

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 3.—At the Government investigation into the explosion on the *Westfield*, to-day, Robinson, the colored engineer, testified that he had been an engineer nearly fifteen years; could not explain the difference between low and high pressure, except that one boat used steam at low pressure, and the other at high pressure. He defined a vacuum to be foul air. He knew the atmosphere exerted a pressure, but did not know how to read scientific books. He could read writing and print a little. He was obliged to obtain assistance to ascertain the amount of steam the certificate of a boiler permitted.

Brassed, Supt. of the ferry line, testified to the utmost confidence in the fidelity and ability of Robinson and believed he was sober the day of the accident. He had often threatened to discharge him for carrying over twenty-seven pounds of steam. He believed if the engineer had not carried over twenty-five pounds the boiler would not have exploded; still, he had no idea he had over twenty-seven pounds. His confidence in the engineer was unshaken, in spite of the accident.

The names of ninety-one dead victims of the explosion are published, with those of seven others missing, and supposed to be dead. At least four more of the wounded will die.

NEW YORK, 4.—A Paris special dispatch gives the following particulars about the caucus of the Left Centre of the National Assembly, which voted yesterday for the prolongation of Thiers' power, as President of the Republic. The deputies of the centre are nominally all moderate Republicans. A circular, which bore the signature of Gambetta and others, has been issued for the purpose of shaping the policy for the party, and to take some definite action. It proposes the extension of Thiers' term of office, which is meeting with general approval. All the members at the caucus spoke in praise of Thiers' administration, and recommended him as the only man who is now capable of keeping the balance between all parties.

One deputy submitted a motion requesting the government to abstain from all interference in the Roman question, which was accepted. The caucus then voted, by a majority of 190 against 5, to advocate, in the Assembly, the prolongation of Thiers' power for three years, with the proviso that Thiers should bear the title of President of the French Republic, instead of Chief Executive, as heretofore. The meeting resolved, by the same vote, to create the office of Vice President, the Vice President to be, at the same time, President of the Council. It was further decided to express confidence in Thiers, by giving him the power to choose the Vice President, but Thiers alone to be responsible for the government.

NEW YORK, 4.—The funeral of Phoebe Cary occurred at the Rev. Dr. Bellows' church this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Lawrie, of Erie, Penn., and Bernard Penrys, of Williamsburg. Horace Greeley, Oliver Johnson and O. J. Victor were among the pall bearers, and the remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery.

The following will be published tomorrow:

Mayor's Office, New York,  
August 4th, 1871.

Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce; or in his absence, Hon. Geo. Opdyke, vice President: Dear sir, in view of the gross allegations continually made by partisan journals in relation to the accounts of the city and county of New York, the expenditure of public moneys, the public debt and city resources, the undersigned respectfully requests the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a large and influential committee of known and upright citizens to make a full examination of the public accounts and the condition of the public debt, and then report the result, when completed, to the people of this city. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that the original accounts and vouchers be once examined. The undersigned will feel obliged, in case there is no regular meeting of the Chamber within a few days, if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purpose indicated. The undersigned makes this proposition irrespective of his own personal considerations, and because your body is composed of non-partisan and commercial gentlemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.  
RICHARD B. DONNOLLY,  
Comptroller.

The frauds in the city government continue to be discussed in every journal and in political circles, with unabated interest. At some of the city clubs the Democratic and Republican members alike censure the conduct of the Tammany ring.

WASHINGTON.—The claim of the new *Ira* company for a patent to the "Panoche Grande" rancho was decided adversely, partly because the proofs were defective, and it has been suggested that they could go on and perfect the proofs, but now it turns out, on seemingly responsible information, that the principal stockholders in the company are foreigners. This being true, the new ruling, which requires proof of citizenship of the corporators, the legality and pertinence of which ruling is undoubted. The law was designed to prevent valuable mineral lands from falling into the hands of foreign speculators, who would work them perhaps against the interest of our government.

NEW YORK.—A special London dispatch says a letter of the Empress Eugenie to the Czar is just published in the Paris journals. It alludes to the friendly power which had expressed a desire to intervene in favor of France after the surrender of Sedan; that power was Russia. The Emperor Alexander sent a dispatch to the Empress immediately after the surrender of Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of the integrity of French territory. Alexander, in the same dispatch, informed the Empress he had earnestly recommended the King of Prussia to open negotiations for peace, and not to insist on cession of French territory, as the disintegration of France would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The proposed Russian intervention was, however, spoiled by the outbreak of the revolution of Sept. 4th, and the flight of the Empress, which took place a few hours after. A dispatch was received from the Emperor Alexander on hearing the news that a republic had been proclaimed, the Emperor Alexander withdrew his proffered intervention, and notified the king of Prussia that Russia would remain neutral. Jules Favre and all the foreign members of the government of September 4th knew of the existence of the dispatch, as it is said it was found after the flight of the Empress, among the secret papers of the Empire, but was withheld from publication by the government of national defence. These revelations are apparently to be made public with the consent of the Empress Eugenie. The Republicans, chiefly Jules Favre and his former colleagues, will probably deny the proposed intervention of the Czar, but the truth is the facts related can be completely established.

The *Tribune* has a dispatch from J. C. Abbott, Wilmington, N. C., saying: we have carried the State against the convention by a ten to fifteen thousand majority.

The *Arizona Miner*, of July 29, gives the following latest news from Prescott and vicinity: The Indians continue their work of robbery and murder. On Tuesday, July 25th, Abraham Heuning, an old resident of the Territory, was murdered near his home at Camp Wood, by Apaches and Mohaves. His body was found terribly mutilated. The savages who committed the deed had been fed by Heuning through the winter. He is said to have been killed because he refused to give them ammunition. It is said the Pahute, Wallapai and Chinabura tribes are coming from the West to aid the Apaches in a grand effort to drive the whites from the Territory.

Joseph Dutsh died at Brooklyn yesterday, from injuries received at the explosion of the *Westfield*, and the body of Michael McQuade, supposed to be one of the victims of the disaster, was found in North River. Madame Louise Lichtenmay offers her services and those of her entire company for a performance of a German opera for the benefit of the surviving sufferers.

A Washington special dispatch states that Fisk will soon retire, and be succeeded by G. W. Curtis.

The extraordinary statement is published in the *World* that Boutwell was a defaulter to the amount of two million dollars, when he was commissioner of Internal revenue.

## FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 4.—To-day the committee on the subject in the Assembly made a report recommending that the state assume the debt of the provinces invaded by the Germans. Thiers, to

the surprise of many deputies, amid much excitement, spoke in terms of vigorous opposition to the report. He said the amount of claims which it would impose on the public could not possibly be less than one milliard of francs, a sum which the government was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the committee, though he was willing to afford relief to the people of the invaded departments who were actually in need.

DUBLIN, evening.—In spite of the prohibition, the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phoenix Park. Mr. Smyth, M. P., Mr. Sullivan, Ed. Nation and John Sullivan Byrne, of the *Irishman*, entered the Park, with a large crowd of police. Superintendent Howe, standing on the Wellington monument, ordered Smyth and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued; the police charged upon the mob and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police, having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Smyth, Sullivan, and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over a hundred injured have been taken to the hospital. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt will be prosecuted.

The city is quiet. Several places which were visited by the royal party were gutted. The hospital is full.

## Correspondence.

SODA SPRINGS CITY, Oneida Co.,  
Idaho, Aug. 2, 1871.

Editor *Evening News*.—Nearly seven years ago, Gen. Chas. C. Rich, and a party of explorers crossed the mountains to Bear Lake, and built the first fort, forming a nucleus, around which might gather the future settlements of the valley.

The surpassing beauty of the scenery, the lovely lake, the pure streams of water, the abundance of grass, and the unlimited supply of trout, were in part counterbalanced by the rigor of the climate, and the usual obstacles to be met with in the settlement of every new country. Drouth, hoppers, crickets and frost combined to render the struggle to gain a foothold, one of more than ordinary character. The early pioneers were deprived of mail facilities, and during a portion of the year passers to and from the valley were forced to use snow shoes to cross the mountains. Gradually the face of the country began to change, and where only grease wood and sage brush formerly flourished, fields of waving grain stood in their places; from the "dug out," the settler emerged into a respectable log cabin, with his corral of cattle and horses, alongside of a patch of potatoes and vegetables of every variety.

Sometimes the yield was abundant, but oftener the frost caught the crops, and "nipped in the bud," the prospect of a year's supply. When the frost failed to pay him an annual visit, the hoppers came in swarms and shoals, and devoured the result of months of hard labor. If those both failed, the never failing supply of crickets came down out of the mountains, and with a will and capacity for destruction that was, to say the least, certainly astonishing, deliberately completed the unfinished job, often leaving the farmer minus, not only work and prospects, but taking everything so clean that seed could not even be gathered. All these things were trying and disheartening, but invincible will at last overcame all obstacles, and to day no better prospects for the future can be found in the Territory than exist in Bear Lake, even although their crops of small grain have been entirely destroyed this year, and there will not be one fourth enough raised to bread the inhabitants.

St. Charles, has a beautiful location, on the south side of the valley, and is by far the neatest and most desirable location in the valley. Water, for mill purposes, and timber are in abundance. The town overlooks the Lake and the valley, and promises to be a fine place in the future.

North and south, about equi-distant from St. Charles, the two villages of Bloomington and Fish Haven, are located. Farther north, Paris, the real business centre of the Valley, is situated on Paris Creek, and adjacent to a large tract of meadow land of the finest quality. The foundation for a church

building 50x110 feet has been dug out, and will shortly be erected. The foundation for a tannery is already built, of beautiful stone. A planing, lath and shingle mill will soon be in operation, and a saw mill furnishes lumber at two cents per foot. The First Ward has a very respectable School House, and the Second Ward designs erecting a house this Fall. Bro. Hoge is teaching, and has a class numbering sixty students, in the primary and intermediate departments.

At Bloomington, Miss Carrie Rich has a juvenile school, that appears to be succeeding well. The school interests of the Valley are well attended to by Judge Jas. H. Hart.

While at Paris we visited an ice cave, situated eight miles up Paris canyon, where a never-failing supply of pure ice exists during the entire summer. Only think of standing on ice three feet in thickness, on the 25th of July, with heaps of snow on either side, varying from twelve to fifteen feet in depth, while but a few steps away, the burning heat of a midsummer sun beats down on the bare earth. Timber unlimited in quantity, exists in the canyon, and of the finest quality.

To young men and laboring men generally, and especially those who live by daily labor in Salt Lake City, Bear Lake valley, presents attractions that should influence many of them to seek homes there. The range furnishes an unlimited supply of the finest quality of beef and mutton; butter and milk can be obtained at a very small cost; trout abound the year round, and, as a former Salt Lake mechanic told me, a man can be independent here, and raise a healthy family, even though the hoppers do destroy the crops.

J. M.

A PRACTICE THAT SHOULD BE STOPPED.—There is a practice, quite common among a certain class of men and boys in this city during the summer months, to which, for several reasons we wish to call attention. We allude to bathing in the waters of City Creek Canyon. This is more especially indulged in on Sunday morning, and the locality thus infested is that situated between the flour and saw mill.

This practice is strongly objectionable, for several reasons. In the first place, the majority of the people in that part of the city obtain their water from City Creek. There is a city ordinance, we believe, inflicting severe penalties on all parties who shall in any way render unfit for use the water the people are forced to use for domestic purposes; and if there be any way in which this can be done more effectually than by bathing in it we are not aware of it. Now, we think that, men or boys, who will go and bathe in a body of water when they know that their fellow citizens have to drink it and cook their food in it, are about as indecent as it is possible to be, and deserve the heaviest punishment the law can inflict.

Another strong reason why this practice should be stopped at once and for all time, in the locality alluded to is, that it is not quite so sparsely inhabited by white folks as it once was, and ladies have either to pass that way or are compelled to take a circuitous route. This, we happen to know, was the case yesterday, and no doubt has often been so before.

Another, and the last reason, we shall advert to now, is that in a sanitary point of view, this practice is strongly objectionable, for nothing is more calculated to injure the health of the people, than drinking, or cooking food in impure water.

We recommend the men and boys who resort to this place, for the purpose of bathing to persevere and reflect upon these remarks. We are satisfied that if they have a very ordinary share of intelligence or sense they will at once see the impropriety and indecency of their course. If there is any one thing in the world that should be pure and clean, it is the water a people use for drinking and cooking; and if there is anything that men or boys, having a spark of decency in their entire composition would refrain from it is doing the least thing to shock or infringe upon female modesty.

Washing the body in cold water, is an excellent practice; but to do it when we know others will be forced to drink that water is beastly; and if the nuisance is continued we would suggest to the people residing in the locality, to have the necessary assistance on hand, and arrest every man or boy so outraging decency and morality. This course, if no other, would promptly put an end to it.

A pin, carelessly dropped in the loom by a female operative, spoiled seven hundred yards of cloth in one of the mills of Lawrence Mass.

Among the prisoners at Versailles present, there are 300 Poles, 250 Italians, 165 Belgians, 50 Russians, 50 Hungarians, a few Spaniards and a score of Germans.