[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Land grant and Franking Privilege.

In the Senate the bill relative to the land subsidy to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was discussed and Howard offered an amendment, agreed upon by both parties, which is to not grant any lands in Nebraska to the Central Branch; the bill was then recommitted.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was discussed till recess, and it is believed that the bill will go over till next session.

NEW YORK.

New Democratic club—New line to the Falls—Reduction of railway rates on cattle—Fisk and Drew have a satisfactory interview—Want rain.

NEW YORK—The West Point examinations were progressing yesterday. President Grant is expected at the commencement of the week.

A new association of the New York Democrats opened new club rooms at No. 235, East Broadway, last evening, with a pleasant gathering.

Yesterday a contract was signed by the Erie office for the construction and completion of a new line to the Falls within ninety days.

Vanderbilt yesterday reduced his rates on cattle from Buffalo to Albany and New York via the Central and Hudson River lines, from one hundred and twenty dollars per car to forty dollars; the Erie people will, probably, make a similar reduction. It is reported that the Commodore has recently sold a large amount of his stock, and it is asserted in certain quarters that his rival Fisk has been the purchaser.

Fisk and Daniel Drew were closeted together in the private parlor at the Erie office the entire forenoon of yesterday, and at the close of the interview it was manifest that a satisfactory arrangement had resulted therefrom.

The Master Car Builders' Association of the United States has been holding a secret business session at the St. Nicholas Hotel since Tuesday.

Reports from this State and from New England say that the crops suffered seriously for the want of rain until the beginning of this week, and that but little rain has fallen in Western New York for a month past.

ILLINOIS.

A warm session on the San Domingo Question—Davis' mansion offered to the Richmond Corporation.

CHICAGO.—The Tribune's New York special says the discussion on the San Domingo question is developing a great amount of bad feeling. The session in the executive session, to-day, was, for bitterness and excitement, such as few Senators ever before witnessed; the vote last Tuesday, on tabling Shurz' resolution, was a tie, and the Vice President gave his casting vote in the affirmative. To-day an effort was made to obtain a reconsideration of the matter, when the Vice President was taken to task by several Senators, who declared it not decorous for him, as a part of the Administration, to stifle the debate, which he did last evening; three or four Senators got into a wrangle, almost without a precedent for the last two years, during which the lie was given and taken.

The War Department has sent a communication to the Richmond authorities and offers to surrender Davis' mansion, which the Government has been holding, on the ground that it belongs to the Confederacy, if the city will relinquish all claims for rent or damages. The house was purchased by the city and presented to the rebel government as a residence for the President of the Confederacy.

VERMONT.

Some Particulars of the Rutland Railroad Accident.

RUTLAND.—The accident on the Rutland railroad is worse than was at first reported; only one man out of twenty-five escaped injury, three were killed outright, as previously reported, and two of the wounded—Douglas Flint, of New York city, President of the Boston, Saratoga and Western railroad, and A. R. Field, of Greenfield, Mass., Civil Engineer of the Greenfield and Hoosic Tunnel railroad—have since died. W. H. Emerson, of the Cambridge, Mass., canal line, and several others are horribly scalded, the flesh on their hands being literally cooked on the bone and falling off.

CALIFORNIA.

Corner stone of the Nevada Capitol.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The officers of the California Pacific railroad deny the reported sale of the road to the Central Pacific Co. The State purpose building a branch through Santa Rosa and the Russian river valleys.

The corner stone of the State Capitol of Nevada was laid at Carson City, yesterday, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, assisted by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Price of Provisions Rising—Charles Dickens' Death.

LIVERPOOL.—Flour, wheat, corn, pork and lard are rising in price.

LONDON, 6.—The London Globe in its last edition last evening startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized

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with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gadshill, near Rochester, Kent; the news spread rapidly and created a most profound regret. The worst was still to come, as telegrams were subsequently received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six in the evening. Mr. Dickens was at a dinner on Wednesday, when he was seized with the fit. Dr. Steele, for many years the family physician, was immediately called in and remained till near midnight, when his condition becoming worse, and worse it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were dispatched this morning several London physicians arrived; a consultation was held and the case at once pronounced hopeless. The patient sank gradually and died at fifteen minutes past six. Dickens had been ill several days, but not seriously; he had even visited Rochester and other points during the present week.

The Morning Post says, Charles Dickens did more than any contemporary to make English literature liked and admired.

The Telegraph regards the distinguished dead as a public servant whose task has been nobly fulfilled.

Another account says that Dickens was entertaining a dinner party at his house at Gadshill, when Miss Hogarth, who sat near him, observed radient signs of distress upon his face and remarked to him that he must be ill; to this Dickens replied, "No, no, I have only got an headache, and shall be better presently." He then asked that an open window be shut, and almost immediately became unconscious and fell back in the chair insensible. The medical aid and medical attention summoned. His son and daughter remained steadfast by his bed side until his death.

It is stated that Dickens has several times, of late, complained that he experienced difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired; he said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously as in former times. He had received medical aid, and called upon physicians, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

The death of Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning; all the London papers have obituaries. The Times says that ordinary expression of regret are now cold, as millions of people feel it to be a personal bereavement. Statesmen, savants and benefactors of the race, when they die, can leave no such void; they cannot, like this great novelist has been, be an inmate of every house.

The News says that, without an intellectual pedigree, his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackeray, an unfinished story.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 11th, '70.
Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—Learning that a certain photographer in this city had succeeded in photographing a spirit from the other world, I called in and looked at it in company with some friends. He showed us a plate on which two pictures were faintly visible, yet we are convinced that no spirit had anything to do with it, unless it was the spirit of alcohol. This apparition in photography is quite a common occurrence, as all experienced photographers can testify. It may be caused in various ways. We are satisfied that in this instance the apparition was the result of an imperfectly cleaned plate, upon which the likeness of Captain Storey had previously been taken, and, when the likeness of the little girl was taken, it became re-developed. I deem it necessary to make this explanation, as an impression is beginning to prevail that the gallery is haunted by spirits from the other world, and such an impression might injure the business there. There are several photographers in the city who are prepared to furnish any number that may be required of spirit photographs.

Respectfully,
SPECTATOR.

THE WONDERS OF COMPOUND INTEREST.—But few people have anything like an adequate sense of the vast cumulative power of compound interest. Some mathematically inclined person recently published in a New York paper the amount of a cent supposed to be out at compound interest at the birth of Christ and continued at interest up to 1870. The amount thus stated was expressed by forty-five consecutive figures, which, however, even at that, seems to be far from the mark. Professor Klinger, of the Hannum Commercial School of this city, has gone to the trouble of making the calculation, and finds the amount expressed in forty-eight figures, thus: $2,086,783,469,721,770,280,517,336,007,361,-941,519,962,773,447.38—or nearly three times the amount given by the New York paper. It is supposed that the New York mathematician discarded some of the decimals in the beginning of his computation, for it is evident that even the billionth part of a cent must produce an enormous sum at compound interest during 1870 years, if in that time a cent would produce an amount incomprehensible to the human mind, and which the mathematicians tell us would exceed the value of seven quadrillions of globes of pure gold, each of the size of our earth, and rating the gold at $20 an ounce!

The amount of a cent at simple interest for the same time, 1870 years, would be but $1.12.—The New Northwest.