

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Wadleigh was appointed on the committee on elections, and Frelinghuysen on the committee on education and labor, in place of Sumner.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 30.—A bill was introduced by Hurlbut, for the constructing of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Clymer, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the U. S.

AMERICAN

SUSQUEHANNA, 30.—The strike is practically over, no resistance being made to the movement of trains.

The military hold possession of all the railroad company's property, and all is apparently quiet; the strikers held a secret meeting this evening, and resolved to offer to return to work to-morrow, but if the company refuse to employ all, not to allow any to return; the company have decided to reduce the force from one thousand to five hundred, and the strikers will be obliged to yield. There are various alarming rumors afloat, but the town is full of troops, and it is hardly probable that there will be serious trouble.

BOSTON, 30.—In the Superior Criminal Court, to-day, Wm. A. Glover, convicted two years ago of complicity in the Boyleston bank robbery, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

MEMPHIS, 30.—The steamer *Hale* exploded her steam pipe, one hundred miles above here last night, killing the fireman, and badly scalding three others.

CINCINNATI, O., 30.—The mayor issued a proclamation this morning, ordering the police to keep the sidewalks clear; the mayor notified the women that they would be allowed to pray and sing in saloons where the proprietors did not object, and in the suburbs on the sidewalks. A number of bands of women started late this afternoon, and visited the saloons.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The *Colima* is at the dock all well. Her captain reports that at the time the steamer broke her propeller, she was running under a light wind, with a quiet sea, and the cause of the accident is unknown. He attempted to continue the voyage with one blade and under sail, but he found it impossible to do so, and he finally put into Cerros island, where he found good anchorage. One boat, sent north, was picked up by the *Montana*, another sent south, was intercepted by the *Arizona*, which proceeded to the relief of the *Colima*. The passengers and crew caught large quantities of fish at the anchorage, which was very acceptable, as the supply of fresh provisions was short. The *Colima* called at Cape St. Lucas, but as the smallpox prevailed there, she declined to take any passengers on board. She will be docked here for repairs.

OTTAWA, Ont., 30.—Lewis Reil, member for Manitoba, has taken the oath of allegiance and signed the roll of the House of Commons.

BOSTON, 31.—Two hundred and fifty operatives at the Methuen jute mills have struck for the previous scale of prices.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Havana letter says the incendiary torch is making great havoc in the sugar plantations. The destruction of property is fearful, and in the most fertile part of the sugar growing country. On the 18th of March the village of Gaguayabon, in the jurisdiction of Remedias, and the whole surrounding country were illuminated by the burning cane fields of the sugar plantations; about 300 acres of sugar cane were destroyed, eighty acres of which had already been cut and was ready for the mill. Volunteers were sent out in search of the incendiaries, and several other detachments have been distributed among other estates for their protection. The patrol of the army in the central department now numbers over 20,000, and the whole army throughout the island is estimated at 35,000. The impression is that Concha will make a proposition of peace to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, but no conditions will be accepted

except the unconditional surrender of the Spaniards, and their departure from the island.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The public debt has decreased two millions in March.

NEW YORK, 1.—A banking house here has received the following reply to an inquiry in regard to the reported panic in London: "The rumor is unfounded. One or two stock speculators have failed, but beyond this and the extreme dullness, everything appears to be sound." Other bankers' telegrams do not allude to any disturbances.

PITTSBURG, 1.—A fire at Millersburg, Pa., this morning, began in the Central Hotel; seven persons lost their lives, and a girl jumped from the third story window and was severely injured. Sixty-nine buildings were burned, including the Central and Hanlon Houses, the Opera House, Reed & Durant's hardware store, Sink's hotel, and two other buildings, the Butler Company's Bank, including Pipe Lines offices, express offices and the Millertown Savings Bank. More persons are supposed to have lost their lives, but seven bodies only have been recovered.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Produce Exchange will close on Good Friday; the Cotton Exchange will adjourn from Thursday till Monday.

A bill has passed the State Senate, authorizing the executors of the will of Edwin Forrest to compromise with his widow.

The Free Medical College for women, to-night, conferred the degree of M. D. upon fourteen lady graduates, eight from New York and one each from New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Missouri.

PROVIDENCE, 1.—The State election resulted in the re-election of Henry Howard for Governor, by a vote of 12,229 to 1,616; Chas. C. Van Zandt, for Lieut. Governor, 7,679 votes to 6,512; Joshua M. Anderson, Secretary of State, Willard Sayles, Attorney General, Samuel Clark, General Treasurer. The New Assembly is largely republican.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Treasury statement shows a coin balance of \$86,121,379, currency \$4,526,451. The reduction of the debt the past month was \$2,189,338.

BOSTON, 1.—It is reported that all the laborers and trackmen of the Boston and Worcester division of the Boston and Albany Railroad struck to-day for an advance of pay, and were promptly discharged.

KINGSTON, N. Y., 1.—A fire in Rosendale village, near here, has destroyed most of the place, and it is still raging.

PITTSBURG, 1.—The loss by the fire at Millersburg, this afternoon was \$233,000, insurance \$55,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—Dispatches from Austin, Nevada, to-night, give the particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smoky Valley. Chris. Eckstine had been for a long time jealous of his wife, on account of attentions paid her by a young man named Norton, and had frequently quarrelled with her about him; yesterday a man, named Osterhaus, went to Eckstine's home, and found the door closed; he opened the door and, on the floor, he saw the naked body of Mrs. Eckstine, cut to pieces and her head split open. At her feet lay their two little girls, their heads nearly severed from their body, and near them the dead bodies of Eckstine and young Norton, grappled as in a death struggle, Eckstine held a large bowie knife, covered with blood, in his right hand, and Norton a dragoon pistol in his, with four chambers discharged. There is no living witness of the terrible affair.

SUSQUEHANNA Depot, 2.—All the Erie trains are running as usual and no further trouble is anticipated; the work shops have resumed.

FOREIGN.

BAYONNE, 30.—The Carlist Junta has received a dispatch from Durango, claiming that the Carlists maintain their positions near Bilbao, and have cut the telegraph wires in the rear of Serrano's army.

Carlist reports from Bilbao say that fighting was resumed on Saturday morning and lasted all day; the Republicans were repulsed at every point, with an estimated loss of four thousand in killed and wounded, while the Carlists had only one thousand. An official despatch from Somorostro, dated Friday night, says the final attack on Abanto was again suspended.

PARIS, 30.—Gen. Chanzy has been authorized to declare Algeria in a state of siege, in order to res-

train the violent abuse of the radical journals in the colony.

LONDON, 30.—There have been heavy gales on the British coast since yesterday morning.

At the review of the Ashantee troops to day, in the presence of the entire force and an immense concourse of spectators, the Queen, assisted by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, made Sir Garnet Wolseley a Knight Commander of the Bath, and conferred on him and Lord Gifford the Victoria Cross.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond, and in the Commons, Disraeli, in laudatory speeches, made a vote of thanks to Wolseley and the officers and men of the expedition; the vote was unanimously adopted, with cheers.

LONDON, 31.—There have been heavy losses on both sides in the battles before Bilbao. Santander is crowded with wounded from the Republican ranks.

The *Telegraph's* Australian correspondent says that Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small open boat, and had been afloat thirty days when picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. Rochefort has telegraphed to Paris for fun. He intends to visit the United States and lecture in New York and other American cities before he returns to Europe.

The morning papers attribute the depression of business here to the extensive strike of the coal and iron miners in Staffordshire and other parts of England.

The *Messageries Maritimes* steamship *Nil* was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and all her passengers were drowned; among them were the Japanese commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

In the Commons to-night, Anderson will introduce a resolution declaring that, as Great Britain was adjudicated wrong in permitting the escape of the *Alabama*, and compensation awarded to America for the suffering by her depredations, British subjects also ought to receive compensation for suffering similarly caused.

Hongkong dispatches state that the number drowned on the steamship *Nile* was eighty.

MADRID, 31.—Serrano prohibits the transmission of private dispatches from Santander and vicinity; a heavy artillery fire has been directed against the Carlists.

CALCUTTA, 31.—Reports from the famine districts show great improvement; there are no cases of actual starvation now outside Tirhoot, and in that district but few.

LONDON, 31.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell, and Gathorne Hardy were among the guests.

BERLIN, 31.—The Catholic Archbishop of Cologne was arrested to-day, for the violation of the ecclesiastical laws; the arrest was unattended by any demonstration.

LONDON, 1.—A dispatch from Melbourne says that Henri Rochefort and party have started for London, via California.

LONDON, 2.—The Bank of England announces that its discount remains unchanged.

Correspondence.

A Sabbath at St. George.

ST. GEORGE, March 25th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

It is a little over a year since my previous visit to this modern Palmyra of the Desert. As I approached it from the east it evidenced at sight a steady, persistent growth in fruit gardens, vineyards and comfortable habitations. It was the Sabbath, and it appeared indeed a day of rest in this town of 1,200 or 1,500 inhabitants.

To-day I visited the Temple in process of construction. It is characteristic of the presiding genius who dictates the work, and seems designed to stand until the action of time and the elements corrode its materials, or they melt with "fervent heat."

It has been a day of moderate warmth, doubly welcome after the unusually damp and chilly winter. In many hands is heard the sound of the stone hammer and the clink of trowels, and even these noises seem tamed down by the spirit of quietness and peace which pervades

the elements. Many teams are hauling materials for the Temple and other buildings, but there is no abuse of animals, no profanity, no boisterous disputes, no angry recriminations. Men and animals perform their labors with a quiet perseverance which seems to say their heart is in it.

As the sun retires behind the western hills the hum of industry gradually dies away, the animals are taken to stalls where a liberal provision is made for them, the laborers retire to neat and comfortable dwellings, to which industry and frugality have given an air of thrift and reasonable competence. Groups of happy children play under the embowering shades of trees and vines, no discordant voices are heard in the streets, and nature is hushing to rest around hearthstones, (where the sanctifying incense of prayer and praise ascends to the Father in heaven, morning and evening, for the continuation of his peace and blessing.

I fancy such scenes are seldom seen outside of Utah, and none but those cursed with the unrest of wickedness could wish to disturb a people so devoted to the practice of principles which will regenerate the earth and redeem mankind.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

An Interesting Scientific Journey

SALT LAKE CITY,
March 31, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Major Goumain Cornille, a dear friend of mine, and a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments, well known in France by the number and value of his published works, contemplates making a visit to the Rocky Mountains during the coming summer. Mr. Cornille has at least a two-fold object in view in making his contemplated trip to this portion of the globe, one of which is to satisfy himself in regard to the social and moral status and constitution of the wonderful society which has been founded by President Brigham Young in Utah, under the banner of Joseph Smith; the other is to make a thorough scientific investigation of the Rocky Mountain region, including its geological character, mineral resources and products, its climate, its agriculture, the manners and customs of its aboriginal inhabitants, &c.

In regard to the "Mormons," it is well known that they and their history and peculiar faith and institutions have been the theme of many writers, and that on this subject quite a number of works have been published. In French there are those of Mr. Jules Remy, Mr. Louis A. Bertrand and Mr. Elisee Reclus; perhaps the most noted on the same subject by English writers are those of Mr. Robert Burton and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, all of which have been extensively commented upon by the press of both hemispheres with more or less impartiality. Besides the preceding, numerous conflicting and detailed statements have been printed in Europe on the famous "Mormon problem;" but not satisfied with the views of the various authors on this very interesting subject, M. Cornille has determined upon a thorough personal investigation of several controverted points.

In regard to the strictly scientific portion of the labors of Mr. Cornille, during his sojourn here, I am informed, by letter from him personally, that it will comprise the following programme—which has been printed in a Paris journal called *L'Investigateur*, the organ of the Society for the Study of History, of which Mr. Cornille is a member, as also of the Central Botanic Society of France—

- 1—The Botany of the Rocky Mountains.
- 2—Horticulture, including Pomology and Vineyards.
- 3—Agriculture and Irrigation.
- 4—Geology.
- 5—Anthropology. While engaged in this branch of his labors Mr. Cornille will visit various tribes of the aborigines, make himself acquainted as far as possible with their morals and customs, and the idioms of their language. He will also explore caves, and mounds or tumuli, as far as practicable, and will collect specimens of the crania of extinct races.

6—Hydrography. In this connection he intends to visit the various noted lakes of this Territory and other portions of the Rocky Mountain region; also the rivers, tracing their origin and direction.

7—The mountains, ascertaining their height and bearings, the probable epoch of their formation, the streams flowing thence, &c.

8—Mineralogy, including coal, anthracite, galena, nickel, lead, copper, gold, silver, &c.

9—Entomology, the number, variety and habits of the papilionaceous insects, the crickets, grasshoppers, potato worm, &c.

Isothermy. — In investigating the problems connected with this department of his labors Mr. Cornille will endeavor to bring into requisition the modes practiced so successfully by Baron Humboldt in Siberia and other countries.

In the prosecution of his labors Mr. Cornille respectfully solicits, and, as far as he may consider it advisable and practicable, he will avail himself of the advice of all scientific societies or individuals who feel interested in the labors he is about to undertake; and he not only solicits their counsel, but their moral support, as he already possesses that of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Respectfully,
L. A. BERTRAND.

Meeting of Bee-keepers.

MILL CREEK, March 26, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

A meeting of beekeepers was held in Mill Creek Ward meeting-house, chairman, G. B. Bailey, John Morgan, secretary. The object of the meeting was to lay before the beekeepers a letter from A. M. Musser, President of the Beekeepers' Association of the Territory of Utah, to Messrs. Morgan and Bailey, requesting them to obtain a report from the beekeepers of the number of swarms which went into winter quarters, how wintered, in or out of doors, the number which have died, and cause of death if known, the honey product of last year, the present condition of the bees, &c.

The chairman reminded the beekeepers of the meeting to be held in Salt Lake City, sometime during the May Conference.

John Morgan gave his views on wintering bees, and the cause of losing so many during the last two years, and spoke of two hives, on the compound principle, that he had used for the last two years, which had come out strong.

The chairman said he liked the principle of the hive, of which Mr. Morgan had spoken, and gave his views upon the enlargement of the Kidder hive. He was decidedly in favor of a dead air space around the brood chamber, &c.

Jesse Murphy had his bees in a room surrounded with other rooms, open only to the south, with the windows darkened. He put them out in January for a short time, and let them out again in the fore part of March. From some cause unknown to him he had lost six queens. He had one weak swarm last year, which he put in the house, following the example of Bro. Bullock of Provo, but it died.

Bro. Stevenson started last Spring with seven swarms, which he increased to twenty-six swarms, and took 300 pounds of extracted honey. He had lost thirteen swarms through dysentery. He said he had two two-story hives, in which the upper story came down over the brood chamber; they came out strong and in good condition. The young bees hatched, and they had considerable brood in them. He was decidedly in favor of two-story hives. He got more honey from them than he did from the common Kidder hive.

John D. Park thought the Kidder hive was too small; he had one two-story hive, and it was in good condition. He thought the honey ought to be taken from the brood chamber with the extractor only from above.

Cornelius Green had six stands last fall; he doubled them up to three. He had them face to the East, but found they did not do well, and he turned them to face the South, and they did better.

Joseph Cornwell spoke of putting bees in a hive which had no ventilation whatever, and they came out all right.

The following is the report of twenty bee owners: put in winter quarters 241 swarms; died up to March 26th 101 swarms; 158 swarms of the above wintered indoors, 19 died out of the 58. Honey product of last year: extracted honey, 3,993 pounds; honey in the comb, 175 pounds.

JOHN MORGAN, Secretary.