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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 5.—There is a misunderstanding between the Indian bureau and the Board of Indian Commissioners, relative to the purchase of Indian goods. The last Indian appropriation bill directed the Indian Commissioners to make purchases of goods and contracts for their transportation in the presence of a volunteer board of Indian commissioners. Within the past week, Mr. Stuart, one of the board, has complained to the Secretary of the Interior that Commissioner Parker had made private contracts for the transportation of goods and an anonymous circular, which has been received by prominent government officials and others, represents a statement of some serious though vague charges of corruption. Commissioner Parker, however, has sent letters to the Secretary of the Interior saying that as bidders to supply Indian goods were required to state where they were to be delivered, it became necessary to know the rates of transportation between the several points, in order that the prices might be intelligently compared. These rates were therefore obtained from various railroad companies, it being understood that the rates given were not to be considered as bids, but that after goods had been purchased the R. R. companies should have an opportunity to compete for contracts after bids for goods had been opened. One of the Board of Commissioners took from his pocket an offer from the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. to transport the goods at cheaper rates than any named by the N. Y. companies, and asked that the contract be at once made with that company. Gen. Parker objected, saying that other companies ought to have a chance to bid. After General Parker departed from the office, the commissioner caused a contract with the Pennsylvania Co. to be entered in the books, and when General Parker learned this he caused a private circular to be sent to the New York roads, asking for their lowest rates. The rates of at least two roads were below those of the Pennsylvania Co. and the contract was made with the one making the most advantageous offer. The amount saved was from 3,000 to 5,000 dollars. The Commissioner does not think that the Indian Board ought to have power to make contracts which shall be binding upon his bureau, without his consent.

Ex-Senator Warner has concluded to accept the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

The army has finally been reduced to a peace footing, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 15th 1870. Under this arrangement the regular army will consist of one General, one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, three Brigadier-Generals, with the usual complement of staff in the field, besides there will be an Adjutant-Quartermaster General, Commissary and Surgeon-General with respective subordinates. There will be the corps of Engineers, ordnance department, signal corps, ten regiments of Cavalry,

five regiments of Artillery, twenty-five regiments of Infantry, the Military Academy and a body of Indian scouts. The rank will consist of 30,000 enlisted men, appointed as follows: Artillery, 3,635; a non-commissioned staff of eight Ordnance Sergeants and men and thirty Indian scouts foot up a thousand; a company of laundresses, 1,700; employees of the Quarter-masters' department, 2,500. The total amount of enlisted men and attaches, for whom rations will have to be issued are 35,234. It is expected that it will be necessary to reenlist six thousand during the year to keep the army to this standard, and as pay will be reduced to the anti-rebellion rates, this will be no easy task. Commissioned officers are tendering their resignations in such numbers that there is no longer a surplus, and the Secretary of War has decided to accept no further resignations except for reasons recognized in war time as absolutely among those who have thus far resigned are many who achieved reputations for hard service during the war.

Next Wednesday is now set for the departure of the Polar Arctic expedition. Captain Hall is here and will remain till the vessel leaves. All the crew will be taken on board before the vessel leaves the wharf here, except the Esquimaux Joe and his wife Hannah, who are in Connecticut and will be taken on board at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, 5.—A divorce fraud is before the courts, in which it is alleged that Samuel C. Jaques was recently granted a divorce from his wife on a charge of adultery and that he achieved his object by inducing a woman to personate Mrs. Jaques, and who was served with the legal papers, the wife not being notified. George H. Holden is under arrest, as a party to the fraud. Jaques, the husband, has absconded.

JACKSONVILLE, 5.—A most remarkable tornado occurred in Mason county, near Mason city, last Friday morning. The first indication of the dark cloud gathering near the earth was about six miles west of the city, but ere long it assumed the shape of a huge boat, having three distinct smoke stacks or columns extending upwards and connected with the clouds. This wonderful phenomenon was fully charged with electricity, and from the columns sparks were constantly issuing and making a noise and cracking similar to the regular firing of a thousand muskets. Although the rotary motion of this fearful apparition was such as to tear up by the roots all vegetation that lay in its path, its progressive motion was not more than five miles an hour, and was watched with fearful anxiety by the terror-stricken inhabitants. Its path was from twenty to eighty feet in width and about three miles in length and upon the space nothing was left alive. Hedging was burned to a crisp, green wheat and corn were turned yellow and prairie grass presented an appearance of having been pulled up and dried in an August sun. Just previous to the appearance of the tornado the air was very sultry and its origin may be attributed to electrical influences, from the heat and sparks which it exhibited. It had all the appearance of water spouts. The scene of its destruction is being visited by hundreds.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The flood is increasing. Water is up Creek street to Rampart street with the exception of some raised ground on Carol street, which is not entirely covered. East of Clayborne there is an unbroken sheet of water covering an area of five or six square miles, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares. The sufferings of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, are very great. Thousands living in single story houses, have moved out, while those living in two story houses have been compelled to move into second stories. Back of Clayborne street on Carol, there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Every available boat and skiff has been brought into use, and policemen are moving in almost every direction, rendering such assistance as

they can, moving those who are in danger and distributing provisions to the needy. The damage by this overflow cannot be estimated. Shrubby and gardens have all been ruined, houses are damaged and the value of property depreciated. The overflow directly from the lake on the Gentilly road quarter has caused a heavy loss in the destruction of many fine market gardens. The Milnesburg and Ponchartrain railroad from Gentilly station is still overflowed. The water in the lake is receding slowly.

NEW ORLEANS.—Twenty-five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Poutchartrain. There is always a navigable channel, ten or twelve feet in depth, and the river steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass. The damage done by the flood is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

WEST POINT, 7.—Pres. Grant arrived here last evening, and was received with a national salute. Very nearly all applicants for admission to the Academy came forward for present examination. Ninety-six have been examined and the list closed until September, when the quota can be filled by new candidates. Of the ninety-six examined, thirty-one were rejected; nine by medical, and twenty-one by the examining board. Among those passed were Brigham Young's son, and Napier, a colored boy from Tennessee.

NEW YORK 7, Paris 6.—The *Patrie*, says France possessed, in July last, 800,000 breach loaders and 420,000 soldiers. It demands the rigorous suppression of machinations of Communist tendency in the provinces. The minister of marine has written to the managers of arsenals and navy yards, directing them to employ French not foreign mechanics.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The English iron steamer, *City of Melbourne* from Australia and New Zealand, in coming up the harbor this afternoon ran on Vincor Rock, where she is now fast. It is supposed she is not injured.

Sydney papers contain details of a terrible cyclone, or hurricane, in which the American brig, *Kentucky*, from San Francisco, bound for Melbourne, is supposed to have foundered with all on board. She was owned by Willison of this city and commanded by Captain Bryant, formerly a San Francisco pilot, who had just married and had his wife with him. The crew numbered eight or ten.

The Sydney Chamber of Commerce resolved to ask government to grant a subsidy of fifty thousand dollars to Hall's English and Southampton steamer line.

Immense quantities of gold were being obtained from Caledonian Reef, New Zealand, and the Thames gold fields were producing well.

Heavy floods had done great damage in South Australia.

The governor of New South Wales will loan \$7,000,000 for a railway extension.

This steamer brought a petition from the Governor of New South Wales to the English government to annex the Fiji Islands. She also brings large mails for Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A call, signed by numerous merchants and business firms, has been issued for a meeting at half-past three this afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange, to make arrangements for giving the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Company a public reception on their arrival on Saturday evening.

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 4.—The result of the sittings of the Assembly to-morrow is looked for with great interest, as it is believed the exile of the Orleans princes will be abrogated. The newspapers disbelieve the abrogation. The telegraphs will be restored by Saturday.

VERSAILLES, 5.—The Assembly to-day presented an animated appearance. Many notables occupied seats in the floor and the galleries were crowded

with spectators in anticipation of a debate on the right of the Orleans princes to seats in the house. Among the distinguished personages present were Prince Witternich, and nearly all the members of the Diplomatic corps. Thiers rose to move a postponement of the discussion. He said he had passed hours in consultation with the members of the committee having in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly. The committee had acknowledged to him that it was impossible for them to come to an agreement to-day. He had requested them not to hasten their deliberations. He also stated that he was unwell and begged the Assembly to consent to postpone the consideration of the grave questions at issue until Thursday. The committee, he said, formed a simultaneous decision on the verification of the election of the Orleans princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them. The assembly agreed to the adjournment of the debate. The committee appointed to consider what action should be taken with regard to the acts of the recent government of France reported in favor of an investigation into the administration of the government of the national defence at Paris, Tours and Bordeaux, and of the government over which Thiers presided.

PARIS, evening, 5.—Belleville, La Villette and Montrouge, are still patrolled day and night.

The deputies in the Assembly, from the departments occupied by the German troops, intend to move that the disquieting debate in regard to the position of the Orleans princes be postponed until the conclusion of a loan and the payment of the war indemnity has freed the country from the Germans.

An address to the pope is circulating in the provinces. It expresses a hope that regulated France will soon lend an avenging arm to the holy father. The document is freely signed.

The prisoners at St. Sulpice endeavored, on Sunday, to get possession of some arms. The attempt was discovered and frustrated. Several soldiers who abetted the prisoners were arrested immediately and sent to Versailles.

The rumor has not yet been confirmed that Felix Pyatt was arrested in Paris to-day.

LONDON, 5.—The submarine cable from Singapore to Hong Kong was successfully completed by the 3d inst. London is now in direct communication with China.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from Victor Hugo, thanking the five deputies in the Belgian Assembly who voted for the resolution regretting the vigorous measures against Hugo.

In the House of Lords Earl De Grey warmly commented on the Treaty. In the Commons Gladstone declared the existing laws ample to enable the government to fulfill the conditions of the Treaty.

OTTAWA, 5.—The *Times* to-day, speaking as representing Sir John A. Macdonald, says the statement in the Montreal *Witness* and accepted in good faith by the American papers to the effect that the Dominion Parliament would not be asked to consider the treaty, and that Lord Lisgar had signed it, and that it was ratified so far as Canada was concerned, is without foundation.

LONDON, 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Versailles, says it is the intention of the Orleans princes to decline the seats to which they have been elected in the Assembly.

M. Auguste Vermairel, the well known radical journalist of Paris, is dead.

Members of the diplomatic corps are returning to Paris.

A French loan of 100,000,000 pounds is proposed.

The *Times* welcomes Minister Schenck to England.

### DIED.

At Spring Lake Ville, Utah Co., May 30, 1871, of teething, DON CARLOS, infant son of Don Carlos and Melissa A. Babbitt, aged 1 year 3 months and 24 days.