

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The dissatisfaction of republican Senators at what they consider the unnecessary dilatoriness of the President in making appointments is gaining expression daily, and the grumbling increases. Last Saturday half a dozen or so republican Senators who happened to meet at the capitol discussed the Presidential tardiness with warmth and commented upon what they regarded as favoritism shown certain Senators. It was remarked that both of the Massachusetts Senators had been slighted and neglected; that the custom house appointment in Boston had been vacant some weeks, and though both Senators urged the filling of them, the President had taken no action at all. One Senator remarked it looked to him as though the administration was a close corporation made up of leading stalwarts including several Senators. It was said no Senators except Logan and Don Cameron could get an appointment, and that they seemed to get any they wanted. This subject is a matter of everyday talk now between republican Senators, and the criticisms and complaints that were recently whispered are now loudly spoken.

The House committee on Territories had under consideration to-day the report of the sub-committee in favor of Representative George's bill to provide a territorial form of government for Alaska. Messrs. Ball, of Alaska; Petroff, of San Francisco, and Delegate Luna, of New Mexico, were heard in favor of the bill, and a general discussion among members of the committee, on the merits of the proposition, ensued. The committee adjourned pending discussion till Thursday next, when a vote will probably be taken.

Certain settlers at Junia, Alaska, having made application to the secretary of the treasury for arms to protect themselves against the natives, the request was referred to the secretary of war. It was found upon investigation that the arms could only be supplied if it appeared that they were needed for protection of government property. The post-office at Junia constitutes the only government property at that place, and Acting Postmaster-General Hatton has accordingly made application for arms to be used in the protection of the postoffice so as to enable the inhabitants of the town to defend themselves.

The President has signed the following commissions: A. S. Morrison, marshal for the Territory of New Mexico; Edward W. Henderson, receiver of public moneys at Central City, Col.; H. M. Van Arman, secretary of the Territory of Arizona; Adolph Debrowski, receiver of public moneys at Shasta, Cal.

The bill agreed on by the House committee specifies that peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars pay special taxes as follows: First class, \$30; second class, \$15; third class, \$7.50; fourth class, \$3.60. Manufacturers still pay \$36 and \$12 for each still or worm for distilling made by them. Retail dealers of leaf tobacco \$250, and three cents additional for each dollar on the amount of their sales in excess of \$1,000. On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, sold or removed for consumption or sale, shall be paid by manufacturers \$5 per thousand, on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds to the thousand, \$5.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Times* Washington special says: It has been understood that one of Grant's objects for coming here was to use his influence to bring about Porter's restoration to the army. To-day he visited the capitol, taking his place in the marble room of the Senate. He sent in for a number of senators, urging them to do what they could in Porter's favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Portland dispatch says: Katana Alaska, the Indian murderer, was executed at 11 o'clock to-day. He ascended the scaffold firmly, bade all present farewell, and shaking hands objected to having his hands pinioned. Force was required to confine them. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died without a struggle.

Boston, 28.—There is no change in wool. The demand from manufacturers is fair, but in order to effect sales holders have to shade prices.

California wool is quiet and the assortment offered poor.

DENVER, Col., 28.—The *News*

dispatch from Leadville this evening says: J. C. Early, an attorney and a well-known local politician, shot and killed policeman Samuel Townsend. They quarreled about the costs in a replevin suit, in which Early acted as counsel. The victim was unarmed and tried to get away. An attempt was made to lynch Early.

CORNING, Ohio, 29.—The boiler of a portable saw mill near here burst, killing one and fatally injuring four.

Kempton, Ind., 29.—The boiler of Wessers heading saw-mill, south of here, exploded this afternoon. One killed and another fatally hurt.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The letter of railroad commissioner Armstrong, favoring the vigorous prosecution of suits against Pacific railroads, is referred to the Attorney General for his guidance in the conduct of these cases.

President Arthur held his first public reception at the Executive Mansion to-night. He was assisted by General and Mrs. Grant, several ladies of the Cabinet, Mrs. Senator Pendleton, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. McPherson and a few personal lady friends. Col. Rockwell introduced the guests. The crowd was enormous. Every element of Washington society was present, including Cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps, justices of the supreme court, U. S. senators and representatives, and hundreds of citizens with the members of their households.

CINCINNATI, 29.—Forty cases of smallpox, five deaths; the largest mortality in one day yet reported.

Boston, 29.—The Zuni Indians to-day performed their religious rites at the sea shore. They will take to their home in New Mexico some water from the Atlantic Ocean for use in their religious ceremonies.

NEW YORK, 29.—The venerable Thurlow writes to the *Tribune*: "There are two sides to the Chinese question. In our national infancy we commenced house-keeping by opening our doors to guests from all portions of the old world. It has been our boast for a hundred years that America would welcome strangers from every clime, but China is taxing our hospitality too severely. In the Pacific States Chinamen deprive our industrious classes of employment. They work cheaper, do their work better and are far less troublesome than laborers and domestics with whom they come in contact, and it is alleged and feared that Chinese immigration will crowd these states with an incongruous element, an element which does and will not assimilate to, or fraternize with, our institutions or people. In the Atlantic States the Chinese, comparatively few in number, are industrious, frugal and inoffensive. The question is further embarrassed by diplomatic and treaty relations. Will not the passage of the law closing our ports against the inhabitants of a friendly power not only disrupt our relations, but provoke retaliation? Without entering upon this or other features of the question, I must be permitted to express my regret that Congress did not limit the operation of this law to five years, that would have given time for negotiations which might result in the amicable adjustment of the question. In view of its importance and the difficulties by which it is surrounded, would it not be wise for the President to return the bill with a suggestion of modification, which would make it acceptable to the fair minded men of all parties.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Times Democrat*, writing from Mission, Louisiana says, The protracted contest is over and the beautiful Pond-iche Marigoula and Grassetto country is desolated by a vast sheet of water pouring over it from four crevasses. Two hundred square miles of land occupied by 4,000 people, are covered with water. Only three plantations escape.

The anti-Kelly Tammany democracy met to-night and resolved that the so-called Kelly-Cornell alliance, is such an infamous display of party treason as to make it eminently advisable that the democrats of the State central committee be convened and such measures adopted as will forever assure loyal democrats that hereafter there will be no cowardly recognition or compromise with John Kelly.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Evening Journal's* Pine Bluff, Ark., special says: Mrs. Ballard, of Lincoln County, after a disagreement with her husband, on Monday morning took her children, aged seven and four years, and a four months' old infant, and repaired to a pond near her home,

where she broke the necks of the two oldest, threw the bodies in the pond and drowned herself and infant. The family were respectable.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Adrian, Mich., special dispatch says: On the examination trial of H. H. Jewett and Francis Stanton for conspiracy in connection with Mayor Navin's bogus water bonds it was developed that Navin, since his flight has written a letter to Jewett on the 3d of March from Philadelphia. The envelope was in another hand than Navin's. The letter is devoted to conoling Jewett over his arrest as an accomplice and to vindicating him from any connect on with the transaction, except as an innocent agent. Navin offers to come back and go to the States prison rather than allow Jewett to suffer wrongfully on his account. He says he has suffered greatly for the crime and means to pay every cent he owes. He will not he says be able to repair the wrong done Jewett and Stanton in lying to and deceiving them.

Edward Sucher, a saloon keeper of unsavory reputation, shot and killed a young express man named Tom Mitchell in his saloon, 144 West Lake Street, to-night.

NATCHEZ, 28.—Steamboats are now sailing over the wagon roads. All bottom lands on the Mississippi as far as Fladom, are under water.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 28.—Steam in southeast Alabama, blew down the house of R. J. Richardson.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Adjutant General Drum, by direction of General Sherman, has sent the following to Major General McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, for his information and that of officers concerning the communication of Brevet Major General O. B. Wilcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, of January 6th, 1882, enclosing charges and specifications against Col. E. A. Carr, of the Sixth Cavalry, forwarded with your endorsement of July 7th, 1882, was duly received by the General and laid before the Hon. Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States under the 72nd article of war. The papers have been returned endorsed as follows:

War Department, Feb. 11, 1882.—Respectfully returned to the General of the Army. The within mentioned charges having been submitted to the President and having been duly considered by him, he is of the opinion that the public interest is not required that they should be tried by court martial, as such a trial would cause an expense greater than would be justified by any results likely to follow. The President, however, is not satisfied with the condition of affairs in the Department of Arizona, as exhibited by the matter set forth in these charges, especially the letter of Colonel Carr, bearing date the 28th of September, 1881, from which it is apparent that Colonel Carr, during the late Indian troubles in Arizona was affected by feelings of disrespect and insubordination toward his commanding officer, toward the Government in the service, and were specially unbecoming an officer of his rank and experience. The President believes that an admonition would subserve public interest in this case, and he therefore directs that the General of the Army shall properly admonish Colonel Carr, and that no further proceedings be had under these charges.

ROBERT E. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

The President having directed that the General of the Army properly admonish Colonel Carr, he can only do so by informing him through his immediate commanding officers that he regards the conduct of Col. Carr, at Cibola and at Apache during the last days of August, 1881, as set forth in the first three specifications of the charge, as unsatisfactory, and that the whole of his letter of Dec. 8th, 1881, addressed to division headquarters through department headquarters, is fault-finding, insubordinate, improper, and altogether such a letter as no Colonel in the army should write, and which no commanding officer should receive without immediate notice, and he can only do so by preferring charges. The action of the President puts an end to the subject, and Colonel Carr must be released from arrest and restored to his command.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

NEW YORK, 29.—Washington specials to the *Graphic* say that hundreds of telegrams are being re-

ceived at the White House, urging the President not to sign the Chinese bill. They come from all parts of the country, except the Pacific Coast. It is understood that the President is being strongly advised in Washington by public men here to both sign and veto the bill, and it is becoming a very grave question what to do in the premises.

WASHINGTON, 29.—It was stated at the Capitol to-day, on the authority of Gen. B. F. Butler, that the President had concluded to veto the Chinese bill, and that the matter would be finally settled at a Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Gen. Butler, who is a warm advocate of the bill, had a long interview with the President last night, and is quoted as saying to-day that he was satisfied from the President's remarks that the bill would be vetoed to-day or to-morrow.

Senator Sherman is said to be much annoyed at the removal of Wils. n, revenue collector at Louisville, and the appointment of a Grant man. He says if the Administration continues that course he will make open war and refuse to support its nominees. Other Senators are also dissatisfied, claiming that Logan, Cameron and Jones control all the appointments.

The following were confirmed: United States Consul, Edwin Stevens, at Ningpo; Indian agents, H. J. Armstrong, Crow Agency, Montana; Charles Montieith, Nez Perces, Idaho.

Stevens' resolution about the removal of Hayes, the official stenographer, brings out the explanation that Hayes was removed not because he was a democrat, but because he got a letter from the Associated Press, the duties of which were inconsistent with the privacy which should attend a reporter in the houses of congress.

The President nominated Isaac D. McCutcheon, of Michigan, Secretary of the Territory of Montana; Commodore Pierce Crosby to be Rear Admiral.

The Senate committee on pensions reported a bill providing for a pension of \$72 per month, instead of \$50 for cases of total disability, with back pay from the date the pension began.

The following democratic congressional executive committee were appointed this morning: Congressmen Rosecrans, Flower, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Lefevre, of Ohio; Cobb, of Indiana; Thompson, of Kentucky; and Jones, of Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The Merchants' Exchange adopted the following:

Resolved, In the opinion of this body it is of the utmost importance that Congress pass the bill for constructing a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Resolved, The great commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley imperatively demand the construction of a transfer way for ships across the American Isthmus; that Tehuantepec is in every sense the American route, and possesses great advantages over either Nicaragua or Panama; that the ship railway is, in the opinion of this body, much more desirable than a canal, first, because it can be speedily constructed at less expense and in less time; and, second, because when completed, vessels can be much more quickly transported by railway than by canal, and with equal safety.

TORONTO, 29.—Fire last night destroyed J. Oliver & Co's planing mill, the Toronto Wagon Wheel Co., and the Consolidated Purifier Co. Loss \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A telegram from Natchez says: "Back water still rising, and destruction on the increase. The steamer is removing people and stock across the country from Tensas River, from Natchez. The town and country is covered with refugees."

Natchez, 29.—Information has reached this city of the destruction of the Ralston gin, near Lake St. John, Tensas parish, by which 120 refugees lost their lives. This gin was one of the largest in North Louisiana, and packed to overflowing with negroes from adjacent plantations.

CHICAGO, 29.—St. Paul and Winnipeg specials report heavy snow storms along the Canadian Pacific, which blocks traveling until warm weather. The storms at Winnipeg have been unprecedentedly severe this winter.

A boy at Pierre Duchane, aged 16, starting across the country with a yoke of oxen, was snowed under near Caviller, Dakota, and was found dead after eight days.

DALLAS, 29.—Detective Jack Dun-

can left to-day for Arizona, to secure Frank Jackson, the most desperate member of the Samuel Bass gang of train robbers. Jackson has been at large since his fight at Round Rock, in 1878, in which Samuel Bass, S. E. Barnes and others were killed. Positive information has been received that Jackson has been lurking between Las Vegas, Tucson, Tombstone and Prescott, since at the head of a gang of desperadoes. There is a standing reward of \$2,500 for Jackson.

GALVESTON, 29.—Tracklaying on the Fort Worth & Denver road reached the 26th mile post to-night, and is now within 9 miles of Decatur. Regular trains will run to Decatur by April 15.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Mr. Shaughnessy, ex-United States Marshal of Utah, who spent many years there, and is thoroughly familiar with the subject says: The polygamy bill will have little effect, as while three-fourths of Utah's population is composed of believers in Mormonism not ten per cent. of them practice polygamy and but few will be disfranchised. He thinks a portion of the commissioners should be from Utah.

The House refused to consider the Utah election bill. Dunnell opposed it as being worthless for the purpose intended.

HICK'S FERRY, Pa., 30.—The elephant powder mills exploded, watchman slightly hurt.

FOREIGN.

GENEVA, 29.—The depression in agriculture sends to the United States 450 of the flower of the Bernese Oberland peasantry.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Commons, Forster admitted it was true that the protection act had not done a great deal, but declared it had done something. It had prevented many outrages and murders by enabling the authorities to look up those who otherwise might have committed such acts of violence—"There were," he said, "signs of hope, but outrages must be stopped if they were not, it would become his duty and the duty of the House of Commons to have stronger measures still."

Forster's speech was frequently cheered in the warmest manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—The chief of the Nihilist executive committee connected with the construction of a mine in Little Garden Street is arrested.

VIENNA, 28.—English and American delegates to the alliance of Israelites arrived to confer with the Vienna branch on the emigration of Russian Jews.

STETTIN, 28.—Five hundred and eighty persons started for the United States to-day via Bremen.

OTTAWA, Canada, 29.—The first regular party vote of the session took place in the House of Commons last night on a motion to go into committee of supply. Hon. Mr. McKenzie moved an amendment in which he set forth facts respecting the letting of a contract to Mr. Onderdonk, of California, for the construction of the Port Moody and Emergo Bar section of the Canada Pacific Railway for \$200,000 more than Charlesbois offered to do the work. He supported the motion in a brief and pointed speech.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, did not deny the facts in the case, but alleged that the reason he had not awarded the contract to Charlesbois and McDonald was that he considered they were not in a pecuniary situation to carry out the contract and that one member of the firm had already failed in one contract with the government.

Members of both sides of the House joined in the discussion, which was the most exciting of the session. A vote was taken and the amendment negatived, 55 yeas to 128 nays. The House sat till half-past two.

DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Davis Stake was held at Kaysville on the 11th and 12th inst.

10 a. m.
Apostle F. D. Richards and Elder F. S. Richards of Ogden, and the general authorities of the Stake were on the stand.

After the usual opening exercises, President W. R. Smith spoke of the baptism by water and the baptism of fire and the Holy Ghost; said a great many who have received the first have never experienced the second; and without the second no person will be able to stand. If Congress send a commission of inquiry here, we shall be shown to be