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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The correspondence between the Department of State and the Chilean and Peruvian legations, now being copied to send to the Senate, in response to resolution of that body, may require several days.

Secretary Blaine, with the approval of the President, to-day gave the following dispatch to the press:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., 1881.

Wm. H. Trescott, Esq., Chilean Envoy, etc., Santiago:

Sir—Some erroneous statements now being circulated in a portion of the American press, may reach Santiago and create an injurious impression in the minds of the Chilean government and I write you this instruction from excess of caution in order that no harm may result from erroneous statements in the press, to which I especially refer, are those which represent this government as in some way giving encouragement to such claim against Peru, which being acknowledged, should enable the United States to indemnify Chili and then practically own Peru, either directly or through the association of American citizens. This is the extreme statement, and it has many shades and variations. You will take prompt and special care to anticipate any evil that might result from this rumor being circulated in Chili, by disavowal and denial of it in whole and in every particular. The only claim which this Department has instructed our minister at Lima to use his good office, is that known as the Santiago claim, and this is to the extent only of requesting that Sandreau should be permitted to have authoritative investigation of his claim by the Peruvian government, and that if found to be good and valid, it should be provided for in any treaty with Chili, which might effect property to which it attaches. The law office of the Department of State, as long ago as 1874, made an exhaustive report on this claim, and recommended that this government should interpose its good offices in behalf thereof. On the 20th of June, 1874, my predecessor, Secretary Fish, instructed our Minister at Lima to use his good offices with the Peruvian authorities in behalf of John C. Sandreau, with a view of securing to that government the speedy investigation and adjustment of his claims. On the 20th of February, eight representatives of the last Congress passed the following resolution: That the petition of John C. Sandreau and the report made thereon by the committee on foreign affairs accompanying the papers, be transmitted to the Executive Department with the request that the President take such steps as in his opinion may be proper and in accordance with international law to secure to said John C. Sandreau final settlement and adjustment of his claim against the government of Peru, and that if in his opinion it is proper for the President to invite the government of France to co-operate with the United States in his behalf. I enclose herewith for your further information copies of my instructions to Hurlbut on this subject. It gives me pleasure to say in this connection, action in regard to both the Sandreau and the Cochet claim have been marked by entire prudence and discretion. While disabusing the Chilean government of any impression that the United States mediates intervention on behalf of Peruvian claims beyond the use of its good offices, you will say justice seems to demand that Sandreau should have an opportunity to be heard in support of his claim before a tribunal in Peru competent to decide it, and that if decided in his favor the treaty of Peru, which might cede territory to Chili, should not be made in disregard to any rights which Sandreau may be bound after an impartial judicial investigation to possess.

The report of Joseph K. McCammon, commissioner of railroads, has been received by the Secretary of the Interior. It says the indications are that within a short time there will be five different routes to the Pacific Coast, where less than a year ago there was but one. The railroads will be instrumental in developing the country at a rapid rate. Capital has been invested in immense sums, and still the tendency is towards further developments, principally in the west and southwest. It is believed that operations in railroad construction this year will exceed those of any previous year, and in consequence large tracts of mineral and agricultural lands will be made accessible. The commissioner takes up the question of compensation to land grant railroads for the transportation of troops and Government supplies, and says: I have reached the conclusion that 50 per cent. of the tariff for ordinary rate companies would be compensation just to the railroads and the Government, and proper for permanent application. Engineer Blackstone, while recognizing the general good condition of the Pacific railroads, says there is still left much to be done, in order to bring them to that standard condition that true economy in their maintenance and operation suggests. The engineer criticizes severely the faulty construction of many bridges, and says comparatively few of them are supplied with proper safeguards against accident. In conclusion, the attention of Congress is invited to the fact that there is no uniform system of railroad signals in use, which is a source of confusion, and should be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Congressman Davis, of Illinois, has introduced in the House a bill to amend the mining law, so as to provide "that in any case where, between two locations on the same lode or vein, or between a location and any natural object which forms visible or apparent terminations of such vein, there shall be a remnant or portion of said lode or vein, not exceeding 1,500 feet in length, not located or otherwise appropriated for the space of one year, and the same shall not be open and visible, or readily accessible in any part thereof, by reason of its being deeply covered or otherwise inaccessible, it shall be lawful for the owner or claimant of either of the adjoining ends of said lode or vein to make claimant of either adjoining ends of said lode or vein, to make claim to such unlocated remnant to locate it as an extension of the lode held by him and to obtain patent for it without performing the labor required in case of discovery and location of an original claim."

The bill further provides that, in case application has not been made for patent on such original claim, the application for it may include the extension. As before said, in all such cases, it shall be sufficient location of such unappropriated tract, that the locator set up notice and file a certificate of location, indicating his claim to such tract as an extension of the adjacent lode, provided, however, that such owner shall apply for patent on such remnant within two years after such location or it shall be held as abandoned and open for re-location.

NEW YORK, 19.—Policeman Thomas J. Norton was shot and fatally wounded last night, while patrolling. It was said he had been shot by policeman Barnard Fitzpatrick. The trouble, as far as ascertained, arose from officer Morton tapping at the door of a saloon where Fitzpatrick was in citizen's dress and in company with a dissolute woman was raising a disturbance. Fitzpatrick told officer Norton he was a policeman and the latter demanded he should prove it by showing his shield. This he refused to do and when threatened with arrest, pulled a revolver and inflicted a wound. At one o'clock he had not been arrested, though officers are in search of him.

Washington dispatches give the following written statement from the assassin to the press:

I am requested to review my trial, and give my opinion of the men who are doing it. In general I am well pleased with the trial, especially the Court and jury. Judge Cox, I consider just the man for this case. He is able, conscientious and careful, and is disposed to give wide latitude to all parties. I think he believes in my idea of inspiration, as he is a high-toned churchman, and therefore is disposed to do absolute justice to the Deity and myself. Without the Deity's pressure the President never would have been removed. This pressure destroyed my free agency. The Deity compelled me to do the act just as a highwayman compels a man to give him money after placing a pistol at his victim's head. The victim may know it is absolutely wrong for him to give the money that his wife and children need, but how can he keep it with a pistol at his head? The irresistible pressure to remove the President was upon me for thirty days and it never left me while awake. It haunted me

day and night. At last an opportunity came and I shot him in the Baltimore & Potomac depot. I would not do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung then and there. It was the most insane, foolhardy act possible, and no one in his right mind could have done it, but the pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it if I had died the next moment. I had no power to prevent it. The President was surrounded by his cabinet and personal friends and 200 or 300 people were in the depot. No one but a mad man would think of assaulting him under such circumstances. If I had not been instantly hurried away by the police I would have been shot or hung in five minutes. God protected me then as he has on three other occasions since July 2d, when I have been assaulted. The gradual way the Deity removed the President is a confirmation of my original inspiration. I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and I have no doubt but he will continue to father the act to the end, and that the public will sooner or later see the special providence in the act. I have an unusually bright jury, and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge they are honest, conscientious and careful. They listen with the greatest interest to the testimony and addresses and no doubt they will give this case their most solemn attention and dispose of it according to the facts and the law, and presume the high-toned, conscientious press of the nation will acquiesce in their verdict.

Mr. Corkhill has introduced certain witnesses who are guilty of rank perjury. Some of them I have known nothing of for years, and care nothing about. Their perjury has been so manifest and wicked that it has excited my wrath and I have denounced them in plain language. I shall also show their iniquity in rebuttal by my testimony, and that of others. I have denounced the district attorney for the mean, deceptive way he has conducted the prosecution. My opinion of him is well known and I decline to notice him here.

Mr. Davidge is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer, and a fine gentleman, and I am pleased with his connection in the case. Judge Porter I knew years ago when I practiced law in New York. I do not admire his style. He is too venomous in examination. He is supposed to be a good lawyer. The defense has been unfortunate in having in sufficient counsel. Mr. Scoville has done well considering his inexperience in criminal matters. He and I differ as to the conduct of this case. He lays too much stress on hereditary insanity. It is not the shape of one's head or the hang of the tongue, but the spirit that takes possession of one that makes him sane or insane. The science of spiritology is more important in this case than craniology, although craniology may have an important bearing on it. Mr. Scoville nurses his fool theory as tenderly as a mother would her infant. I expected two or three first-class lawyers on the case, but we have been forced to go on without them.

In the interest of truth and justice, I have to do a great deal of talking myself, but some people think my points are well made. I have no egotism and only talk because the truth requires it. I am on trial for the truth, for justice, for vindication. I have no fears for this world or the next. The Deity has always taken care of me and I am well satisfied with his dealings with me since he inspired me to attempt the President's removal. Had I been a marksman he would have gone at once, but it is for the better in every way that the Deity let him pass as he did, because it gave the Deity an opportunity to confirm the act. It also prepares for the change. I am highly pleased with General Arthur. He has done splendidly in his new position. No one could have done better. He is high-toned, conscientious and keeps his secrets. I have been especially pleased with his conciliatory spirit and wisdom toward the opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do, viz.: unite the factions of the republican party so that the nation may be happy and prosperous.

DENVER, 19.—The *Republican's* Los Vegas dispatch says: Thomas J. Virby was shot and mortally wounded by Lon Smith, a desperado, yesterday. Smith was arrested.

The *Republican's* Saccaro, N.M., special: Last week, Jim Greathouse, Jim Filley, a man named Forest and another rustler, stole 40 head of cat-

tle from a herd belonging to Joe Fowler, took them to Georgetown, Grant County, and sold them. Fowler, with Jim Ikel, started after the thieves, and meeting them on their return, turned around and accompanied them some distance, when Greathouse leveled a gun at Fowler. The latter was too quick, and fired, killing Greathouse. The other desperadoes were also killed on the spot. Greathouse was a well-known hard character and was a companion of Billy the Kid.

KANSAS CITY, 19.—Two men boarded the Hannibal & St. Joe train at Chillicothe last night, and when near Utica, drew revolvers and demanded the passengers' money. The passengers hid their valuables under the seats and the would-be robbers got nothing. Conductor Bushnell and the train crew collared the ruffians and then pitched them off the train into a ditch at Utica. Bushnell sent men back to arrest the robbers, with what result is not known.

In Washington yesterday, the House decided to postpone the further consideration of the Utah case until after the holidays, Tuesday, January 10th, being fixed. Campbell had expected that the matter would be settled now, and had believed that both Cannon and himself would have been sent to the committee and Cannon not be allowed the seat, but the case is certain to attract a great deal of attention. The literature of the question is already quite voluminous, and important legal and constitutional questions are to be answered. The indications are that the democratic leaders will espouse the right of the Mormon apostle to his seat on the *prima facie* case; and unless they make a party issue of it, it is very probable that a great many republicans will also adopt this view. A republican who has gained a considerable reputation in the House already as a lawyer who has the courage to express his opinions, said to-day he was as much opposed to polygamy as anybody, but did not think the polygamy of Utah could be destroyed by seating a man who had not been elected when his opponent was elected and had a regular certificate to that effect. Mr. Cox, of New York, it is understood, intends to be the champion of Apostle Cannon's case in this Congress, as Clarkson N. Potter was in the forty-fourth Congress. The incident may have had no significance, but when Hill, of N. J., desired to have printed in the *Record* a protest from a large number of citizens against polygamy in Utah, Blount, of Ga., objected, on the ground that he did not wish to encumber the *Record* with such material.

CHICAGO, 19.—A capital of about \$20,000,000 invested in manufactures, threaten to leave the State because the Illinois R. R. Commissioners prohibits the railroads from making special rates for large firms.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19.—The police made a descent on a house in Makavai Street, behind General Ignatieff's residence, and arrested eight persons, who made a vigorous resistance. The police seized a large quantity of small bombs, some of which were skillfully concealed in oranges. Among the papers seized was a letter recently arrived from London, blaming the Nihilists for their inactivity and calling upon them to act without delay. The letter is attributed to Prince Krapotkine.

SUEZ, 19.—In consequence of the report that an Italian had murdered a soldier, the military seized and imprisoned the Governor, barricaded the door of the Governor's residence and refused to admit foreign consuls. It is now discovered the murder was really committed by a Bedouin. The town is quiet, but the affair created a sensation, showing the ease with which a quarrel might arise.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—It is stated a prison especially designed for females is in course of preparation for the reception of members of the Ladies' Land League, and that the arrest of several prominent members of the Dublin branch of that organization is expected.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A report is current here that another mine assassination plot was discovered at the Russian Imperial Palace at Gatchina, and several officers have been arrested on suspicion of complicity.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—There were heavy gales throughout England on

Saturday and Sunday. Many houses were unroofed and partly demolished. Rivers over flowed, and trees were prostrated.

An explosion has occurred in colliery at Bolton. It is reported that 150 lives were lost.

LONDON, 20.—An explosion occurred about noon in the Orrell pit belonging to the Abram Mining Company. The pit was considered one of the safest in Lancashire, as neither gunpowder was used for blasting nor furnaces for ventilation. The whole system of working the mine being purely mechanical. The Arby pit adjacent was also terribly affected by the explosion. Of over 60 employees in the Arby pit, only 25 were brought to the surface alive. It is feared that the remainder perished. The supposition is that 190 persons have been killed in the Orrell pit, as 200 descended into the pit this morning. Ten injured persons, so far, have been recovered. The work of exploring the mine and rescuing victims continues.

CAIRO, 19.—Serious troubles have broken out in Sennar. A false prophet, with 1,500 followers, has totally annihilated Governor Fashada's force of 350 Egyptians and killed the governor.

VIENNA, 20.—The late arrests at St. Petersburg took place in the hope that the person who gave the last detailed plan of the Castle of Gatchina, which the police picked up in a picture gallery, might be found. The red marks on the plan seemed to indicate where the mine might be placed.

ONE OF THE THREE WITNESSES.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MARTIN HARRIS.

SALT LAKE CITY,
November 30, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Having been interrogated recently regarding Martin Harris, the time of his arrival in this city, and other incidents of his life, and as at the present time newspaper reporters are interesting themselves regarding David Whitmer, the only surviving witness of the Book of Mormon, now living at Richmond, Ray Co., Mo., having resided there as long as Martin Harris did at Kirtland, Ohio, which has been since 1831, 50 years ago, and 39 years previous to his removal to Utah; for these reasons I feel prompted to offer a few facts relating to his removal from Ohio to Utah, his various testimonies, and incidents of personal observation of his life for the past 48 years.

While I was living in Michigan, then a Territory, in 1833, near the town of Pontiac, Oakland Co., Martin Harris came there and in a meeting where I was present bore testimony of the appearance of an angel exhibiting the golden plates and commanding him to bear a testimony of these things to all people whenever opportunity was afforded him to do so; and I can say that his testimony had great effect in that vicinity. Martin had a sister living in our neighborhood. About this time Oliver Cowdery, one of the other three witnesses also, in company with Joseph Smith the Prophet bore the same testimony, and further, Joseph the Prophet promised those who with honest hearts obeyed the gospel should receive the Holy Ghost, and signs would follow them.

As a proof of their testimony, several of that branch of the Church, enjoyed various gifts; one, Elijah Fordham, who recently died in this Territory, spoke in tongues, and as two French travelers were passing they heard him speaking and said to a boy outside the house where they were, that he was speaking in French, bearing testimony to the gospel, he having no knowledge of that language. Martin often bore his testimony while in that neighborhood.

In the year 1839 I was appointed to a mission to the United States. Having visited several of the Eastern States, I called at Kirtland, Ohio, to see the first Temple that was built by our people in this generation. While there, I again met Martin Harris, soon after coming out of the Temple. He took from under his arm a copy of the Book of Mormon, the first edition, I believe, and bore a faithful testimony, just the same as that I heard him bear 36 years previous. He said that it was his duty to continue to lift up his voice as he had been commanded to do in defence of the Book that he held in his hand, and offered to