

returns of '72, made by the fusion board, be taken as correct, unless differing widely from the returns of the Lynch board, and then, that these differing parishes be taken as representing the vote of '72. This he believes will give satisfaction. He will gladly abide by the decision, whatever it is. He hopes the opposition will be allowed also to make good some of their allegations of corruption and maladministration; he will afford every facility for a thorough inquiry.

In compliance with the request of Governor Kellogg, General Emory has ordered troops to be stationed around the State House tomorrow.

The doors of the State House were, to-night, securely barricaded, except the Royal Street entrance. A conservative, this evening, had a conversation with Mr. Lowell, and was informed by him that the republicans had forty members in the building, who were there last night, and who will remain there to-night. There is also a strong force of police in the building. It is also rumored on the streets to-night, that the returning board have reassembled and counted in the republican members from the parishes that they referred to the legislature. This report, however, is generally regarded as a canard. Governor Kellogg is reported as having said to General Emory, that all the members of the legislature declared by the returning board, and all those contesting, would be admitted to the State House; the conservatives seem to think that only those declared by the returning board will be admitted. General Trobriand will command the troops covering the State House tomorrow. During an excursion to-day it is stated that the congressional committee were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the report of the returning board cannot stand; they believe the democrats have a majority in the house and the republicans a majority in the senate. The conservatives report forty-eight members in caucus to-night, the republicans forty.

Midnight.—The city is quiet. A colored man is reported to have been killed on Tonolosa Street, about 9 o'clock; he is said to be a member of the legislature.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Merlin C. Sablin has been appointed Postmaster at Kelton, Box Elder Co., Utah.

Attorney General Williams has declined to recommend to the President the commutation of the sentence of McClish, an imprisoned Indian convicted of the murder and robbery of a white man, in Indian Territory, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th inst.

BOSTON, 3.—Owing to a storm, King Kalakaua was confined to his hotel to-day. In the evening a banquet was given, for which thirty covers were laid. The governor elect and mayor were present.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Father Gude-man, after a hearing to-day, was remanded for trial for embezzlement.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Hoffman, late president of the Central Fire Insurance Company, convicted of raising certificates of stock, was denied, and the court sentenced him to seven and a half years confinement; his associate Ripley, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to nine and a half years.

VICKSBURG, 3.—Before the Congressional committee this morning, Edward I. Butts, cashier of the Vicksburg bank, gave the first testimony, which was to the effect that he returned from New Orleans on Dec. sixth, and the next morning he heard an alarm sounded, and found forty to fifty men at the Court House under command of Col. Baird, who marched them against some negroes opposite, when they dispersed. He only knew of three negroes being killed and one white man. Crosby's card excited the negroes. The impression prevailed at Jackson that the militia would reinstate Crosby. There is no hostility in Vicksburg against the negroes on the part of the whites; the latter would not deprive the negroes of the civil or political right. Previous to the fight witness never saw riotous demonstrations on the part of the whites. The whites pay 99 per cent. of the taxes. From 300 to 400 colored children attend the public schools in the taxpayers' league the debate on the question about officeholders is as to their capability and honesty. Witness knew a colored family named Montgomery;

they are not the second largest tax payers. Experience shows that the republican officials are unfit for, and incapable of holding office. Witness did not know the color line; he had voted for negroes for high offices, and would support one if honest for any office. Their bank makes no discrimination on account of color, having accounts with many negroes. Davenport is under several indictments for official malfeasance. Butts then produced the tax receipts of an estate for which the bank is agent, showing a great increase in '74 over '69, which witness thought was owing to recklessness and extravagance, which vices caused the formation of the tax-payers' league. The league knew of an instance where Crosby, while treasurer, funded one warrant twice, and therefore objected to his handling the taxes without a good bond. Witness thought the negroes intended, on the day of the fight, to reinstate Crosby, and plunder at will. He would have joined the whites as a means of defence of his family if they had been in the country.

Erastus Darwin Richardson, who was put in charge of the court house when Crosby resigned, said he gave the alarm on the day of the fight. He gave a detail of what he saw from the cupola with a field glass. During the day he heard Captain Butts say he was not in favor of taking any prisoners. Col. Miller opposed violence to the prisoners. A body of mounted citizens began the firing. Among them was Furlong, state senator, Chas. Wheeler, Pat T. Malloy, Randall Yates and Morris Norris. On cross-examination he stated that he was a policeman, and had been a republican till last August, when the ticket was bad and he voted with the democrats. He was coroner for three years. There was no intimidation of blacks on election day. The negroes who marched on the city on December 7, must have left home the night before. Witness detailed the flight and pursuit of Davenport. He saw no arms used. The league wanted Davenport to resign because of his forgery of script. Fifty or sixty armed men arrived here on Tuesday morning, after the fight, from Monroe, La., and left the next day. Other bands of men, not organized, also came at various times, and remained some hours, in all about 150 to 200 men. They were all orderly except one band, under Captain Hogan, who became excited about the killing of a man, and but for the citizens they would have hurt the prisoners. He heard that men were ready to come from Cairo, Memphis and other places. The Knights Templars from New Orleans en route to the north were reported to have tendered their assistance. He did not believe that Crosby and Davenport would have been molested after resignation. Witness heard Owen say he would help to hang Crosby for ordering them here. If Crosby had been white he thought the people would have done the same way. At the conclusion of this testimony the committee adjourned till Monday.

Last Saturday night Richard Borum, of Lee county, Miss., his wife, two children and a little negro boy were murdered, and their bodies consumed with the buildings; such remains as could be found were taken to West Point for interment. There is intense excitement there, but no clue to the murderer.

NEW YORK, 3.—The members of the board of assistant aldermen, while attempting to organize at their old chamber, were driven off by a posse of the police.

Five hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed for the Beecher-Tilton case. A pamphlet entitled "Crimes in high places," unfavorable to the Beecher side, and giving a resume of the facts and evidence thus far adduced, is being circulated.

FALL RIVER, MASS., 3.—The mill operatives in mass meeting, last night, determined to accept ten per cent reduction, and temporarily to resume work on Monday till they can dictate better terms.

CHICAGO, 4.—A Washington special says that Secretary Fish had an extended interview with the President on Saturday, at which our relations with Spain, arising out of the *Virginus* troubles, were discussed. It is stated as a result of the conference, that the President, who has long been restive under the policy of the State department, has decided upon a vig-

orous and decisive course. With respect to the *Virginus* indemnity under republican rule in Spain, Secretary Fish was as lenient as possible with the infant republic, then struggling with the difficulties and dangers of the transition from monarchy, and in addition an internecine rebellion because he deemed it the duty of this nation to extend such aid as was in its power to help to found successfully a lasting government of the people in Spain. To this end our demands under the protocol made with Admiral Polo, and the supplementary negotiations, while presented in a firm and dignified manner, were not prosecuted with such vigor as they now will be, the necessity for moral support to the young republic of Spain having been removed by the restoration of the monarchy. It will be remembered that some time ago it was announced that Spain had made a settlement with England for the indemnity demanded arising out of the *Virginus* troubles. After this fact became public, Secretary Fish stated that the claim of this government would be settled in a manner similar to that entered into with Great Britain, and at an early day. The restoration of the monarchy gives this government its first opportunity to demand a prompt settlement of all its claims, in a manner which cannot be mistaken. The question of sympathy will not enter into the negotiations. Don Alphonso's government cannot reject the protocol without its abrogation, and to abrogate a compact as binding on the nation a this would be equivalent to a declaration of war, an event certainly not desired by Spain in view of the existing division of the political opinion of its people, at least the acts of the late republic, in so far as they relate to the *Virginus* indemnity, will be recognized by the new government, and reparation, so far as money can atone for our grievances, will very soon be made. A member of the house foreign affairs committee who, too, has long felt restive under the restraining policy of Secretary Fish, has publicly stated that the time has come for the nation to assume a more aggressive policy.

The *Inter-Ocean's* special correspondent at New Orleans telegraphs that the following plan of compromise has been agreed upon:

Kellogg is to accept the resignation, which he is willing to tender, of Lt. Governor Antoine, colored republican, and to install in his place Penn. After this Pinchback is to be refused his seat in the United States Senate, which he now claims, and Kellogg is to be elected his successor. Penn is then to become governor. None of the other officers elected in 1872 are to be disturbed, and McEnery is to be ignored.

Noon.—The members assembled at the State House are the most orderly body of legislators, so far, that has met in Louisiana for many years. Foster and Phelps, of the congressional committee, were present, but declined seats on the platform. The chief clerk called the house to order, and called the roll, which showed 102 members present. Mayor L. A. Wiltz was elected temporary chairman, and appointed temporary sergeants-at-arms and clerks. Great confusion prevailed for some time, but order was finally restored, and Wiltz made a brief speech, saying that he would treat all members fairly, without reference to party or color. Col. Lowell protested against the manner of the temporary organization; Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was identical with that of 1868, in which Lowell participated. Five members not returned by the board were declared, by resolution, to be members of the House, and took their seats. Order now, at 1 p.m. is partially restored.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 3.—The *Miners' Journal* says that all the collieries in this region have suspended for the present. The men stopped work at the close of the year, and the Philadelphia and Reading iron and coal companies have suspended all improvements until the wages question for 1875 is settled. The puddlers who have been on a strike here for several months against a reduction of wages, will resume work to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

BAYONNE, 29.—The Carlist organ *Cuartel Real* asserts that the well known Spanish statesman, Espartero, died of the 21st inst.

Duchesne Poncelet, the man who signed the letter to the French Archbishop, offering to kill Prince Bismarck for \$12,000, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke, and that he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

BERLIN, 29.—The *Official Gazette*, to-day, publishes the Bismarck circular note of the 14th of May, 1872, which was read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial; the note declares that because of the declaration of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, it is desirable that the powers should take steps towards concerted action in view of the next Papal election.

The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and he will probably be imprisoned again.

The German consul at San Sebastian writes that the captain and a portion of the crew of the bark *Gustav* have been imprisoned, and that the Carlists fired upwards of two thousand rounds at the vessel whilst endeavoring to enter the harbor of San Sebastian.

LONDON, 30, 6 a. m.—Further details of the *Cospatrick* disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire eighty persons, mostly women, rushed into one boat, which was capsized and all in her drowned. Soon afterwards all the masts fell, killing many passengers, and an explosion subsequently occurred in the stern. The total number of lives lost by the disaster is now estimated at 474.

PANAMA, 20.—Peruvian advices state that the government troops, after two days' fighting, forced Pierola, the leader of the revolutionists, to abandon his stronghold on the heights of Torato. Pierola and his principal officers escaped into Bolivia, while his troops were scattered in all directions.

BERLIN, 30.—Von Arnim has appealed to the Kammergericht, from his late sentence.

OTTAWA, 30.—A malignant type of smallpox is raging among the Indians at Pickanock. The Indians are very destitute, the males being either dead or left the place.

PARIS, 30.—The President of the Assembly, Buffet, MM. Dufaure, Depyre, Leon Say, De Kirdril and Chesnelong, and the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audifret Pasquier, leaders of the various groups in the Assembly, met to-day at the Elysee, at the suggestion of President MacMahon, to endeavor to arrive at an understanding concerning the constitutional laws. The ministry were represented by the Duke De Cazes, minister of foreign affairs, and Chabaud Latour, minister of the interior. A settlement of differences upon these bills is hoped for.

A significant note is published in *Le Francais*, warning the Assembly to fulfil its engagements.

MADRID, 30.—General Martinez Compos has pronounced in favor of Prince Alfonso, and with two battalions of soldiers is at Marvidro, in the province of Valencia; a portion of the republican army of the centre has been withdrawn from pursuit of the Carlists to march against him.

PARIS, 31.—A dispatch from Madrid, of to-day's date, says that Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed king of Spain, and is recognized by all the forces comprising the armies of the north and centre.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that at the reception on New Year's day by President MacMahon, he will be attended by the marshals and generals on duty, and also by Monsignor Guibert, archbishop of Paris, who will stand beside the President. This is the first time since the reign of Charles X. that the prelate of Paris has been so placed, and the fact of the leader of the French ultramontanes holding the post of honor causes a great sensation. Marshal MacMahon thus inflicts, indirectly, a slight on the prerogative of the National Assembly, although he possibly never intended to do so.

SANTANDER, 31.—The Governor of Santander has resigned. The town is quiet. The navy is favorable to Prince Alphonso. Serrano has gone to Madrid.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE HOT SPRINGS AND this city, a Seamless Sack, containing one pair of Blue Blankets, two Pillows, and one or two Linsey Sheets. Any person having found the above described articles will be rewarded by leaving at this Office, or at the Kaysville Store.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO VEHICLES.

SEC. 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that there shall be levied and collected a license upon all public vehicles using the streets of Salt Lake City, for trade or traffic, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—Applications for license under this Ordinance shall be made in writing to the Mayor, and the amount hereinafter provided shall be paid in advance to the City Treasurer. All licenses shall be issued and signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Recorder, under the seal of the City. The Recorder shall keep an alphabetical list of licenses issued, stating the number, name, residence, amount paid, with such remarks as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 3.—On application being made, yearly licenses may be issued thereon, as follows:

- First. Upon a license to run an omnibus - \$25.00
- Second. Upon a license to run a carriage, hack or other vehicle, drawn by two or more horses - \$20.00
- Third. Upon a buggy, cab, or other vehicle, drawn by one horse - \$15.00
- Fourth. Upon a dray, truck, wagon, or other such vehicle, drawn by two or more horses \$12.00
- Fifth. Upon a dray, truck, wagon, or other such vehicle, drawn by one horse - 9.00

SEC. 4. All public vehicles, licensed under this ordinance, shall be numbered with plain figures, painted on metallic plates, not less than three inches long and two inches wide, which shall always be kept conspicuously to view; said numbers shall be furnished with the license by the City Recorder.

SEC. 5.—The centre of Second South Street, between East and West Temple Streets, and between East Temple and First East Streets, is hereby set apart and established as a stand for all licensed carriages, hacks, cabs, or other such vehicles used for conveying passengers. The horses on both sides shall face East Temple Street, with their heads not less than ten feet back from the street crossings.

SEC. 6.—The east side of First East Street, between First and Second South Streets, and the east side of West Temple Street, opposite the market grounds, are hereby set apart and established as stands for licensed drays, trucks, wagons, and all other such vehicles.

SEC. 7.—It shall not be lawful for any licensed vehicle, when not actually employed, to be kept standing in any other part of the public highways of the City, than those designated and set apart as stands for public vehicles. Not in front of any hotel, place of public business or private residence without the express permission of the owners or occupants thereof.

SEC. 8.—It shall not be lawful for any carriage, hack, cab, wagon, dray, truck, or other vehicle to be driven through any of the streets of Salt Lake City, at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, nor around the corners of any of the streets of said City, at a gait that will endanger pedestrians. And all vehicles, when passing through or along any of the streets of said City, shall, when meeting another vehicle, be driven to the right hand side of the way so as to pass clear of each other.

SEC. 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 10.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

Passed Dec. 29th, 1874.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
City Recorder.

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Salt Lake City.

This certifies that the foregoing is a correct copy of the above entitled ordinance, passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1874.

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1875.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
City Recorder.