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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them a bill to provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal, of large capacity, around the falls of Niagara, on the American side.

#### GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 5.—A heavy robbery was perpetrated at Kuhn's European hotel in this city last evening. The room of Mr. Aronson, an importer of watches and jewelry from New York was entered while Aronson was at supper and a sample trunk emptied of its contents, valued at \$15,000. The city is infested with thieves and burglars. A drover named Lynch had his pocket picked last evening of \$1,800.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Ward Hunt, of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; J. Larramie, Minister to Russia.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—A fire at East St. Louis, last evening, destroyed six houses; loss, \$18,000.

Summer was seized with a rather sharp attack of heart disease on the street last night. His friends warmly urged his cessation from all labors, but he was in his seat to-day at the opening of the session.

NEW YORK, 5.—Mrs. Greeley's will appoints her husband executor and her daughter Ida executrix, and bequeaths to her husband all her pictures, statuary, a rare and valuable collection, and instructs Ida to appropriate one hundred dollars to purchase some additional memento of affection for her husband. In case of Mr. Greeley's death or second marriage her real estate was not to be sold, nor the principal of her property to be used by either of the children, without the joint consent of Ida and Judge Hart. Mrs. Greeley had a policy insurance of \$10,000 or \$20,000 on her husband. It is also said that she owned some *Tribune* stocks and other stocks, besides real estate.

General Sherman delivered a lecture on his travels among the Greek Islands, before a large audience of Washington savans, professors, and invited guests.

At the obsequies of Horace Greeley the Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading an appropriate selection from the Scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration.

Beecher's remarks were quite brief. He spoke of the deceased as one who, for thirty years had filled the land with controversy as a man of war, yet dying without civic honors, but one whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country. To-day all men forget the recent strife and conflict of opinion in their sorrow, and honor him because he was something more than a professional man, he was so good, so noble that he had few competitors. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no estate, but to-day, between the oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effects of the labors of Horace Greeley.

At the conclusion of Beecher's address, the quartette from St. Francis Xavier's church sang, "Sleep the last sleep."

Chapin spoke as follows—

"One month ago many whom he knew were present, met at this place to express sympathy with one who sat with pallid face and quivering lips, a heart-stricken mourner of his wife. To-day in the freshness of his quiet sorrow himself, he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enveloped him. Such is the providence that checks all and makes life a continual surprise. I cannot attempt here and now to unfold the life, or estimate the worth of Mr. Greeley. Such an attempt would be on the one hand premature, and on the other unnecessary. Premature because the lesson of his great life cannot now be reviewed. When grief and excitement have ceased, this work can be done, and I trust will be done in some public memorial service, which will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can give it. To speak of Horace Greeley's worth is unnecessary, it has already been done. There have been but few instances in our history where expressions of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so universal, so similar as these that pour in so thick and fast from every part of the land. They are not made up or artificial, they are genuine tears and are as freely shed to-day by country firesides and in distant cities as beneath the shadowing drapery of this house, from which he is so soon to go out forever. They represent an invisible sympathy, but they represent the people's thought, and are twined about the people's heart, bearing witness to a career of honest purpose. And why this reverential regard for the memory of Mr. Greeley? It is not for his mere intellectual ability, nor is it because he was a high official, for Horace Greeley held no official station. The will of the people, expressed through the electoral college to-day, decides that he should hold no such station. To-day the will of God elects him to a place where all human honors look small. In its magnetism and simple goodness, Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain. His love for humanity was inherent. He touched all sides of humanity, so to speak. Perhaps he erred on the side of mercy, against justice, but if man must err at all that is a good side to err on. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies dead before us, there was no mistake in the current of principle which characterized his life, and this is the lesson for us.

The address was followed by an earnest prayer, and the hymn, "Angels ever bright and fair."

Dr. Chapin pronounced the benediction and the choir sang the beautiful and touching hymn, "What is life?"

The procession moved down Fifth Avenue in the following order—

Mounted police, Broadway Squad, Supt. Kelso, Mayor Hall, Inspectors Dilkes and Walling, Fourth Precinct police, one hundred members of the fire department, Rev. Dr. Pullman, officiating clergyman at the grave, pall bearers—Chief Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, J. Chamberlain, Rev. Dr. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Torsy, Dudley L. Gregory, H. J. Johnson, Wm. M. Evarts, John E. Williams, Senator Fenton, Erastus Brooks, Robert Bonner, R. M. Hoe, Peter C. Baker, C. G. Lightbody, Charles Storrs and

John R. Storrs, hearse, Lizzie Ida and Gabriella Greeley and other mourners in carriages, the President of the United States, Vice President Colfax, and Vice President elect Wilson in an open landau surrounded by fifty policemen as guard of honor, Governor Hoffman, Governors of adjoining States, *Tribune* editorial and reportorial staff, Typographical Society, Union League Club, members of the Common Council, heads of departments, distinguished officials of adjoining cities in carriages two deep to the number of 85, members of the Liberal Republican General Committee, Union Republican General Committee, Tammany Hall General Committee, Simon Cameron Association, Sons of Temperance, delegations from Arcadian, Lotus, and Rural clubs, and American Institute. No music was in line, but the procession as it moved slowly down the avenue presented a magnificent and imposing appearance. The door steps of the houses along the avenue, without exception, were thickly crowded, windows and balconies were full, hotels, club houses, and public buildings of all kinds presented a sea of human faces, agathering greater than any multitude ever witnessed here before.

A Detroit dispatch gives an account of numerous disasters on the northern lakes to sail vessels and propellers caught in the fearful storm and frozen in. Many vessels will be a total loss, and a large loss of life is feared.

A letter from London, dated Nov. 18, says, a meeting of the creditors of Bowles Bros. & Co., showed that the failure of their banking house will turn out a bad one. The partners conducted business loosely. Charles Bowles is said to have negotiated securities of whose existence his partners, Roberts, Bowles and Keith, knew nothing. One of the creditors, Mr. Meale, deposited twenty thousand dollars in bonds in their bank for safe keeping, which they hypothecated without his knowledge, and also failed to convert five thousand dollars of Nashville bonds for him, which they had undertaken to do. Mrs. Maria Gates lost five thousand dollars in bonds, which had been left with them for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, 5.—A Paris letter gives a report of an interview with Gambetta, just before the re-opening of the sitting of the National Assembly. He represents himself as being a supporter of the conservative views of President Thiers. Under the present condition of things it would seem that both the Radicals and Thiers prefer peace to any monarchical experiment, or the anarchy threatening any attempted change. Gambetta and his followers are confident that the new election will give them absolute control of the destinies of the nation, but meanwhile, as Thiers is getting credit for paying the German indemnity and fostering the national resources, they contend that this should continue. They recognize the ability of the Executive and are willing to give France the benefit, though they do not assent to all his views.

Ben. Wood of New York has subscribed a thousand dollars to the Greeley press fund. Other subscriptions of a smaller amount are also reported, including one from John Mulatey, of the *Metropolitan Record*, of one hundred dollars.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—A large portion of the city is in darkness to-night, the gas having been extinguished in many sections of the city.

LONDON, 4.—A Berlin letter says of the storm in the north of Europe, November 14th, that its violence is unprecedented in the memory of living man, indeed the local annals of the Baltic and Ostze coasts contain no record of so furious and destructive a tempest for nearly two hundred years past. All the lines of railway radiating to the different points of the compass from this capital are encumbered with broken or uprooted telegraph poles. Business on the bourse is at a standstill; the sea walls are smashed to atoms, and trains swallowed up in the great waters. The accounts from Stral-

sund, Kiel, Greefswald and Swinemunde read like the descriptions of a second deluge. On Wednesday the greater part of Greefswald was under water, and the streets of the thriving little town of Ostze stood five feet deep in water. The total number of crafts foundered at Stralsund was over 80. All the fishing boats belonging to Zeingstdars and Thiddenso have gone to the bottom. Eighty persons were drowned at Venvilse. All along the coast the inhabitants are ruined and are suffering from want of water, the sea having flooded all the wells.

Five hundred striking stokers employed by the gas companies have been summoned before the police court, on a charge of conspiracy. The companies are unyielding, and the stokers will hold out until their companions, whose discharge caused the strike, are taken back. Meanwhile the absence of gas is severely felt. The theatres are compelled to omit their performances. The underground railways are in darkness.

To-day two thousand printers had a public parade.

PARIS, 6.—The governmental situation at Versailles unsettles business of all kinds throughout the country. The committee of thirty, formed yesterday by the Assembly, is regarded as hostile to the Republic. The Republican journals in Paris declare that the Assembly does not represent the will of France and demands its immediate dissolution. Thiers is expected to resign.

The government will probably make a statement at the session of the Assembly to-day as to the course it intends to take.

PARIS, 5.—The Assembly this afternoon elected members of the committee of 30 proposed by Minister Dufaure. The committee consists of nineteen deputies of the right, representing 361 votes, and eleven deputies of the left, representing 333 votes. What course the government will take under the circumstances at this time is unknown.

TURIN, 5.—The Po is again overflowed, and has inundated the adjacent country. At last advices the flood was spreading.

LONDON, 5.—The strike of the stokers of the gas companies continues, but the worst is over. The inhabitants have supplied themselves with lamps and candles. Several theatres are lighted with oil; last night performances were conducted as usual. The strand last night was lighted with lime lights.

ROME.—Sir Bartle Frere has arrived on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received by the King, who gave him a gold medal bearing the royal effigy and asked him to present it to Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

In the Chamber of Deputies the government was asked to explain why the few schools for English and American children in Rome were recently closed by the authorities. Senor Lanza replied that the schools were opened without authorization of the municipality and sanitary regulations were not complied with.

A violent storm swept over Naples last night and did much damage to shipping.

LONDON.—The vote in the Versailles Assembly to-day on the formation of Dufaure's committee excited the liveliest apprehension in Paris, where fighting was expected. There was great excitement at Chiselhurst. Marshal McMahon controls the army, but will act only in obedience to the Assembly, not to Thiers. Correspondence has recently passed between Bismarck and Napoleon. German reoccupation will result in the re-establishment of the empire.

BERLIN, 6.—The counties reform bill was before the upper house of the Diet to-day, having been passed by the lower house. The general debate was finished at to-day's sitting. To-morrow the bill will be discussed clause by clause.

BERNE, 7.—Ceresale has been elected president, and Dr. Schenck vice president of the Swiss confederation for 1873.