with visitors and was kept busy shaking hands till the close of the recess. Vice-President Wilson, on leaving the chair, gave Johnson a cordial greeting. Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Fla., Moxy and Withers took the modified oath, having engaged on the confederate side in the rebellion.

For an hour after adjournment Senator Johnson received congratulations from crowds of people who were unable to call upon him before recess.

NEW YORK, 5.—Congressman elect Wm. S. King, of Minn., arrived in this city last evening, and is at the Windsor Hotel.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says that on Tuesday, March,

2nd, the ship *Violetta*, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's Bay; the captain and the crew were saved. The people from the shore went to save the ship, but a north-east gale scattered the ice, and twenty of them were lost, and twenty-two others are still missing.

The Pacific R. R. and Pacific Mail combination yesterday agreed upon an increased freight tariff between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as follows—Railroads, first class from \$325 to 500; second class, from 200 to 400; third class from 190 to 300; fourth class from 180 to 250; class A, from 170 to 225; class B, from 160 to 200; class C, from 150 to 175; class D, from 140 to 150; Pacific Mail, first class to 450; second class to 350; third class to 250; fourth class to 225. Class A to 200; class B to 175; class C to 150; class D to 120.

CHICAGO, 5.—One of the results of the severity of the past winter has been to freeze the water in Lake Michigan in this vicinity, to an extent never before known. As nearly as can be ascertained the Lake is frozen as much as twelve miles from the west shore, and a party yesterday walked to the crib of the waterworks, two miles and a half distant, over the ice. The harbor is piled full of ice, and the river is frozen to an unusual depth. Great apprehensions are felt as to the effect of a sudden thaw, which is liable to occur at any time, and the city engineer is trying to devise means to clear the river of ice by cutting before warmer weather. Merchants in the vicinity of the river are clearing their basements and preparing for a flood, which seems inevitable whenever the breakup comes. At present, however, the weather, which is more moderate, is still cold.

BOSTON, 5.—The Italian bark *Giovanni* was wrecked off Cape Cod all on board except the steward, fifteen persons, perished.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—A fire last night, at Marshall, Texas, burned four stores, and at midnight was still burning.

A Brownsville special says that a dispatch from Sheriff Leo, of Hidalgo Co., to Judge Dougherty states that 40 armed men crossed the river from Mexico, near Rhodes' Rancho, twenty miles below Edinburg, and eighteen armed men crossed at Isintalas, about eighteen miles above Edinburg, and are reported to be going to the prairies, and there is great excitement all along the lower river. There are reports from all points of armed Mexicans gathering on their side of the river. General Potter says that he has not troops enough to patrol all of the river. Many believe that Brownsville is menaced.

BOSTON, 5.—Although the ship *Giovanni* was lost off Cape Cod, she was but four hundred yards from the shore; the life saving men were unable to get a line to her, the bombs with which the station is supplied proving worthless.

NEW YORK, 5.—It is said that a clique has been organized for the purpose of attempting to corner gold; the object of the clique, while ostensibly to make gold scarce, is said to be to bear stocks, as nearly all of the parties interested in the movement are largely short of stock. Rumor has it that the Bank Examiner will be appealed to, to interfere in the matter.

Governor John L. Routt will leave to-morrow for the purpose of assuming his duties as Governor of Colorado.

James N. Tyner, the new second Assistant Postmaster General, took the oath of office to-day, and will enter upon his duties on Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 15.—The manager of the Public Library Hall, to-night, refused admission to a negro, who applied for a ticket to the first circle among the white people; the gallery is set apart for colored people, and no white man is allowed there.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 5.—The first case here under the civil rights bill came before U. S. Commissioner McQuigg to-day, a negro complaining of a saloon keeper for refusing to sell him drink. The commissioner dismissed the case, on the ground that the civil rights bill did not apply to saloons.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 5.—The house of representatives by a unanimous vote expelled a negro member named Gaskin, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for \$300.

NEW YORK, 6.—General Colton, President of the Occidental and

Oriental Steamship Co., has declined the position of director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

A letter from London states that Dr. Kenealy has given notice that, on the 16th of March, he will call attention to the Tichborne case.

Governor Howard of Rhode Island presented to the Senate of that state, yesterday, the report of the chief constable relative to the official interference of U. S. Marshal Coggershall at the recent seizure of liquors, which were under the protection of the state. On presenting the report the Governor made a speech, in the course of which he said, "In the collision between officers of the State and of the United States, I was called on by a member of the constabulary, and informed of the existing difficulty, and asked to interfere in the matter. Although there was not a doubt in my own mind that I might direct a portion of the military establishment of the State to sustain the State officer of the law, yet prudence dictated that the question might better be decided by the court than by the intervention of the military. I therefore directed the constabulary to make no further effort to seize the liquor then held by the United States marshal, and the chief of police, as a result of that, has been regarded as the victim of the United States marshal and his deputy. I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attempts are collusive and are a thinly designed sham, and I share in the general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our commonwealth was subjected. I realize also the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for an early and proper adjustment of the question. There have been dinners into our ears, for the past six months, threats in regard to Ft. Anderson and revenue cutters; but so long as these threats were words, and rude words they have been, they were treated as such; yet when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams and the United States revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* had been placed at the disposition of the marshal, it seems proper to ask 'Why is this done?' It must be for the purpose of waging war on the people of a state who, from the date of its settlement, have been noted for their intelligent conversation and patriotism. Your presence here, senators, is a mockery and a farce if such proceedings as these are sustained by the federal government. Your honorable judiciary and executive may as well resign their office, and leave the control and direction of state affairs to the subordinates of the United States government. No graver question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement; it is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State, and its harmonious relations with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled, on such points, to equal respect with the larger states, or the general government itself."

An advance of five dollars on steamerage passage rates will be made on Monday by all the English steamship lines, as the result of a conference between their representatives; the advance will affect those taking a steamerage passage from either side. The fast lines will charge twenty-five dollars, and the slow lines twenty-three.

A special correspondent, writing from Sioux City, gives a long report of an interview with Ephraim Witcher, an old citizen of that place and one of the party who went out to the Black Hills last fall, and who has recently returned. He reiterates the previous accounts of the richness of the mines, and asserts that they met no unfriendly Indians. Game was plenty, and though the weather was cold, the party did not suffer. One of the original party that left Sioux City, M. Arons, hailing from San Francisco, died on the way to the mines. The business men of Sioux city have organized a "Black Hills Transportation Co.," and expect to start the first train about the first of April.

COLUMBUS, O., 6.—Wm. McDonald, a well known and formerly wealthy citizen, was found dead in the canal this morning. His habits have been dissipated of late years, and it is not known whether his death was accidental or designed.

FONDA, N. Y., 6.—Early to-day the bank of Hayes & Wells, at Johnstown, was found in flames, and on an entrance being forced the charred remains of Edward Yost, who slept in the bank, were found; the money, watch and diamond pin of Yost are missing. No attempt was made to rob the bank.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The body of Phil. W. Hermans, of the firm of P. W. Hermans, commission merchants, was found in a terribly mangled condition on the north Missouri Railroad track, two blocks above the North Market Street depot, this morning. His death is involved in mystery, and nothing definitely is known at this writing, but it is supposed that he wandered on the track while insane, and was killed by the train.

BURLINGTON, Vt., 6.—A. J. Crane, late collector of internal revenue in the third district of Vermont, who plead guilty to embezzlement as disbursing agent of the Government, and to making false entries as collector, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$2,000. The case of E. A. Jewett, deputy collector under Crane, and charged by him with taking the money, was argued yesterday, on a demurrer to the complaint; the decision was not rendered.

SUNBURY, Pa., 6.—G. Schry's house was burned last night, together with two children; their mother was also fatally burned.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs a long interview with Senator Johnson, of Tenn., who is reported, as saying,—"I can give no pledge of my future course. I can not say I will act with one party or with the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear, in my judgment, best for the country, caring not whether they are democratic measures or whether they are supported by the republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party." Johnson could not say whether he would participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution. Being asked if he would not, in his new position, have an opportunity to pay off some old scores, and if he did not have a mass of facts against the leaders of parties to day, he said—"Whatever I may have I do not say, but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one; I do not represent myself, but Tennessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and what has passed. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I have buried my resentments and have forgotten the ill-treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain."

Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, preached this evening to a congregation of about 7,000 people.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Henry Standage has been appointed postmaster at Richmond, Cache Co., Utah.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call, this week, for \$30,000,000 in bonds, on account of the sinking fund, under the act of March 3d, '75.

The Internal Revenue office rules that when the same cistern contains spirits produced before and after midnight of the 3d of March, the burden of proof rests on the distiller, to show the price and quality distilled on the 3rd, and unless satisfactory evidence is given the collector of the quantity so produced, the whole contents must be stamped at ninety per cent, and the distiller left to his claim for refund.

## NOTICE.

THE SELECTMEN OF SALT LAKE County will let to the lowest responsible bidders, on Friday, March 12th, 1875, at 10 a.m., sundry jobs of making roads, building bridges, culverts, etc., in South Cottonwood Precinct, commencing on the road leading from Union to State Road, about one mile east of E. Thayne's residence.

By order of the County Court of said county. D. BOCKHOLT, County Clerk. By ELIAS A. SMITH, Deputy. d59 w6