

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

The House bill repealing the salary act of March, 1873, was taken up, read a second time and referred to the committee on the civil service and retrenchment.

The morning hour expiring the resolution of the finance committee was taken up.

WASHINGTON, 19.—A bill relative to printing the public documents was reported by Anthony. He said the bill involved the question whether the publication of the public documents was to be continued, and he hoped it would be considered now.

The Senate then by a vote of 33 to 29, took up the adjournment resolution question. Ingalls moved to amend by substituting Monday, the 22nd of Dec., for Friday the 19th, and in reply to a question said he did so to secure time for action on the bankruptcy law.

Ingalls's amendment was then rejected, and the resolution as it came from the House was adopted, yeas 32, nays 37.

## HOUSE.

Butler, of Mass., from the judiciary committee, offered a resolution authorizing that committee to send a sub-committee of two, to New Orleans, to take testimony in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Durrell, with power to send for persons and papers. He explained that among the charges against Judge Durrell, there was a charge of the misapplication of funds, and misproceeding in bankruptcy cases; adopted.

## EASTERN.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 20.—The Everett mills resume full time on Monday next.

BOSTON, 20.—By the deed of endowment of the school at Penikese, given by Mr. Anderson, Professor Agassiz had a right to select his successor, and he chose his son Alexander Agassiz.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The postmaster general announces that he will arrange a system by which the European mails shall be dispatched from New York four times a week, on steamers sailing on any given Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Saturday, which, according to the postal record, best fulfil their conditions of speed, security and certainty.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Lord Massey, so-called, who, it is alleged, swindled a number of people at Cape May last summer, was arrested on the steamer *Pennsylvania* on her arrival here to-day, and taken to West Chester, Pa., on a charge of swindling parties living in Chester Co.

A fire in Forepaugh's menagerie, at Germantown, to-night, burned a stable and five valuable horses, also all the wagons belonging to the show.

NEW YORK, 20.—London papers of the 8th, received to-day, contain the official report of Captain Robertson, of the *Loch Earn*, which sank the steamer *Ville de Havre*. It is as follows, so far as relates to the collision: "On November 22nd, at 2 a.m., in lat. 45 E, 54 north, longitude 35 E, 6 west, wind S. S. W., true, the ship braced up on the port tack, heading by the standard compass N. W. by W., or 1½ N true, a steamer's mast head was seen from one to two points on the port bow. Our side lights were out and burning brightly. Shortly after we saw the steamer's three lights, she was coming straight for us. Almost immediately she showed only her port and masthead lights, and was steering apparently to pass under our stern. After a short time we rang our bell, and ported the helm, as we thought she was coming too near. The steamer still showing only her port light, when close to the bow the steamer's helm was starboarded, and she was across our bow. A collision was inevitable, and an order was given to back our after yards, but before the braces could be let go the two vessels came into collision, the *Loch Earn* striking the steamer amidships, which immediately separated. We threw our afteryards back. Half the crew shortened sail and the remainder cleared away the port lifeboat. The carpenter being at the pumps reported that the ship was making no water, and then went forward and found the bowsprit gone, and the bow smashed completely in by the collision.

The bulk head was apparently uninjured. A boat from the *Ville de Havre* then came alongside, containing an officer and four men. I asked if the steamer was much injured. He said she was injured, but he did not say she wanted assistance, and as no signals of distress were made by the steamer I thought at the time the boat was sent to render us assistance. But while talking to the officer I saw the steamer apparently settling down, and lowered the port life-boat at once, in charge of the second officer and four men, who made towards the sinking ship. Our cutter and starboard lifeboat were then cleared away, and in a few minutes dispatched to the scene of the catastrophe, their only guide being the cries of the drowning people, the steamer's lights having disappeared. We kept our boats out until daylight, until every one floating among the wreck was picked up. We succeeded in saving eighty-four persons out of three hundred and six, a large proportion having gone down with the steamer, which only floated about fifteen minutes, after being struck." Captain Robertson then proceeds to give an account of falling in with the *Tri-mountain* and transferring the steamer's passengers and crew to her, with the exception of Messrs. Cook and Wess, and one of the steamer's firemen who was injured. He then gives an account of his struggles to save his vessel. The following incident of the disaster is told by the captain of the *Loch Earn*: "A lady swam alongside with a child in her arms. A rope was thrown to her, which she seized, but in attempting to be pulled up, holding on by one arm with the other round the child, her strength failed her, and the child was lost, but the poor mother was hauled on board."

An imposing requiem mass was solemnized at Havre on the 8th inst., for the repose of the souls of the victims. The cathedral was draped in black from roof to floor, and was thronged by a congregation of five thousand persons. The catafalque was surrounded by sailors of the Republican navy, and all the civil, naval and military dignitaries of the place were present. The Cure's sermon was interrupted by bursts of grief from the worshippers. All the ships in the harbor were dressed, their flags half mast high, and business was at a stand still. The public subscription amounts to forty thousand francs, excluding the contributions of the company. The singers of the Paris opera are to give a performance of "La Favorita Athaveie" for the benefit of the families of the victims.

Professor Rufert, of the Geneva Theological Seminary, in which Cesar Proncar, lost by the *Ville de Havre* disaster, was a professor, writes to this country, asking if American Christians could do something for Proncar's family. He leaves a wife, who has been sick for years, and six young children.

The first section of the Oriental Expedition, the topographical corps, sailed to-day for Egypt, with Professor James Strong in charge. He will be joined by Major Powell and assistants at the mouth of the Nile, in March, and will proceed through Sinai, Moab, Bashan, Central and Western Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece.

The Tammany Hall general committee, in session to-night, adopted a resolution congratulating the people on the conviction of the members of the late ring, and saying that the justices, juries and attorneys who have been thus faithful to society, are entitled to the gratitude of all good, honest citizens.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The funeral of Colonel Frederick Dent, father-in-law of the President, took place here to-day, from the residence of his son; a large number of old friends and acquaintances were present. The body was interred in the Bellefontaine cemetery.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—There is much rejoicing here and at Sacramento over the election of Booth, and the defeat of the railroad monopoly; the result will give unbounded satisfaction throughout the State.

There were one hundred and one deaths in this city during the week, the greatest mortality for the same time this year. There were twenty deaths from scarlatina, which is epidemic amongst the children of this city.

INGERSOLL, Ont., 21.—A man named Timothy Topping, killed his wife and four children this morning, by cutting their throats

with a butcher knife; he also tried to murder his two oldest boys, but they succeeded in disarming him, and fled for help to the neighbors; on their return they found that he had cut his throat. At the latest advices he was still alive. The cause assigned for the butchery is insanity, caused by financial trouble.

CINCINNATI, 21.—The workmen's meeting yesterday, protested against the city's only allowing a dollar and a quarter per day, and proposed a demonstration by procession to-morrow afternoon. A meeting of German laborers denounced the press of the country as being in league with capital against labor. The Irish meeting limited proceedings to a denunciation of the city authorities.

METAMORA, Ills., 21.—The jury in the Workman case rendered a verdict of not guilty; amidst intense excitement the defendant, wild with joy, thanked God, her counsel, and the jury. She was then led from the room by her counsel. The jury and many of the audience shed tears.

CHICAGO, 21.—A very large meeting of laborers was held at the west side Turner Hall this evening, at which speeches were made in English, German and Polish, urging the rights of every man to employment by the city government when other sources failed, or, in the event the city could not furnish work, it should supply the laboring men with food and other necessities of life. Resolutions embodying these views were adopted, and it was resolved that those present should march in a body to the council chamber to-morrow night, and present the resolutions and their claims personally.

In a battle to-night between two policemen and four thieves, one of the latter was shot and killed; the thieves had fired several shots at the officers who replied with a number of shots, one of which took effect as stated.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A majority of the Senate are not in favor of a total repeal of the bankruptcy act, but of amending it in such particulars as will guard the debtor from the exactions of a small minority of his creditors, leaving the question of involuntary bankruptcy to be determined by those largely interested.

The several executive departments of the government will, next week begin the work of revising the estimates for the current fiscal year; the estimates for work upon public buildings, the erection of light-houses, and the improvement of rivers, harbors and fortifications will be extensively cut down. The expenses of the war department proper cannot be reduced.

It has been known for some days that the Spanish government has furnished evidence with regard to the *Virginian*, and her claim to the right to bear the flag of the United States, and that the President had submitted the evidence to the Attorney-General for his opinion thereon. It seems now to be understood in official circles that the Attorney-General has given an opinion that the vessel had forfeited her right to bear the flag of the United States, and at the time of her capture was carrying it without right and improperly. In view of this opinion our government will, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, institute an inquiry, and adopt proceedings against the *Virginian* and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith, as Spain has proven, to the satisfaction of the United States, according to the Attorney-General's opinion, that the *Virginian* was at the time of her capture carrying the United States flag without the right, and improperly.

The salute to the United States flag on the 25th day of December will be dispensed with, as now not necessarily requirable, but the United States will expect a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag in the act which was committed. From the proof submitted by Spain, it appears that the clearance papers of the *Virginian* were obtained by perjury.

Rear Admiral Scott has sent to the Secretary of the Navy a large number of documents connected with the capture of the *Virginian*, and the executions which followed. These include the list of the 103 who were in prison at Santiago de Cuba, thirteen of whom were shot. Four Americans were among the number given, and they were executed in addition to the thirteen

above mentioned. They were in jail only a few hours, with the exception of Captain Fry, who was not taken to that place. According to the official report concerning the mode of trial by court martial, Captain Fry declined to answer all the questions, protesting that by the laws of nations he and his crew had committed no offence that justified his or their imprisonment or trial as pirates, claiming to be in command of an American merchant vessel furnished with all the properly certified papers, which he had delivered to the boarding officer of the capturing vessel.

J. N. Rowe, of Rochland, Me., deposed at Kingston, Jamaica, that from his knowledge of navigation the *Virginian*, when captured, could not have been less than seventy miles from the coast of Cuba.

The report from Madrid that the Spanish government has decided to make a demand upon the U. S. for the return of the *Virginian*, and her passengers and crew, is not credited here, for the reason that they were delivered to the U. S. by virtue of a protocol between the two countries, subject to judicial proceedings.

Commander Braine, in a letter to the secretary of the navy, dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 30, communicating the information that he obtained about the *Virginian*, says, "You will see by my letter to his excellency Senor Brigadier Commandant General Du A. Morales, that I protested against any further punishment to any of the officers or crew and passengers of the *Virginian*, irrespective of their nationality, and if any more were ordered to be executed I would be informed before it took place, as I claimed that the American flag protected all. I took means to circulate ashore in the city that if any more of the prisoners taken from the *Virginian* were executed I would sink every Spanish gunboat and other Spanish man-of-war here that I could get at. I feel assured that this rumor had a good effect. You will observe by my interview that the General asked, in reply to my suggestion that an easy partial solution to this already complicated affair would be to deliver up all the people now alive belonging to the *Virginian*, in what manner it could be done? I replied—'By putting them aboard the ship I have the honor to command and restoring them under the flag from which they were taken.' To which the governor replied, 'he could not do so without orders from his superiors.' Commander Braine asked if the people taken from the American steamer *Virginian* were executed by authority of the highest ruling power on the island, or by order of the government officials here. The governor answered 'by the government here.' The commander said—'Could not the same power that ordered their execution order their release, and deliver them to me?' The governor replied in the negative, saying, 'Some of the people taken from the *Virginian* were executed by an order previously issued by the admiral commanding the naval forces of the Island; others were executed under an order issued by Gen. De Rodas.'

Commander Braine—"But were there not passengers on board the American steamer *Virginian*?" Governor—"You must recollect that there were many Spaniards among the passengers, and one among them was a deserter from our army on this Island." Commander Braine—"Yes, but they were taken from an American steamer on the high seas." Governor—"On the night of the arrival of the *Virginian* at this port, in looking over my papers, an order was found issued by the late Captain-General, and it was under his order that the trial and executions took place."

Commander Braine—"But I have to remind you that both the U. S. and British governments protested against that order, and told the Spanish government that they would not allow any such interference, and that the most that the U. S. government could admit would be the confiscation of the vessel and cargo."

Commander Braine having received assurance that his dispatches to the United States government would be forwarded without interruption, thanked the governor for his courtesy and withdrew after delivering, in person, a written protest relative to the officers and crew and passengers of the American steamer *Virginian*.

The Glasgow *News* of the 9th says the captain of the *Loch Earn*, the vessel that sank the *Ville de Havre*, contradicts the report that Captain Surmount left his ship in a cowardly manner; in Captain Robertson's opinion the charge of cowardice, or as he describes it, of unwillingness to go to the rescue of their sinking companions, applies only to the crew.

The First Baptist Church, at the corner of Liberty and Nassau Sts., Brooklyn, was burned this morning; loss \$50,000, insured. The fire originated from the gas being left burning after the congregation were dismissed.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Polish exiles propose to erect a statue to Kosciusko in Central Park.

The committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and of the Clinton Avenue church, Brooklyn, have addressed a long letter to Henry Ward Beecher and the members of Plymouth church, declaring that denominational alliance with that church will be suspended should they affirm their previous proclamation, of the right of Plymouth church to judge, in every case, what fellowship, advice or assistance may, according to the laws of Christ, properly be offered or received from other churches.

A cry of murder was heard issuing from a five-story tenement house, 204 Broom street, early this morning, and on the police entering they found, on the second landing, the body of Michael Ryan with his throat cut; the police then went into the room occupied by the deceased, and found Judy, his sister, with her throat cut also. It was thought, at first, that Ryan had killed his sister and then himself, but an investigation showed that his pockets were rifled and his bank book missing, and his watch and chain wrenched from his vest, which article of clothing was found on the roof.

Harry Genet, the latest convicted member of the late ring, was permitted to visit his wife by a deputy sheriff in charge of him, last night, and has not been seen since; he was to be sentenced to-day.

## SPECIAL TO DESERET NEWS.

## TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

## PER WESTERN UNION LINE.

## Murder at Ophir.

OPHIR, 22.—Last evening a man named Brant shot and killed a man named Bennett. Brant fired three shots, each shot fatal, and then cut Bennett with a knife. The trial comes off to-day. Cause, domestic trouble.

## Correspondence.

## NEW MEETING HOUSE—TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.

WASATCH COUNTY,  
Heber City, Dec. 16, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just completed a fine and spacious building for the purpose of Sunday worship principally, the completion of which is largely due to the unabated exertions of our enterprising bishop, Abram Hatch.

Two days' meetings of all the settlements of the county were called for the 13th and 14th inst., which was well attended and a good time was had by all in attendance, Bishop Hatch presiding.

The first day the congregation was addressed by Elders F. Kirby, James Duke, David Van Waggoner, John G. Timothy, and Henry McMullin, and Bishop Hatch.

Elders Wm. E. Nuttall, George Bonner, Joseph Rogers, A. Wooton, Geo. Wilson, Geo. Dablin, Gustave Johnson (in Swedish) and Bishop Hatch addressed the audience on the second day.

Among the subjects spoken upon were the persecutions of the church, fulfillment of prophecy, obedience, consequences of disobedience, truth, covenants, home improvements, feelings of nationality, education, whisky selling, works corresponding with callings, and a higher order of life.

C. SHELTON,  
Clerk of Branch.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank.  
Buying at \$1.09; selling