

Correspondence.

Cold Snap—Railroad Travel—Bull Times—Sad Accidents.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
September 3rd, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday afternoon we experienced a sudden change in the weather, from heat to cold, the wind having veered round to the north and northeast, and in the evening the northern mountains were capped with clouds of the kind which are the sure forerunners of rough winds, which last night culminated in a rude gale. The night was cold enough to render an overcoat comfortable, and necessary to comfort. This inclement spell did not cease until about nine o'clock this morning. It is now warm and pleasant, but the clouds are very clear, the air is bracing and inclined to be frosty.

The U. P. train, due here at 5.40 p.m. yesterday, did not arrive until one o'clock this a.m. The delay was caused by a washout in the road east of Green river. For several days past travel on each road, east and west, has been considerably increasing.

Trade in this place is almost fearfully dull. Scarcely any business at all is being done by the merchants, who complain sadly of these adverse times, with no prospect of the times and trade becoming much better at present.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday, p.m., as Lorin Wheeler, a young man about twenty years of age, son of Mr. Levi Wheeler, was working at the saw mill, edging up some lumber, met with a terrible accident. The saw got fast between the edging and then flew backward, cutting the young man's left hand in a fearful manner. This morning he arrived in this city, having travelled all night—the mill being situated on the "summit," forty-five miles distance from this place. He at once proceeded to the office of Dr. T. E. Brown, who, assisted by Mr. A. Wade, of Mr. Driver's establishment, amputated all the fingers of the mutilated hand. The thumb remains uninjured. The wounds were dressed and the young man is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

No sooner had the doctor got through with Mr. Wheeler, than he was called upon to attend to a child (about four months old) of Mr. Geo. Perry, who resides in this city. It appears that a box of concentrated lye was left on a table in an exposed condition, and that the child got possession of the box and drank about two table-spoonfuls of the liquid, which burned the mouth and intestines of the child in a fearful manner. The Dr. administered such remedies as he thought most suitable, and hopes are entertained of the child's recovery, although the injuries it has sustained may prove fatal. It is strange that although so many cautions have been given through the press on this subject, parents will still leave such dangerous articles within the reach of young children, whose lives thereby may be destroyed in a short time.

SEMPER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 3.—The Democratic Congressional convention, in the eighth district, after an all-night session nominated Alex. H. Stephens.

CHICAGO, 3.—Lieutenant General Sheridan, to-day, sent the following order by telegraph to Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, at St. Paul, Minn.:

"Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such a force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills."

A duplicate of these instructions has been sent to General Ord,

commanding the department of the Platte.

WASHINGTON, 3.—As a result of the conference of the Attorney General with the President at Long Branch, and of the meeting at the war department to-day, Attorney General Williams has issued an order to the U. S. Marshals and attorneys of the districts in the South where the disorders are occurring, calling their attention to the enforcement acts of Congress, which give the general government jurisdiction in the matter, and ordering them to spare no effort or necessary expense to detect, arrest and punish the perpetrators of the outrages. "U. S. troops will," the order says, "be stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but this is for protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States."

Secretary Belknap received the following letter from the President to-day, dated Long Branch, 2nd:

"Recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show a disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from local authorities, and until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights which it is legally authorized. To this end I wish you would counsel with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the law department of the government, and will be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement Act. No instructions need therefore be given to the troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advices from the Attorney General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter."

The Spanish brig *Valencia* arrived off Cape Henry light station on Thursday p.m., and reported the Captain and several of the crew dead, and nearly all the remainder prostrated with yellow fever; a pilot boat from Norfolk came out and took her to an anchorage, to await medical aid.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five thousand dollars each, for the discovery of the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair. The proclamation states that facts, gathered from entirely reliable sources, show that the only offense of the officials arrested at Coushatta, and subsequently murdered near McFarland's plantation, was that they were Republicans and office-holders, though it was not claimed that they were not legally elected.

The Governor gives the history of the trouble, stating that Frank Edgerton, sheriff of the parish, legally summoned a posse of white and colored citizens to protect the officers of the parish in the exercise of their official duties; that this posse was overpowered by a superior force, composed of members of the white league, and sent to jail; that afterwards they were promised freedom if the office-holders would resign and leave the parish; that after this guarantee was made them, they were bound two and two together, and started for the Texas border, and that when just over the parish line of Red River they were set upon and deliberately murdered, and buried where they fell without an inquest or any other formality. The governor says that forty members of the white league, of Caddo parish, mounted and armed, left Shreveport the night before the murder, and rode in the direction of McFarland's.

The *Picayune's* Shreveport special denies the truth of the governor's intimation, that the people of Caddo had anything to do

with the affair, or ever knew of it until it was over. The same special says that additional information from Coushatta is to the effect that the first account of the trouble was true, viz., that it was brought about by an organized effort on the part of white office-holders to incite the negroes to violence.

TOPEKA, Ks., 3.—Agent Williams, of the Kickapoo tribe, has applied to the State for a militia escort to bring his Kickapoos, who are mainly women and children, up from Indian territory to the Kansas line, and to protect them from the Little Osages, who have visited the agency with hostile intent, and expressed a determination to kill every white man in the Territory. Governor Osborne has tendered the use of the militia to General Pope for such escort. Great alarm exists along the southern line, contiguous to the Osage reservation, and the militia are concentrating in that locality.

MEMPHIS, 3.—A private telegram from Helena, says that the entire business portion of Greenville, Miss., was burned last night; no particulars.

Adiabical attempt was made last night to throw the southern bound train on the Memphis and Louisville railway off the track at Hill's embankment, on the Big Hatch river, near Brownsville, by fastening ties on the track; the engineer discovered the obstruction in time to prevent a fearful disaster.

CHEYENNE, 3.—The election returns are nearly all in; they give Steele, Democrat, a majority of between five and six hundred, re-electing him as Delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The Democratic ticket is generally successful throughout the Territory.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Attorney-General Williams, before leaving the city last evening, designated to the Secretary of War the localities in the South in which the troops are most needed to suppress outrages. This list, with a circular issued yesterday, was enclosed to General McDowell, commanding the department of the south, this morning, with instructions to so distribute his forces as to protect the localities designated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The *Great Republic* arrived to-day; she brings Yokohama dates to August 14th. The Japanese adhere to their determination not to be driven into war with China, except in the last extremity; the whole tendency of their present negotiation is pacific, but so many influences are operating against them that they feel the necessity of fully preparing themselves. To this end large bodies of troops have been assembled in certain southern ports, ready for instant departure in case of need, and several large steamers have been added to their transport fleet. The most important of these are the Pacific Mail Company's ship *New York*, purchased for two hundred and fifty thousand, and the P. & O. Co's ships *Acantha* and *Madras*, for one hundred and eighteen thousand, and ninety thousand respectively. General Legendre, who sailed for China a fortnight ago, to continue the peaceful negotiations commenced in Formosa, was arrested by U. S. officials on landing at Amoy; it is yet unknown whether he will be temporarily or permanently detained. Astonishment at the news of his seizure is chiefly caused by the fact that the amicable character of his mission to China was known to everybody. It is looked upon as another proof of the determination of foreign representatives to obstruct the efforts of Japan to arrive at a fair understanding. No foreigner acting on behalf of China has been molested or interfered with in any way. The Japanese government fortunately foreseeing the possibility of obstacles in General Le Grande's case, despatched other commissioners immediately after his departure, who could not be hindered in the fulfillment of their duties. The first of these is O. Kubo, Minister of the Interior, and a member of the highest board of the government. His assistant is Yoshihara, an officer of the treasury department, and the head of the Yokohama Custom House. They are to proceed directly to Peking. Accompanying them is a French gentleman in the legal service of the Japanese. So eager are the foreign ambassadors to deprive Japan of all kinds of foreign counsel in this emergency, that the French minister undertook

to detain this employe, but having the law and a complete knowledge of the law on his side, he was able to convince Mr. Berthiny of the danger of the course he was pursuing. The Japanese are still hopeful of tranquillizing results.

The Mikado takes the keenest interest in the deliberations of the government on the Formosa question. On the fourth inst. he personally visited the office of the Daijokuan, or the first board of the government, and presided over the debates, an act almost without precedent in modern times.

Gen. Meyers and Col. Lyford, U. S. A., specially commissioned by President Grant to bring presents of new and improved arms to the sovereign of Japan, are now in Yedo. On the tenth inst. they were, with Minister Bingham, received by the Mikado, and in the unlikely event of a war with China, it is probable that these instruments of attack, among which are Gatling guns, would be made use of. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Bingham has issued any order forbidding their delivery to the Japanese authorities.

The affair of the Simonoseki indemnity has taken a turn that could never have been anticipated by Americans. Mr. Bingham has received instructions from Washington to demand full payment, and the amount has been deposited to his credit. The grounds upon which the order from the State Department was based are not that the claim is just, or that the United States government desires the money, but solely that, as the other governments concerned have received their share, ours must also be paid according to the bond. The Japanese are greatly chagrined, not wholly on account of the unlooked for loss of the money, but principally because they had been given to understand, for the last two years, that the payment would never be exacted, and in this conviction they felt themselves in a better position to resist the aggressions of other nations. They now consider themselves free to believe that the assurances of forbearance and unwillingness to press an extortionate demand were nothing but empty declarations. It is understood that Mr. Bingham deeply regrets the decision of the State Department, which, nevertheless, he is bound to enforce. He has not, up to this moment, taken possession of the amount, hoping that another mail may bring some modification of his instructions.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, 4.—The French barque, *Cosmandel*, of Bordeaux, Captain France, went ashore at Bagdad, Mexico, to-day, in a gale, and became a total wreck, breaking up in less than two hours, the cargo drifting ashore; the captain, first mate and three seamen were rescued, eleven of the crew are supposed to have perished. The storm still continues. Brazos, on the American side, is several feet under water and the inhabitants are in considerable danger.

ST. PAUL, 4.—The committee appointed by the last legislature, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State auditor, Charles McIlrath, on account of the school and swamp lands, which were in his charge as State land commissioner, *ex officio*, to-day, made a unanimous report, showing a startling state of things. The report and evidence, which is very voluminous, shows that McIlrath not only failed to keep his accounts properly, but that he constantly retained, from the money received by him for wood and grass cut off the school lands, a large proportion of the same, paying, in many instances, not one-fourth of the amount received into the treasury; that he also retained the whole of over ten thousand received by him for wood cut off the sections of Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad lands; he also, it appears, kept for years a quantity of Missouri State bonds, belonging to the school funds in the hands of a banker in New York, drawing interest thereon himself, and accounting to the treasury for no part of it. The entire amount of McIlrath's peculations, so far as ascertained by the committee, is \$89,559. The committee in examining the question as to how the State could indemnify itself for these losses made the startling discovery that McIlrath gave no bonds at all when last elected. The committee express profound surprise that Governor Austin should have overlooked so important an official

duty as this, seeing that the auditor filed his bond when he took the oath of office, and conclude with a scathing denunciation of Mc Ilrath's robbery of the most sacred fund belonging to the State.

WASHINGTON, 4.—No formal orders will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the Department Commander, who will dispose of his forces so that they can be used by the U. S. marshals in case of necessity. The federal troops in the South are now distributed as follows: three companies of the 2nd Infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia, one in Tennessee, the entire 3rd Infantry is at Holly Springs, Miss., three companies of the 16th Infantry Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, one in Tennessee, eight companies of the 18th Infantry in South Carolina, two in Georgia, eight companies of the 1st Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, one in Virginia, six companies of the 2nd Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000. The 3rd Infantry will be sent to Louisiana immediately.

SHREVEPORT, 4.—The *Evening Bulletin*, a Republican paper, in an editorial on the Coushatta troubles, declares that the intimation in Governor Kellogg's proclamation, that the citizen's of Shreveport had any connection with the murder of the prisoners is unfounded, and that the party of armed men openly left here on Saturday, Aug. 29, to go to the rescue of friends reported to be in danger, but that they returned the same evening, having heard from a courier that the danger was all over.

A report has been received that a negro confined in jail at Coushatta, charged with shooting McDickson on the night of the riot, was to-day taken from jail by a mob and killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., 4.—George F. Hoar announces his willingness to become a candidate for re-nomination to Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 4.—The full returns of the second district of Vermont give Poland 5,749; Dennison 7,099; Davenport, 2,022; scattering, 931.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New Orleans special says that several attempts by gentlemen of this city to obtain reliable news concerning the troubles in Caddo parish, have been frustrated by the white league. Interviews with a score of the leading business men of this city reveal the fact that the better classes heartily approve of the sending of troops to this State. For weeks the merchants have refused to fill orders from planters and dealers. Owing to the frequent outbreaks and the insecurity of life and property the present summer has been the dullest since the war.

CLEVELAND, O., 5.—The balloon "Buffalo" descended safely at midnight last night, twelve miles from Port Huron, Mich. The balloon at five o'clock last evening was seen at Asthabula, sixty miles east of here, and was then travelling east. During the night the balloon got into a westerly current, and retraced its course, travelling in the afternoon the greater part of the journey over Lake Erie.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—An attempt was made last night to destroy the records in the Attorney General's office, in the State House, by piling them on the floor and saturating them with oil and setting them on fire; fortunately it was discovered before much damage was done. The object was unknown.

WASHINGTON, 5.—An order removing the headquarters of the army to St. Louis, in October, was promulgated to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—The old Carpenters' Hall is gaily decorated, to-day, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first continental congress in that building. Appropriate ceremonies took place, the main feature of which was an oration by Henry Armit Brown. The building is open to the public and illuminated.

NASHUA, N. H., 5.—The funeral of the late General Foster took place to-day from the church of the Immaculate Conception. The body was laid in state at the residence of his mother during the morning, and hundreds embraced the opportunity to view the remains. Two companies of U. S. troops were in