

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The House committee on war claims have decided to report adversely upon 30 southern war claims for amounts ranging from \$6,000 to \$30,000.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Harris to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health. It provides that the board shall report to the President whenever any place in the United States is considered to be dangerously infected, and, after official publication of such report by the President, the bill prohibits the transportation of goods or persons from such place into a State other than that within such place located. The prohibition continues until the President proclaims the place no longer dangerously infected.

The House committee on post offices and post roads decided to report adversely upon Springer's bill, which proposes to repeal the acts authorizing the Post Office Department to print and furnish without extra charge special request envelopes for the return of unclaimed letters.

Southern Utes, Ignatio, Salvato, Buckskin Charley and Ojo Bancho, arrived last night in charge of Col. Page, United States Army.

The committee investigating the charges preferred against ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt, will probably conclude their work to-morrow. Secretary Schurz said to-night that the report of the committee will be submitted to the board of Indian commissioners at their meeting in New York, on Tuesday next. It has not yet been determined who will succeed Hayt as commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Jackson Ferguson to be Supervisor of Census of the district of Nevada; D. Porter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Arizona; Jno. Cook, Indian Agent, Rosebud Agency; Milo Boynton, Moquis, Pueblo Agency, Arizona.

It is expected the Secretary of the Treasury will to-day or to-morrow advertise for ten or eleven millions outstanding 6 per cent. bonds, for sinking fund.

The public debt statement issued to-day shows a decrease of the debt for January of \$1,101,426.

NEW YORK, 2.—In reference to the statement made recently by Parnell that Queen Victoria contributed nothing in 1847 to the Irish famine, a denial of which statement, by Lord Randolph Churchill was cabled here, Parnell has addressed a letter to the New York Herald, in which he says: "In reference to Lord Randolph Churchill's contradiction of my statement that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the famine in 1847, I find I might have gone still further and said with perfect accuracy that not only did the Queen give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £3,000 of the donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to the famine fund. In 1847 the Sultan had offered a donation of £10,000, but the English Ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to inform him that her contribution was to be limited to £2,000, and that the Sultan should not in good taste give any more than Her Majesty. Hence the net result to the famine fund by the Queen's action, was a loss of £3,000."

Henry E. E. Legraw, a commercial traveler, has brought action against James N. Rowan, grain merchant, to recover \$30,000 for alleged alienation of his wife, Rowan was a resident of Jamaica, L. I. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and trustee of the Brooklyn Tabernacle; is married and has a family. A suit for divorce will also be instituted.

The next republican State convention will be the smallest in many years, the representation being based on the vote for Cornell. New York County alone loses seven delegates. Erie is the only county which gains, and it only gains one. The convention will consist of 410 members, against 451 usually.

CINCINNATI, 2.—To-night at the Grand Opera House, during the performance of "Somnambula" by the Mapleson Opera Company, a decided smell and appearance of smoke issuing from the closet under the stairway near the main entrance, came near causing a disastrous panic. Campanini and Marimon with Cheus were on the stage. As the smoke became distinctly apparent, the people in that part of the house rose en masse and began an exit. The singers kept their senses and continued with

the opera. Cries of "Sit down!" and hisses, aided by the energetic action of ushers and others, succeeded in staying the frightened ones. Meantime the smoke which came from the furnace was shut off and the opera went on, though few left the house.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was sold at noon to-day under an order of the United States Circuit Court. George Hoadley, Cincinnati; Henry Bates, Indianapolis; George E. Bliss, New York, are the purchasing commissioners for the bondholders and bid it in for \$2,500,000.

BOSTON, 2.—A dispatch from Mount Washington says: There was to-day, the greatest change in the weather ever known on that mountain in the same length of time, the thermometer at noon being 19 above and at 9 o'clock in the evening 27 below zero, with the wind at 59 miles an hour.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Herald's Dublin special says: Mr. Parnell's unwarranted attacks upon the Mansion House committee for the relief of the distress as telegraphed are regarded as utterly unexplicable. They cause great consternation among Mr. Parnell's own friends. It is believed that the excitement connected with his American tour has proved too great a mental strain for him, and that he is becoming insane. The Mansion House committee is entirely non-political in its character. Each of its 300 local committees consists of Protestant and Catholic clergy, the most respectable people of the neighborhood, and in many cases some of Mr. Parnell's personal friends are connected with them.

The Herald's Washington special says: Speculators, adventurers, contractors and others who have a week or two past been snuffing contracts and other fat things in the air, and have spread over the west from here rumors of war within six months, and of European alliance against the United States, cannot conceal their disappointment over the official statement telegraphed last Friday, night, that the French government had formally notified this government that the enterprise of Lessep's is of an entirely private nature and has no political color or protection at all.

At exactly midnight a snow-storm commenced here, which still continues. It is the heaviest of the season and locomotion is impeded in all directions.

The Herald says of De Lessep's canal: If his route is the better one by all means let it be adopted. There has been a curious change in the attitude of our engineers towards the project of Lessep's. It is but a short time since they derided his plans and declared them impracticable, and they now betray alarm lest he should put them into execution. None of the eminent engineers who were with him at the isthmus doubts their feasibility, provided he can command the necessary capital. A tide level canal will be four times as costly as one with locks, but there it would have great advantages both in safety and quickness of passage. The tolls would necessarily be higher, but there would be a compensation in the time and rates. When the estimates have been completed it will be for capitalists to decide which form of canal they would prefer. It is certain that they will desire and apply for a guarantee by our government, which will, of course, be refused, except on just and reasonable conditions. Meantime, it is better to encourage the enterprise than to cavil at it.

The Tribune has a long letter on Frisco's restaurants, as compared with those of New York, showing they are much cheaper and better than ours.

The Tribune has this on a noted incident in the Supreme Court yesterday: Joel Parker and a negro lawyer were yesterday admitted together to practice in the Supreme Court, standing side by side and laying their hands upon the same Bible. In those regions of New Jersey where the doctrine is still adhered to that this is a white man's government and Joel Parker is its chief prophet, this news will be received with the solemn conviction that something must have broken loose.

The Tribune says: It may be inferred, from the care with which Lessep's is having the Panama Canal route surveyed, that he has become convinced by personal inspection of the need for much further information on the subject, which was so generally desired in

this country. In making these explorations he deserves the heartiest encouragement from all nations and especially from this, which has done more than any other to acquire and impart an accurate knowledge of the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes. The political aspects of the question are altogether a different matter, and can be comprehended here in this country. Perhaps Lessep's discovered this when he resolved to pay us a visit.

CHICAGO, 3.—Considerable quantities of grain have been moving out of the store houses here recently in spite of the fact that at the prevailing rates for transportation there is no shipping margin. It is therefore again asserted that arrangements have been consummated with the transportation lines by which a practical cut of rates has been made, although nominally the rates are firm as ever.

George M. Pullman, president of the Palace Car Company says, regarding the rumors that there is to be a future amalgamation of the Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Car interests, that such a plan has been under discussion between Vanderbilt and other interested parties, with a view to mutually benefiting the proprietors and the public, but no decisive action had yet been taken.

The Times says: The Pullman Co. has contracted to equip the rail route from St. Louis to Denver and Ogden with a line of hotel cars. There will be ten of these, the finest ever constructed by the company. Heretofore hotel cars have not been run upon the roads forming the route from St. Louis to Ogden, via Kansas City and Denver. By this arrangement travelers en route from New York to the Pacific Coast, can ride in hotel cars from the starting point to Ogden with but one transfer.

A dispatch from Fort Buford, D. T., says: On the 28th of January some Uncompapa Indians raided a Grosventure camp and captured a herd of ponies. Next day a war party of Grosventures after riding 40 miles attacked the marauders and joined battle which was fierce and bloody, 15 men being killed and the stock recaptured. The Grosventure braves are much excited and a general uprising along the Yellowstone is feared early in the spring.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 3.—Milwaukee County Hospital, located on the county farm in the town of Watwata, burned this morning. On account of the books being burned, the exact number of inmates is not known, but it is supposed there were over 60; 30 were carried out and others made their own escape. Two bodies have been recovered, one Christian Nelson, the other not known. The walls partially fell in, and it is thought several bodies are yet among the ruins. Loss about \$25,000. Origin supposed to be a defective flue.

NEWTON, N. J., 3.—Frederick Grille, convicted of the murder of his daughter, has been sentenced to be hanged April 3rd.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—A young man grabbed from the office of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., yesterday, 14 one thousand dollar bonds of the Crane Iron Co.

NEWARK, N. J., 3.—Gen. John Brisson, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has died.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Captain Eads has arrived here from Europe where he has been for several months, studying the construction of the Suez Canal, and other engineering feats with the view of perfecting a plan for a ship canal across the Isthmus. He has had a hearing before the House committee on the inter-oceanic canal in behalf of his scheme, which is to construct a railway or tramway across capable of lifting ocean ships over.

A very strong feeling exists in favor of the appointment of Major Geo. M. Dockwood, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, to be commissioner of Indian affairs. Dockwood is one of the ablest officers of the department, fully familiar with all details of the Indian office and specially fitted to transact its duties. He possesses the closest confidence of the President and Secretary Schurz.

Yesterday Senator Teller, Gov. Pitkin and State Senator Peck, of Colorado, called upon Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War and laid before them a petition from the citizens of Ouray, Dallas, Portland and other towns in Colorado, asking military protection from the Indians. The signers of these petitions represent about 50,000 fam-

lies, who are in a very embarrassing and alarming situation. The hostile Ute Indians are encamped between them and civilization and will not permit the passage of any wagons containing supplies. Food in these towns is becoming very scarce, and unless relief and protection is at once sent they will perish from hunger, and if they attempt to pass the hostile camp are in danger of their lives. While these white people are suffering for food, they complain that the hostile Indians are being well fed by the government, and that not satisfied with this they seize and appropriate everything in the way of food sent to the settlements. These petitions which set forth at length and in detail this wretched condition, were sent to Gov. Pitkin, at Denver, and forwarded to him here. Secretary Ramsey and Gen. Sherman both expressed great anxiety to do something to aid these people, but they could not send any soldier there, it would be considered a violation of *status quo* understanding. Schurz had with the Indians. Gen. Sherman said that if he could have his way about it, the troops should go right in there, but he was held back, and the only person who could give relief was the President. The same gentleman with the rest of the Colorado delegation, have an appointment with the President, and will make an appeal to him to-day.

Correspondence.

KARORI, Wellington,
New Zealand,
January 1st, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

A word from this far off land might not be entirely unacceptable, and particularly when that word carries with it the intelligence that Elder C. F. Pearce is well and is staying with us a few days, on his way to Auckland to join the brethren who recently arrived from Utah. While here he has been looking up a few Saints, who in years past were valiant in the cause of truth and righteousness, but who, for want of a proper organization, have become somewhat dead to the principles of the gospel. Brother Pearce is a man of sterling integrity of purpose, and is calculated to make a lasting impression on the minds of the people of New Zealand. He is bold and fearless, and seems determined to warn the people in these lands by bearing a faithful testimony respecting the truth of this latter day work. He, in connection with Brothers Batt and Shreeves, have commenced a good work on the other island, in Canterbury, Dunedin, Timaru and other places, and many are rejoicing in the gospel of the Son of God. The little stone has been put in motion, and is spreading out. Who shall say that eventually its fair proportions may not undermine the fallacies of sectarianism, and bid defiance to everything but what is virtuous and good. It is true that there is a vast amount of pride in the hearts of the people here. 'Tis true that wickedness of every conceivable kind presents itself on every hand, and the lustful propensities of fallen humanity present a sickening aspect in the body politic of New Zealand. But despite all this, the principles of truth as enunciated in and through the principles of the everlasting gospel will in time dispel the gloom and shine with resplendent brightness in the hearts of many who to-day despise the name of Mormonism and every principle associated therewith. I had the pleasure of baptizing a neighbor last evening, to whom I had presented the gospel. Brother Pearce went with us and afterward attended the confirmation. The new brother went home rejoicing, with a fixed purpose of serving God in righteousness during his future life.

Brother Pearce wishes to be kindly remembered to you and his many friends in Salt Lake City. Remember me also Brother Wells and friends in Zion. God bless you in your efforts to spread the truths of the gospel is the prayer of your brother in the new and everlasting covenant,

H. ALLINGTON.

BIG SANDY, Ky.,
Jan. 20, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

After a brief visit with Elder George Nebeker and the many

friends whose acquaintance Elder Standing and myself made three and a half years ago, I turned my face southward again and arrived in Cincinnati on New Year's eve, passing en route my former home and birth place; the R. R. running alongside of my father's old farm, many places still retaining their familiar look, and brought up to memory's view the scenes of boyhood's days. The old schoolhouse where I attended my first school was still standing but altered now into a tenement house and as the train hurried by I caught a glimpse of the weeping willow that shaded the spring, and furnished the teacher the necessary number of twigs, with which he caused the young idea to shoot. Many relatives and friends still live in that section, to whom I should have been glad to carry the gospel, but duty called me elsewhere, and I was forced to forego the pleasure of meeting with them.

At Cincinnati I went aboard a boat for Catlettsburg, a town situated at the mouth of the Big Sandy, and county town of Boyd County. Arriving at this point on the 2d of January, on the 3d went up the Big Sandy to Louisa, the then stage of water stopping the journey of the boat. The weather had changed from the bitter cold of the north to a warm, genial, sunny atmosphere that was most agreeable. At Louisa, obtained passage in a hack for Paintsville, where we arrived late in the afternoon of the 4th, meeting Elder McDonald, president of the Kentucky Conference, and Elders Gordon Bills and Samuel Butterfield, traveling Elders in this Conference; also Judge Brown, president of the Muddy branch of Saints, near Paintsville. These Elders, assisted by Bro. Brown, have labored earnestly and faithfully in this and surrounding counties for the spread of the truth, and while many difficulties have presented themselves, yet they have been quite successful both in baptizing and making friends. They were inexperienced and to a certain extent unacquainted with the duties required at their hands, but to-day have developed into very efficient Elders and will doubtless be able to do a good work in the future, as they have in the past. And here permit me to say that the unwise actions of one Elder often does more to neutralize the spread of the gospel than ten faithful men can overcome, and these brethren have had their full share of this character of opposition. We as Elders should avoid the very appearance of evil, for the adversary is watching our every movement, and will take advantage of any misstep we may make, and it furnishes our enemies with an argument that cannot be gain said, crushes the spirit out of the younger members of the Church, and ties the hands of the servants of God.

After holding meeting with the Muddy Branch, we crossed over the hills and mountains, some 15 miles, to George's Creek, where we met with the Saints in two meetings, and found them preparing to emigrate with the first company that goes out in the spring, all feeling well.

President McDonald and myself are now en route for Piketon, at the head of navigation of the Big Sandy, where I expect to meet with an Elder from the Virginia Conference, and accompany him back into that State. In the meantime we are enjoying the hospitality of a Mrs. Hatcher, a sister of Pres. D. H. Peery, a number of whose relatives I have met in this State, and whose visit here last summer did much good.

A number of places in this State present fair fields of labor, where we think good could be done by efficient Elders, but the State in general is in a bad condition, murder and lawlessness run riot, the papers are full of the most horrible details of crime; in some counties armed bands of lawless men have usurped the place of law and under the title of regulation are whipping, shooting and intimidating the citizens until a reign of terror seems imminent. If some of the would-be reformers of Utah could be induced to turn their attention in this direction, they would find an ample field for their philanthropic exertions at the very door of their good "Christian" churches, but they allow their charity to play leap frog over the misery, want and degradation about their own doors and alight in far off Utah. Very truly yours, JOHN MORGAN.