

anything about it, and Messrs. Snow and Hoge were not well prepared because they had expected the case to be dismissed.

The main question to be decided was an exception taken to the papers by Tappan's counsel, who contended that they should have been issued in the name of "the People of the United States in the Territory of Utah," and they were issued in the name of "the People of Salt Lake City." The Supreme Court of the Territory had decided, in a recent case, that the city could prosecute in the name of the city, and the case was dismissed, and the judgment of the justice's court affirmed.

Mr. James M. Kimball was admitted to the Salt Lake bar.

Several other cases were variously disposed of.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3.—A bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade in Alaska came up, as unfinished business; Coburn offered an amendment, for the detail of a naval officer in contradiction to a civil agent, to report on all the subjects referred to, and whether the contracts as to the seal fisheries had been complied with, and can be safely extended; agreed to and the bill passed.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The House committee on territories have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill admitting new Mexico into the Union.

CLEVELAND, 2.—Three hundred laborers at the Union depot struck, to-day, for \$1.75 instead of \$1.50; they were promptly paid off.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The City Council, to-day, passed a million dollar centennial appropriation bill, by acclamation.

The first saloon keeper was convicted to-day of violating the Sunday liquor law. A woman testified to having obtained liquor of him, ostensibly for her sick mother, but really to obtain grounds for an indictment against the vender, and thus prevent him from selling to her husband; the sentence was deferred.

WHEELING, W. Va., 2.—Several months ago, two men named Jory and Emery, while intoxicated, murdered a man named Gottlieb Powell. Their friends will make the case the first to test the State law holding a saloon keeper who sold the liquor responsible for the damage done by the drinker. They intend prosecuting the vender.

COHOES, N. Y., 2.—The Tivoli Knitting Mills were burned this afternoon; loss \$200,000, insurance \$150,000. The Gregory & Hiller Knitting mill was also burned; loss unknown.

TORONTO, 2.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says a great mass meeting had been held there, at which resolutions were passed, expressing unqualified indignation at the attempt of Reil to take his seat in the House of Commons, and demanding his transmission to Manitoba, to stand his trial for treason and murder. Reil is said to be at Ogdenburg.

BOSTON, 3.—The ninth ballot for Senator, to-day, resulted as follows: the whole number of votes was 262, necessary to a choice 132. Dawes received 91, Hoar 75, Curtis 70, Adams 16, Banks 5, Pierce 2, Washburne, Whittier and Phillips 1 each.

COHOES, N. Y., 3.—The loss by the burning of the Gregory and Hiller mills was \$25,000.

NEW YORK, 3.—The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dismissal, drivers or conductors drinking liquor in or entering a house where liquor is sold.

The Russian bark *Supiter*, from New York to Gibraltar, experienced very boisterous weather Feb. 7th; when three days out a squall struck the vessel, and the same time a heavy sea passed over her, and swept Captain Grondquist and six of the crew from the deck; a returning wave brought back some of the crew, but the others were never seen again.

ERIE, Pa., 3.—Williams, cashier of the Conneautville National Bank, has been arrested, an examination of his books showing a defalcation of \$27,000, besides \$4,700 reported stolen recently, which con-

firms the suspicion that the alleged robbery of the bank some time ago was devised by Williams to cover his peculations.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Plymouth congregation contemplate building the largest church in Brooklyn, and giving Beecher a six months' vacation, as a mark of their confidence and appreciation.

Inspector Murphy, of Jersey city, returns from Matamoras without Hamilton, the defaulting treasurer; he says that Cortinas has all the stolen bonds, and offers to sell them for less than one-third of their value. Hamilton is destitute of everything.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—The Germans held a meeting this evening, for effecting an organization, the condition of membership being a pledge to vote for no person favoring the present Sunday liquor law.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The steamer *Alaska* arrived this evening, bringing dates from Yokohama to March 10th. The insurrection in Saga was brought to an end on the 1st. Okubo, minister of the interior, sent from Yeddo to quell the disturbance, arrived at Fukecoka, a fort in North of Kinsin, thirty-five miles from Saga city, on the 19th of Feb. Gathering his forces he marched upon the insurgents' stronghold, overcoming them in a series of trifling skirmishes. On the 28th Saga was invested, and on March 1st the rebels abandoned the place, dispersing in various directions. In the meanwhile a second body of troops had embarked from Yeddo under the command of an uncle of the Mikado. This expedition sailed March 1st, but in consequence of the news from Saga it was stopped by telegraph at Asakac. The intelligence of the rebel collapse was coldly received by the foreigners generally, in Yokohama, a different result having been confidently expected by the majority.

An eruption of the volcano Taromai, in Yedo, about twenty miles from the new capital of Sapporo, took place on the eighth of February.

The third annual exhibition of Kioto was opened March 1st, within the walls of the Mikado's former residence, when, for the first time, a part of the imperial dwelling was visible to the public.

The recent payment of the installment of the Simonoseki claims has been made the occasion for recalling the circumstances of that affair, hitherto forgotten or concealed. The indemnity was demanded to defray the expenses of the allied expedition in 1864, commonly understood to have been undertaken in consequence of the firing upon foreign ships while passing through Simonoseki Straits. The English minister was most active in organizing this expedition, but it is now set forth that not a single English ship was ever fired upon, or in any way molested, and that while the expedition was in preparation, Earl Russell was continually sending dispatches to Sir R. Alcock, stating that the passage of the straits was not necessary, and forbidding any aggressive proceedings.

The action of the British fleet was approved by the home government only after it had been carried through and proved successful. As regards the course of France and the United States, it is shown that the French government, by the special treaty of June 25, 1864, accepted peaceful terms for the settlement of the Simonoseki trouble, and this arrangement was known to the French minister in Japan before the sailing of the expedition, which nevertheless proceeded with his sanction, and that the U. S. minister was in possession of a written acknowledgment of the injury done and of a written promise to pay the penalty demanded. It is furthermore shown that the original intention was to fix the indemnity at two millions, but that it was raised to three in consequence of a suggestion that the first named sum would be too easily paid, and that in lieu of three millions the opening of a new port might be urged and secured, a circumstance which gives the whole Simonoseki affair the appearance of being, at the beginning, as it is now, a movement solely for the purpose of exacting commercial concessions. These facts have all been gathered from foreign official documents.

CHEYENNE, 4.—F. H. Smith, one of the Indian commissioners, reached here to-day, from the Red Cloud agency; the other three have returned to the Spotted Tail agency. He says the actual number of

whites killed since January first by Indians is six. He reports that the troops at both agencies are unmelting, and that at the Spotted Tail agency especially, friendly relations with the Indians exist. The commissioners held several councils at both agencies, with hopeful results. About 6,000 Ogallallahs, Sioux, Arrapahoe, and Cheyennes have registered and remain at Red Cloud, and about 4,000 Brule Sioux are at Spotted Tail, and are expected to register next week. The commissioners say that the situation has been critical, but that the published statements have been exaggerated. Reports from other sources say that the commissioners have seen nothing but the old ration eaters, and that as soon as the grass grows the Indians will resume hostilities.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Isaac H. Sturgeon, the commissioner appointed to examine the Texas and Pacific railroad, has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he says he has examined the road carefully, and finds it well equipped and built, and he recommends its acceptance.

The Association of Mexican Veterans, last night, decided to obtain and lay before Congress a list of the survivors and soldiers' widows entitled to pensions; the Commissioner of Pensions states the number of survivors at 39,000, but the Association estimates it at more.

MEMPHIS, 4.—While seven men were loading a barge with sand at Fort Pickering this evening, about a quarter of an acre of the bluff fell, burying three of them in a hundred feet of water, the others barely escaping.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—Near Montgomery station, at noon, to-day, Aristides Bien Venue, and J. B. Phillips fought a duel with shot guns loaded with a single ball, at forty paces; Bien Venue was killed, the first shot going through his brain. Phillips was unhurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The twenty mile trotting race, this p.m., at Oakland Park, between Mattie Howard and Jno. Steward, was won by the latter; time 59 minutes and three seconds. Howard was almost neck and neck with Steward at the close. During most of the race Howard was ahead from six to ten lengths, but was finally beaten.

UTICA, 5.—Burglars, last night, entered the store of Comstock Brothers, and rifled the vault of bonds amounting to twenty thousand, and money amounting to a hundred and fifty dollars.

BUFFALO, Ind., 5.—A farmer, while attempting mediation between two roughs quarreling over a game of billiards, was knocked down with a cue and kicked in the face, he died shortly after.

MR. VERNON, O., 5.—Judge Davis attempted the enforcement of the act forbidding the obstruction of the sidewalks and the removal of the sentry box used by the crusaders, but the crowd interfered and prevented; a disturbance is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following is the amended finance bill now before the Senate:

"Sec. 1. That the maximum amount of U. S. notes is hereby fixed at four hundred millions.

"Sec. 2. That forty-six millions in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation as is now allowed by law, be issued to the national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, such increased circulation to be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870.

"Sec. 3. That the national banking associations now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain, as parts of their reserve required by law, a fourth part of the coin received by them as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of the balances due an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

"Sec. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States."

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Barbier's

balloon, "Le Secours," made an ascent from Woodward's Gardens; when nearly over the town of San Leandro, six hundred feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car; the balloon struck the ground with great force, and dragged about three hundred yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt, none seriously. All but Barbier returned to the city last night.

A terrible tragedy occurred here this afternoon at the New York Picture Gallery. One Condon, prompted, it is supposed, by jealousy, entered the room and shot Charles Kingsley through the head and killed him instantly, he then blew his own brains out. Kingsley had been usher at one of the theatres in this city.

NEW YORK, 6.—Mr. Stern, one of the commissioners of charities, and connected with and responsible for the considerations now shown Tweed on Blackwell's Island, says Tweed is in the safest and most strictly guarded portion of the prison, from which he could not escape unless twenty-two keepers, constantly on guard, were bribed; he furthermore says, he does not think it devolved upon the commissioners to make a martyr of Tweed, or to exercise any unnecessary severity toward him during his term of imprisonment. Foster S. Dewey, formerly Tweed's private secretary and now his business agent, says the room occupied by Tweed is certainly more comfortable than a cell, but its furniture is not worth more than fifty dollars. It became a question with the authorities as to whether or not some relaxation of prison discipline in his case was not necessary as an absolute necessity for the health of Tweed.

The steamship *Merrimac*, from South America, about whose safety there was considerable anxiety, is coming up the bay.

Ex-Judge Edmunds, the well known lawyer and spiritualist, is dead.

News from Panama says that St. John, the British Consul General at Port-au-Prince, after a tour of observation to Samana Bay, visited San Domingo with propositions from Hayti for a treaty between the two republics, the condition being the annulment of the Samana Bay convention made with citizens of the United States, and if this was agreed to by Hayti, England would loan a considerable sum to San Domingo without interest, payable at convenience. The Samana Bay Commissioners, not having effected a settlement between the company and government, the provisional government has declared the convention void. The commissioners protested against this arbitrary act, instigated by British-Haytian influence, and demanded arbitration, in the meantime asking protection from the U. S. against violence on the part of the Dominican government.

Rio Janeiro papers give the details of the trial of the Bishop of Pernambuco, on charge of high crime against the laws of the Empire of Brazil; the Bishop was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labor. He was attended in court by the Bishop of Rio Janeiro, and Bishop Evans, who is in Brazil making collections for the churches.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—The Marquis of Downshire is dead.

LONDON, 3.—The latest advices from Cape Coast Castle are to March 12th. An embassy numbering 250 persons had arrived from the Ashantee king; it was reported that they refused to discountenance human sacrifices, and dispute the amount of the indemnity.

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of March 29—

The past week has had the ordinary monotony somewhat enlivened by the developments in the Page and Panaca. No matter what may be the rise and fall of stocks, this discovery—bulls and bears to the contrary notwithstanding—shows that the main ledge from which nearly all the vast riches poured forth by Pioche have been taken, is permanent, rich and valuable as ever. In the west ground of the Raymond and Ely the vein is thrown southward a considerable distance by a vast mass of barren rock called a cross-course. A certain distance beyond this the

ground becomes broken up, and the vein, though still plainly to be traced, does not contain ore regularly, but only in scattered masses. The developments in the Page and Panaca show that still beyond this, after passing under the Water Tank Ravine, the ground becomes solid and settled, and the vein again asserts itself as an ore carrier. This fact, coupled with another, that whereat the discovery was made is far in the hill, shows that the vein at this great depth is regular, rich, and of great strength. This is perhaps one of the most encouraging indications we have had for several months. There can, we believe, be no question in the mind of an impartial observer that the great master vein pursues its way through the ridge at great depth, and at that great depth shows the same valuable characteristics that it heretofore revealed when first discovered. Therefore, so far as to the continuity and the richness of the vein there can be no further question. The point now to be determined is the most available and readiest means of securing the riches that are thus demonstrated to exist. All the companies therefore who are interested in the matter, should eschew litigation, settle their differences, if they have any, and go right to work and gather the harvest that we believe nature has provided in the mountains surrounding this town.

From the *Record* of March 31—

PAGE AND PANACA.—Mr. Levin yesterday favored us with a telegram announcing that S. Lewis and H. H. Flagg have resigned their positions in the Board of Directors, and that Samuel L. Thelter and A. H. Lissack, President of the Ophir, will take the places thus rendered vacant. We also learn that the energetic superintendent, Philip Falk, will leave San Francisco for Pioche in a few days, and on his arrival operations will be pushed with renewed activity. Mr. Mitchell, the foreman of the mine, is now on his way to San Francisco to personally report the condition of affairs in the new board.

Gold Hill in Alarm.

THE EARTH CRACKED OPEN FOR A DISTANCE OF A QUARTER OF A MILE.

About three minutes walk, in an easterly direction from Main street, Gold Hill, there is to be seen a most wonderful phenomenon. The ground, either from an earthquake or some other cause, has recently split open for at least a quarter of a mile. The crevice thus created, starting at Fort Homestead, crosses the railroad track, and thence pursues a nearly southerly direction down the west side of the canon embraced between Fort Homestead and the hill beyond. It then crosses the canon and extends for a considerable distance up the west side of the hill last named. The crevice varies in width from one to twenty inches, and in places appears to be bottomless. The crevice or chasm throughout its entire extent is as straight as an arrow, and is of recent origin. That it is something more than a landslide is evident from the fact that it crosses the canon in a direction nearly at right angles to the same. The ground upon which the town of Gold Hill is built seems to possess the element of instability, and in many cases the water pipes have pulled apart and boiler beds have got out of position owing to this circumstance. The question "Whither are we drifting?" is a pertinent one.—*Gold Hill News*.

Active operations were resumed before Bilboa, on the 20th of March, on which day the bombardment of Abanto was commenced.

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