

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—Last Saturday, near Prott, Indiana, Prof. Wilbur made arrangements for a balloon ascension, and was accompanied by G. H. Knapp, editor of the Orange County Union. As they were getting into the balloon the cords broke; they made a spring for the car, but only succeeded in grasping the ropes as the balloon rose. Knapp let go and fell thirty feet, without serious injury. Wilbur held on and attempted to climb into the basket, but was unable to do so. The balloon shot up with the professor hanging below. At the height of a mile he loosed his hold, and came whirling to the earth, fearfully smashed.

NEW YORK.—The publication of the list of names on the pay rolls of the city was continued to-day. In some instances there are found the names of persons long since deceased, still remaining as city employes. Tammany Hall appears to draw the whole amount of the dead men's wages. Tweed's bureau of the building department has the largest number of sinecures. In the finance department, besides the monthly stipend paid, many clerks receive as much more for collecting arrears, and one Starkweather averages about \$2,000 a month as collector of the assessments. Geo. H. E. Lynch receives \$1166.66 a month for filling three offices. Many of these officials are related to the controlling powers. Starkweather is father-in-law of Governor Hoffman. Politicians of the worst and most ignorant order are found scattered throughout the roll of sinecures, which includes retired rum sellers, bar-room loafers, ex-convicts, gamblers, bruisers and other bad characters. It is believed that the support of this army of hirelings costs the city upwards of \$12,000,000 a year.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, Judge Barnard, in his charge to the Grand Jury, alluding to the irregularities that exist in the city government, said that one of the evils which should be stopped, was taking illegal fees by the city and county officials. The election laws were flagrantly violated, and it was his intention until after the election, to secure the people a fair election. In this connection he spoke of the general corruption, and announced it as a fact that nearly all the fast horses and fast women in this city are supported from the city treasury.

W. H. Seward arrived this morning, from Europe. Some of his friends gave him a hearty reception in the Bay. He left immediately for Peekskill on the Hudson.

WASHINGTON, 3.—A telegram from lieutenant Carrow, U. S. Marshal of North Carolina, to A. J. Salls, chief clerk of the department of justice, says Judge Bond refused yesterday morning to continue the Ku Klux cases upon any arrangement. Pluto Durham continued his case on affidavit. Nine pleaded guilty yesterday, and arguments will be prepared.

ROCHESTER, 3.—Tweed arrived to-night with a large delegation of New Yorkers, and there are indications of a severe fight in the convention to-morrow. It is said the State committee has proposed as temporary chairman to Tammany, one of its bitterest enemies, and the proposition is indignantly rejected. Reports are in circulation that twenty car loads of roughs are on the way here from New York, and that the police will be brought in large force to preserve order. It is thought L. Robinson will be temporary chairman.

CHICAGO, 3.—There have been an extraordinary number of fires in the city for the past three days. There were five to-day, the most serious of which destroyed seven small dwellings, with a loss of \$10,000.

CARSON, 3.—Isaacs, the guard who was so badly wounded at the breaking out of the prisoners at Carson, had his leg amputated to-day and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

CHICAGO.—A St. Paul special says terrible prairie fires have been raging for several days past in a number of counties in the western part of the State. Already fire has passed over portions of six counties, all but one of which (McLeod) are thinly populated. In McLeod, however, thousands of tons of hay and bushels of grain have been consumed. Many farmers have lost all they had, and the fires still rage with unabated fury, and are rapidly spreading south and south-east, under a fair wind, toward more densely populated parts

of the State. The inhabitants of some counties are reported flying and leaving everything behind them.

ROCHESTER, 4.—The Democratic State convention was called to order by S. J. Tilden, chairman of the State central committee, who made a speech in which he declared the municipal corruptions were the result of twenty years Republican legislation, and the partnership men of both parties for plunder. He said the time had come to make and enforce a decree that no man who plundered the people should be called a Democrat. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., was then chosen temporary chairman, in accordance with the understanding of all factions. A communication was received from the Tammany delegation, waiving, for the sake of the success of the ticket, all claim to participate in the convention; at the same time pledging the delegation to support the nominees. The committee on credentials was then appointed, and the convention took a recess till 4 p. m.

The permanent organization of the Democratic convention was effected in the evening session, by the election of Clarkson N. Potter, president, with the usual number of vice-presidents and secretaries. Resolutions were reported: The first denounces the administration at Washington as false to its pledges to the constitution; and charges that it has kept alive sectional hate, refused amnesty to submissive citizens, and denied peace to the restored States; made the rich richer, and the poor poorer; squandered the public lands, and now seeks to perpetuate its power by military interference with popular assemblages and elections.

The second recognizes the emancipation and enfranchisement, and equality before the law, of the freedmen of the South as the inevitable consequence of the civil war, and the overthrow of the rebellion, and declares it the duty of all to sustain them in all their rights.

The third denounces the fraud and corruption in New York city, and demands the immediate punishment of those upon whom the guilt can be fixed. It further declares the Republican party responsible for the inauguration and growth of this state of affairs, and demands from the next legislature such reforms in the city charter as shall eradicate legislation through which such frauds are possible, and secure, among other things, an early opportunity to the people of the city to choose new municipal officers, and give the mayor mere complete control of, and consequently more complete responsibility for, the subordinate departments, make the mayor of New York and the mayors of all cities liable to removal by the governor for malfeasance in office or neglect of duty; elections in the spring of each year, publicity of accounts at all times, and facilities to taxpayers to restrain and punish abuses, and secure speedy trial of offenders in independent courts.

The fourth favors a law defining the powers of towns and counties to create debt and levy taxes.

The fifth calls attention to the federal corruption.

The sixth denounces the registry laws and favors the constitutional amendment now pending making bribery a ground of challenge to an elector, and denying the suffrage to both the giver and receiver of a bribe.

The seventh challenges comparison between the Democratic and Republican administration of State affairs.

The eighth declares that the government shall levy no tax upon imports except for revenue purposes; that the revenue shall be moderate and based upon the value of property, and that raw material cannot be a specialty without unjustly burdening domestic manufactures. It denounces the present tariff and declares there is no necessity in the present condition of government for any tariff whatever upon necessary articles, such as coal, iron, clothing, medicines, and all materials used in mechanics and the arts.

The ninth endorses and highly eulogizes Governor Hoffman.

The tenth, in view of the apprehensions expressed that the religious and civil quality of citizens is menaced, renews the pledge of fidelity to the great Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all, of whatever creed or nationality, and special favors to none.

The resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned till 10 a. m., to-morrow, when the nominations will be made.

GREEN BAY.—The fires which are now prevailing in six or seven north-eastern counties of Wisconsin, have never had a parallel since the settlement of the country. The drouth which has prevailed since early in August has

dried up the springs and streams, and all vegetation, and has parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself acts as a conductor, and living trees are falling from the action of the fire, which undermines them. All outstanding property is swept away, there being so little water in available situations to stop the fires. Barns and their contents, hay stacks, cord wood, and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences, are destroyed, as no resistance can be offered to the approaching fires.

The increasing corruption of society eastward appears to be alarming many sober citizens, and impelling them to wonder whereunto these things will grow, as witness the following from the New York Post—

In view of the appalling increase of corruption in high places and ruffianism in low, it is hardly strange that peaceable and honest citizens, bewildered with the danger and despairing of relief by accepted means, should wonder whether this worse than prairie lawlessness may not call for the rough-and-ready directness of prairie logic, and the swift justice of the "Regulator" and his terrible Vehmgericht.

But even if we should grant that it may ever be necessary to use such methods, it is clear that they are inapplicable in cases where anything like an organized form of civil government exists. In such cases the remedy is self-subversive, and not only debars those who use it from any future appeals to principles of order and legality, but, like all bad tools, is apt to wound the hand which wields it. There is a homely proverb that "two can play at that game," and the history of the last few years has shown that when gentlemen and good citizens, renouncing the obligations and guarantees of civil order, undertake the rough game of Jedwood justice, the ruffian is apt to hold the stronger hand.

But the daily life of our city shows even more clearly the necessity of some remedy more justifiable, but less practical, which with the semblance of a civilized community, shall give us its safeguards. The evil comes every day closer and closer to our own firesides. The old rule used to be to keep out of "rows" by never going near them, and as long as the upright and peaceful citizen confined himself to the ordinary walks of orderly and decent existence he was supposed to be tolerably safe against all average casualty or attack. However this may have been of old, it is untrue now. The venom of violence is so rampant that without retiring to hermit-like seclusion the most inoffensive among us is not safe from danger. Before the community has recovered from the horror caused by the brutal murder of a peaceful citizen for doing what no man could refrain from doing—attempting to protect an innocent girl from insult—another and more aggravated case comes to deepen the impression.

Must we go back for instruction to the good old times, when every corner and doorway had its bravo or its "Mohawks?" when an evening call was made with rapier and dagger on thigh, and a score of retainers and torch-bearers to guard the way? Must the coach seats be padded with pistol-cases, and a journey to the next town require the armed escort of an expedition into Sonora? Must the education of a gentleman include, as prime requisites, the defensive exercise of the boxing ring, the fencing ball and pistol gallery? And shall our daily costume once more show the Milan coat of mail and the steel lined bonnet of Charles IX. or Harry of the Wynd? Who, in this imminent dissolution of social order, shall show us any good, for certes the evil presses us sore?

We are pleased to see the following, in Harper's Weekly, concerning a gentleman who filled the Presidential chair with honor some years ago. A great pity there are not many more as irreproachable in office—

The Hon. Millard Fillmore has been spending a few days among his old friends in this city. Although he has exceeded by one year the Scriptural threescore-and-ten, he is nevertheless in full health. It is just fifty years since Mr. Fillmore removed to Buffalo and commenced the study of law. For four years previously he had been an apprentice to the wool carding business. His political career commenced with his election to the State Assembly in 1829. In 1832 he was elected to Congress in which body he served eight years. In 1847 he was elected Controller, and in 1848 Vice-President. In July, 1850, by the death of President Taylor, he became President, his term expiring March 4th, 1852. In every relation of life Mr. Fillmore has enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens. Politically no taint of "irregularity" or jobbery ever attached to him. In private life no man has been more irreproachable.

SENSATION dispatches and rumors gotten up and distributed east and west, for ulterior purposes, are and will be plentiful, concerning affairs at Salt Lake, one of which comes back here and appears in another column to-day. We need not enlarge upon the truculent

spirit which manufactures and forwards such mendacious stories. They sound so much like lies that few persons need be deceived by them. It is the desire and the supposed interest of the ring to induce the belief at a distance that Utah is all aflame with excitement, no matter what interests suffer in consequence of the false rumors.

The facts are, that Utah is perfectly self-possessed and tranquil, that there is no excitement here, and that there will be none of any moment, unless it is purposely and maliciously gotten up by the ring, and then for it they must be held responsible. It is what they desire and what they incessantly strive to bring about. The bona fide citizens are quiet and not laboring under any excitement, nor is there any prospect of any, except among those who desire and seek it. Salt Lake is naturally and now the quietest capital in the mountains.

THE FAR SOUTH.—The following from the far south, by Brother James L. Bunting, dated Kanab, Sept. 21, will be interesting to our readers—

Owing to the large numbers of Navajoe Indians (about 120 in all) that have visited our settlement during the last few weeks, and as we are rather weak-handed here, it was considered wisdom by our Bishop for all hands to remain at home until the Indians had returned to their country. I am happy to say quite a number of those visiting the settlements on the Virgin, passed through Kanab on their way home to-day. All feel well pleased with their visit among our people. They have succeeded pretty well in trading blankets for horses.

When I come to the City I will settle with you for the News—can't live without it.

The health of the people in Kanab is remarkably good—not a single case of sickness during the summer, but several births, all doing well. We have had considerable rain since the 4th of July, the ground was well soaked about two weeks since. Fall wheat is being planted, some of which is already up and looks well. Our corn, and especially the late planted, will be a good crop, also potatoes and late vegetables. We have had no frost, and no excessively hot weather. This is a lovely climate, and there is a bright future for Kanab.

"I, THE PEOPLE," is hopping around, as usual, on fiendish mischief bent, 'tis plainly evident.

ESTRAY HORSES.

ONE roan Pinto Mare, 9 years old, branded R M on the right shoulder and S on the left.

One sorrel roan horse colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, bald face, slit in left ear.

One grey horse colt, one year old. If not claimed before the 1st of November, they will be sold according to law.

E. TAYLOR, Pound-keeper.
Levan, Juab Co., Sept 25, 1871. w36 St

ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession one large black or brown Mare Mule, branded on left side of neck S L and on left thigh U S. Also one bay Horse, branded N on left shoulder. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, or they will be sold according to law.

S. HARDING,
dZI I-s w le Poundkeeper, Provo City.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed administrators on the estate of William Salisbury, deceased, to all persons having claims against said estate, to make the same known without delay, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately.

F. A. MITCHELL,
J. B. MAIBEN,
Administrators on the estate of
William Salisbury, deceased.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 21, 1871. d60 8 w35 5 B

ESTRAYS!

I Have in my possession the following described animals:—One bay horse about 6 years old, branded CT on left thigh and having saddle marks. Also one black mare, about two years old, no brands visible. Also one bay mare, 2 years old, branded 81 on right thigh, a small white spot on forehead. Also one bay horse, about 6 years old, branded 2 on right shoulder. Also one brown horse mule, about 10 years old, branded 8 on left side of neck. Which if not claimed by the first day of November, will be sold to defray expenses.

EPHRAIM NASH, Pound-keeper.
Alpine City, Oct. 2, 1871. w36 31

ESTRAYS!

ONE dark bay horse about twelve years old, split in right ear, eight or nine Indian marks on point of right shoulder.

One iron grey horse, figure 7 on left shoulder, branded thus: T, on left thigh, white face, right hind foot white, about six years old. Both running on this range.

DANIEL THOMPSON,
Scpio, Sept. 24, 1871. w36 2-371