

on creditable authority that a certain Federal official, of bibulative proclivities, is of opinion that in making out bills of expenses against "Uncle Sam" whisky comes rightfully under the head of stationery, he having instructed a certain party to make out a bill against him for supplies of the ardent under that caption. Rather damp stationery, that. Wonder if the Washington whisky bills will come under the same head.

**Appointments.**—We are requested to re-publish the following appointments of Home Missionaries for

Sunday, January 10th.

**Mill Creek.**—Elders Isaac Groe and C. R. Savage.

**Neff's District.**—George Nebeker and George Swan.

**South Cottonwood.**—Thos. Taylor and R. F. Neslen.

**Sugar House.**—H. W. Naisbitt and G. Teasdale.

**Taylorville.**—J. P. Freeze and J. Nicholson.

**First Ward Children.**—The children of the First Ward had a rich treat on Saturday evening. At four o'clock they assembled at the school house with their parents, in such numbers that the fine large hall was crowded. They remained together until nine o'clock, amusing themselves in various ways and in receiving and causing to vanish various good things, besides being the recipients of holiday presents of a less fleeting character. Nothing like making the hearts of the little ones glad.

**United Order.**—On this day the stockholders of the United Order of the First Ward were to pay up their shares, and this evening the members of the organization will commemorate the occasion by having a supper. That none might feel as if they were excluded from the association the members, without a dissenting voice, gave the privilege to all the members of the Ward to join the Order, even though they might not have the means with which to purchase a share, according them the right to vote at all the general deliberations, with the understanding that they take and pay for a share of stock as soon as their circumstances shall admit.

**Umbel.**—This morning Mr. H. H. Wadman showed us a specimen of umbel, a material used extensively in the painting business, taken from a lately discovered ledge within thirty-five miles of this City. We speak advisedly when we say that the specimen we have seen is of better quality than that generally imported from the east, having more body to it. This cannot be deemed other than an important discovery, and should not only stop the importation of the article of umbel, but there will doubtless be enough to supply at least the nearest markets outside the Territory, the deposit being apparently the next thing to inexhaustible. The article will have to be ground before being placed on the market, which will be an easy matter, as it is soft and remarkably free from grit. By burning it, making what is known as burnt umbel, a richer and more powerful tint results.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AMERICAN.

**PITTSBURG, 29.**—Wharton Bros. & Co., iron manufacturers, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy; the assets of the firm are given at \$398,000, their liabilities aggregate \$219,000. The low price of manufactured iron, the dullness of trade and the backwardness of customers in paying up are assigned as the causes of the step.

**CHICAGO, 30.**—A Washington special says, of the Pacific investigation, that if the testimony given in New York concerning Mr. King proves true, that gentleman has subjected himself to the punishment attached to perjury, since, in his examination before the committee in the last congress, he testified as follows on the 25th of February, 1873:

Question—"Did you receive any money for your services in behalf of this scheme?"

Answer—"Not one dollar, directly or indirectly."

Q.—"Did you expend any money for anybody else?"

A.—"No, sir, not one dollar, directly or indirectly."

The punishment for perjury in the District of Columbia is impris-

onment at hard labor for a period of not less than two years.

Secretary Bristow was in Cincinnati yesterday, on the way to Washington, and visited the Chamber of Commerce, where, in response to repeated calls, he made a brief speech, in which, after congratulating the business men of Cincinnati on their determination to carry on their business, and return to the solid basis on which all prosperity must exist, he said—

"We have passed through financial disasters, greater in extent than almost any other people have ever suffered, and yet survived. The tremendous energies and recuperative powers of our people have been equal to all emergencies. We have not only survived, but we intend to build up our future prosperity on a basis more enduring than ever. We have gone down almost to hard pan, but we mean to come out without loss, and to build upon a basis that cannot be shaken. I believe this is the sentiment of the people of Cincinnati. I believe with you that there is no other real prosperity than that which looks to rebuilding on a foundation that cannot be broken. At all events, if any financial disasters do come upon us, it shall not be on account of any fault of ours. As I look at the financial question, it can only be satisfactorily solved by carrying out, in good faith, the obligations of the nation, according to the import of the promises when they were made. After all that has been said and written on the great subject of our finances, there is one simple, axiomatic truth that must never be forgotten, and that is that honesty must ever be the best policy. There can be no policy that has not the principle of honesty underlying it that is worthy of a moment's consideration by a commercial community. Our promises were made amidst dire necessity; our faith was pledged in the midst of a struggle threatening our very national existence. Let us not forget the honor that requires us to redeem those promises at the earliest practicable day. The time has come when we must begin to do something instead of talk in mere glittering generalities. I am glad to see that the Congress of the nation has at last begun to feel the importance of this matter, and that we have now some assurance that this body will recognize the proposition that the legal tender notes issued under the pressure of necessities, must be redeemed in that which the world regards as money, and when they are so redeemed all the promises of the government may be so redeemed, and when this condition of things is satisfactorily accomplished our future prosperity will be assured beyond all doubt."

A Washington special says that General Morgan L. Smith, formerly of Ills., was found dead in bed, at Taylor's hotel, Jersey City.

Governor Beveridge has issued a proclamation calling a special election in the first congressional district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. E. Rice.

**NEW ORLEANS, 30.**—The Congressional committee have arrived here.

**TOLEDO, 30.**—John Goodman was hanged at noon to-day, in Ottawa, Putnam Co., for the murder of John and Susan Haywood, an aged couple, in April last. On the scaffold he briefly confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the justice of his fate.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 30.**—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the fact that the proprietors of the Cornell Watch Factory have determined to employ Chinese in all their departments. Seventy operatives from Chicago have protested, and several have been discharged. To-day one of the foremen was dismissed. Nearly all the operatives are from Chicago. A general strike of all is threatened, but the proprietors persist in their adherence to the plan of employing Chiuamen. The company propose to employ about 500 persons.

John Murphy, who was executed yesterday at Carson, Nev., for the murder of J. R. McCallum, was a native of Scotland, and at one time traveled with Jno. C. Heenan, giving sparring exhibitions. On the scaffold he professed his belief in spiritualism, uttering horrible blasphemy at the same time.

The weather is cold and frosty, and rain is needed by the farmers throughout the State.

**WASHINGTON, 30.**—The respective dates of service of the demands made by the treasury department upon the various Pacific railroad companies for payment to the U.S.

of five per centum on their net earnings, required by the act of July 1st, 1862, were as follows: on the Central branch of the Union Pacific Company, Nov. 11th, 1874; Sioux City and Pacific, Nov. 12th; Union Pacific, Nov. 12th; Kansas Pacific, Nov. 14th, and on the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Nov. 24th, 1874. The companies have respectively sixty days from these dates within which to comply with the demands upon them, and non-compliance in any case will then be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General for his action under the law of June 20th, 1874, to compel payment by legal proceedings. Secretary Bristow takes the ground that the completion of each road, and therefore its liability to provide for a sinking fund of five per cent. per annum on its net earnings, dates from its reception of the last instalment of the government subsidy bonds under the act of July 1st, 1862, which were issued upon the affidavits of the companies' officers, setting forth the completion in a first class manner, according to law, of the successive sections; having thus certified that their roads were properly completed section by section, they are, in the opinion of the treasury department, stopped from pleading the report of the government commission of eminent citizens, in the year 1869, that further expenditures were necessary to place the road in first class condition, and cannot maintain the assertion that their legal completion dates only from the recent formal acceptance of the report of this year's commission, to the effect that the aforesaid deficiencies had been fully supplied a few months ago.

The total amount of mutilated currency received from the treasury by the comptroller since the passage of the act of June 20th last, is over forty-one million dollars, nearly the whole amount of which has already been issued in new national bank notes.

**PHILADELPHIA, 30.**—A meeting of operators and miners was held at the Mansion House to-day, and a reduction of 15 per cent. on contract work, and about 10 per cent. on miners' and laborers' wages was decided on, to take effect Jan'y 1st, 1875; a committee was appointed to meet the men of Hazleton to-morrow.

**BOSTON, 30.**—The report of Mr. Trench, chairman of the legislative committee on reservoirs, who visited Haydenville yesterday, says the cause of the late disaster is faulty engineering and material, that the dam is not wide enough and that the stone is of poor quality.

**NEW ORLEANS, 30.**—Coroner De La Blane made affidavit against Warmouth charging him with murder; the case was tried to-day before Judge Stoes. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony agreed substantially with the account of ex-governor Warmouth. After hearing the evidence Judge Stoes decided that the charge of murder was not proven against Warmouth, and the prisoner was discharged.

The sub-committee, consisting of Foster, Phelps and Potter, commenced sitting here to-day; they decided to confine their investigations to the returning board and white league matters. Nothing new was developed in the session. At night Messrs. Packard, White and Burke, of New Orleans, and Lanoblech, of Lafourche parish, were examined. Packard stated that he knew of the organization of the White League before Sept. 14th, and he believed it extended throughout the State. There were from 3,000 to 5,000 white Republicans in New Orleans, which was less in proportion to voters in other parts of the State. He believed colored voters were intimidated.

**NEW YORK, 30.**—Ex-Senator Morgan declined the Russian mission.

The Stock, Produce, Cotton and Gold Exchanges will close Friday, but will be opened on Saturday.

Kalakaua was given a reception to-night by the Free Masons of the city, who were present in large numbers.

The remains of Gerritt Smith left to-night in charge of relatives, for Peterboro, for burial.

**VICKSBURG, 30.**—The congressional committee to investigate the troubles here arrived to-day.

The legislative committee instructed to investigate the Vicksburg Insurrection has been in session several days.

The special election to fill Cros-

by's place as sheriff will be held to-morrow.

**MUSKOGEE, I. T., 30.**—Three notorious desperadoes, J. T. Beamer, Thomas Cox, and Frank Kansline, have been killed on Pryor's Creek.

**WASHINGTON, 31.**—The Mexican Claims Commission have awarded \$54,000 to Capt. Patrick H. Cooley and other owners of the *Rebecca Adams*, seized at La Paz by the Mexican authorities.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has issued a circular letter to the superintendents and agents of the Indian department, instructing them to notify the several bands or tribes of Indians under their supervision, that they must confine themselves wholly within the limits of their respective reservations, and under no pretext must they leave without a special permit in writing from the agent or superintendent, and no permit will be granted by the agent or superintendent except it should be made to appear to his satisfaction that its issuance will insure benefit to the applicant, and will in no event be likely to prove disadvantageous to the discipline of the Indian service. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary or judicious to grant a permit, immediate application should be made, before its issuance, to the commanding officer of the nearest military force, who will furnish a sufficient guard to accompany and remain with the Indians as long as they remain within the white settlements, and will require their passage through such settlements to be as expeditious as possible. Indians are to be warned that without the protection guaranteed them by a written permit, and a military guard or escort, they are liable to be looked upon and treated as hostile bands.

**NEW YORK, 31.**—The officers of the United States Darien Surveying Expedition arrived in this city yesterday and immediately proceeded to complete the preparations necessary for the expedition. The party consists of Lt. Fredrick Collings, commanding, Lt. James J. Eaton, Lt. J. T. Sullivan, Lt. S. C. Aime, Ensign L. Seabury, and assistant surgeon Norfleet. Two other officers were yesterday transferred to Commodore Lull's party. They leave on Saturday in the *Acapulco* for Aspinwall, where they join the U.S. steamer *Canandaigua*, which will convey the party to the Gulf of Uraba, and up the Atrato River to Napipi. The *Canandaigua* will also furnish such men and material as may be required for the prosecution of the survey. The party will return in May.

Kalakaua and suite left this morning for New Haven.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 31.**—The *Sacramento Union* was purchased by Paul Morrill, one of the proprietors, for \$65,000; the management will remain as heretofore.

John Delaney and Samuel Richards were killed yesterday by an explosion in the Sutro tunnel; Mr. Pillow was fatally injured and several others severely hurt.

Most of the operatives in the Cornell watch factory have struck against Chinese labor; crowds are at the works to-day. A meeting will be held to-night for the purpose of arranging matters, if possible, agreeably to all parties.

M. G. Cobb, the attorney who was shot by a woman last week, will recover; she is still in prison.

A dispatch from Tucson says that very rich gold mines have been discovered in Sonora, on the San Miguel river. The claims cover a surface of two miles.

**BOSTON, 31.**—In parts of New Hampshire last night the mercury stood 30 deg. below zero.

**MONTGOMERY, Ala., 31.**—The Congressional investigating committee met here to-day. Albright, Cannon and Luttrell conducted the examination of witnesses, several of whom testified to many alleged outrages in Lee co. Evidence was produced showing that the bacon donated by the government to the overflowed country was sent to Opelika, seventy miles from the overflowed region, and that it was in charge of republican candidates. Three thousand pounds were said to have been distributed at one negro meeting the day before the election. Some negroes testified that they had been discharged for voting the republican ticket, others swore that they had been beaten by republican negroes, and generally mistreated for being democrats. Some negroes testified that before the election the republicans promised to divide the property of the white democrats among them after the election, and the witnesses complained that these promises had

not been kept. The general run of the testimony, so far as ascertainable, was to the effect that not a republican was disturbed by the democrats in this county, but that rows were frequent between the two radical factions. It was proved by the republicans that every case of murder on the docket here was of a negro for the murder of a negro, that there had been fifteen or twenty in the past eighteen months, and that every official in the county is a republican. The committee go to Mobile to-morrow.

**NEW ORLEANS, 31.**—Before the Congressional investigating committee, to-day, the first witness was General F. N. Ogden, who testified that he was the commanding officer of the White League in New Orleans. The objects of the league were clearly defined in the constitution, which was here submitted and read. The organization was highly for a defensive purpose, which the condition of affairs in Louisiana required. They called it the White League because they could only rely upon white people in their condition. It had nothing to do with political offices in New Orleans. There were 2,500 to 2,800 men on the rolls. The witness had organized out of these two regiments of infantry and one of artillery. He was authorized to organize this militia by Governor Penn when he was acting governor. He was under Governor Penn's orders on the 14th of September. Some of the organizations were non-armed. Witness gave an account of the conflict on the 14th of September, said it was brought on by the attempt of the metropolitan police to prevent the league getting some arms from the levee. Witness admitted that they did not go out on a peaceful errand. He did not know the strength of the league in the country parishes; he was not commander of the league in the State, but had no doubt they would obey him if he issued orders. The club had taken no political action since the 14th of September, and passed no resolutions hinting to any member to discharge a negro who voted the republican ticket. He had squads of leaguers at the polls last election day for the purpose of preventing a disturbance, which he had heard would be attempted. He knew of no republicans belonging to the league. He was informed that many negroes voted the conservative ticket. Many colored men came to him for protection from the republicans after the election, and he gave it to them. Politics are pretty much divided on the color line. The conservatives made some efforts to secure some colored votes, but used no intimidation. During the few days of the Penn government he did not believe it would have been prudent for a man to express sympathy with the Kellogg government, on account of the excitement prevailing. The witness was asked to furnish the names of the negroes who asked him for protection, which he did.

James Lewis, colored, late city administrator, testified to the unanimity with which the colored citizens voted the republican ticket; he thought that about 800 voted the conservative ticket, some for a reward, some because they were afraid they would lose their situations.

Captain Jeffries, of Rapides parish, testified that the election in Alexandria passed off quietly. Squads of U. S. soldiers were at the four polling places. Six boxes were thrown out by the returning board. Many colored people voted the conservative ticket because of the inefficiency of the present officials. There was no intimidation. The supervisor of the election had told witness several times that the election was a fair one.

G. G. Kelso, colored, State Senator from Papides parish, said there was intimidation at the election by threats to discharge.

B. T. Foreman, a member of the returning board of '72, was examined. He said he belonged to the White League, the object of which was solely self-defence. The negroes were organized in a Black League long before. Kellogg's militia were all negroes, armed with improved arms. He related numerous instances of outrages committed by the colored militia.

**NEW HAVEN, 31.**—King Kalakaua arrived here to-day, and was entertained at a banquet in the City Hall, by the mayor and members of the city government. Governor Ingersoll and staff and several professors of Yale College were present.