

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Edmunds called up his resolution, asking the President for information respecting the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the treaty of Washington. Patterson assumed that our government knew what claims it had a right to present, and thought the reported language of Gladstone was insulting to the United States. Sherman thought that the resolution had better be referred to the committee on foreign relations. He did not believe, after full consideration, that either nation was likely to violate the treaty. Morton suggested that Edmunds modify his resolution to ask for information with respect to the complaint of the British government against the cases of the United States. The resolution, as it stood, assumed the intention to revoke the treaty, yet neither the Queen's nor Premier's speech showed any such intention. Edmunds said if the report of Gladstone's speech was correct, and the English language meant what it meant here, the Premier did intimate that he would revoke the treaty. However, as the object of offering the resolution was merely for information, he would accept the suggestion and modify it.

Sherman said the proper course for us was to pursue the even tenor of our way, and present our case in simple, direct, moderate terms and there stand. If political excitement on the subject arise in Great Britain, we need not heed it, but let them settle it in their own way. He did not believe that the government or people of England would dare, in the presence of the civilized world, to revoke the treaty.

GENERAL.

Washington dispatches say that Senator Edmunds will press his resolution of the Alabama question at an early day. He is of opinion that the English excitement is gotten up to affect the determination of the international meeting. It is believed that the English note on the subject to our government does not intimate any intention of withdrawal from the Conference. A back down will be made, on the ground that no intention of withdrawal was expressed.

CHICAGO, 9.—The three sons of Iwakura, the Japanese Ambassador to this country, and now snow bound at Salt Lake, are still at the Tremont House in this city, where they and companions are awaiting as patiently as possible the arrival of their distinguished father. They are handsome, intelligent young gentlemen, and have most favorably impressed all with whom they have come into contact.

It is reported from Halifax that a treaty signed by the British and Canadian Governments, for separating the dominion from the British Empire was agreed to when the act of confederation was passed. It is supposed it will be published, if war ensues, and the independence of Canada proclaimed between Britain and America.

Peter Cartwright the old Methodist preacher, was struck with paralysis, at his home, Sangamon Co., Ill., and now lies helpless and speechless. He is eighty-seven years old, and has been a preacher sixty-eight years.

Woodruff and Ennor's stage was robbed two miles south of Mineral Hill, on the way to Eureka. Wells Fargo's treasure box broken open, small amount taken, all papers and way bill destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 9.—The following is a synopsis of the Education bill as it passed the House yesterday:

Section 1, provides that the net proceeds of the public lands sold shall be set aside for the education of the people. There is nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands, with the granting of bounty bonds, nor with the homestead act.

Sec. 2, provides that the secretary of the interior shall certify to the secretary of the treasury the net cash proceeds of the sales of public lands.

Sec. 3, provides for the manner in which the funds are to be invested.

Sec. 4, provides for the apportionment of a fund to the various States and Territories. For the first ten years the distribution is to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy in the respective populations.

Sec. 5, Provides when and under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made.

Sec. 6, Provides that a certain portion of the funds received shall be expended

at the discretion of the legislature for the instruction of teachers for common schools.

Sec. 7, States the conditions under which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first.

Sec. 8, Provides that the commissioner of education shall decide what States and Territories are entitled to receive an apportionment, and what amount of the bill, belonging to any State or Territory under the act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white and black children, or which refuse to organize a system of mixed schools.

Sec. 9 provides for the distribution of the fund by the superintendent of public instruction of each State, Territory and district, and that the amount apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages.

Sec. 10 provides the manner in which the apportionments shall be drawn from the U. S. Treasury.

Sec. 11 provides penalties for any misapplication or embezzlement of the funds.

Sec. 12, provides that the courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of the act.

Sec. 13, provides that nothing contained in this act shall be construed so as to effect in any manner existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to the States upon their admission into the Union, five per centum of net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

The answer of the U. S. Government to Earl Granville's note will be as terse and as little to the purpose as his communication.

Mr. Langroyne, Minister of Public Works, Canada, denies the truth of the rumor of the separation between Great Britain and Canada. Lieut. Gov. Belou and the Premier Chauveau make a similar denial.

Vice-President Colfax denies that a concerted effort is being made to secure for him the Republican nomination for President. He hopes his name will not be mentioned in that connection, in the Indiana Convention. He is in favor of Grant for President, but will accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency, though he will support any other candidate.

The Grand Jury at New York presented a bundle of indictments; 460 cases have been acted upon, which have caused a loss of twenty millions to the city. Mayor Hall, being arraigned, put in a general denial and asked an early trial. The trial is fixed for Monday, bail \$3000.

Secretary Fish, in reply to Lord Granville, said the object of the U. S. in presenting claims for indirect damages was to place the whole question before the board, and leave nothing unsettled to produce future discord. If only claims for direct damages were considered it would be urged that the question might be still in dispute.

Of the five new indictments against Tweed, two charge him with forgery in the third degree, one with grand larceny and one with larceny.

At a Democratic caucus, at Springfield, last night, the speakers united in favoring the passive policy, and supporting the candidate of the liberal Republicans.

NEW YORK, 10.—Wm. Porter and Thos. Brixley, fashionable burglars, were arrested with the implements of their profession, and offered \$5,000 each to be released. They have heretofore moved in aristocratic circles.

A Montreal dispatch says eight regiments of British troops are under orders for Canada.

The greatest excitement was created around the city hall to-day, growing out of the action of the anti-ring grand jury. An immense throng gathered in the court rooms to be present at the coming in of the jury. Mayor Hall arrived shortly before the meeting of the court. When the grand jury handed in the indictments, one of the number read an address, in which they said they had failed to fix indictments against many persons implicated in the frauds, because existing laws, as explained by their counsel, do not provide punishment. They trust the next grand jury will bring to light the perjury, forgery and similar crimes by which the treasury was robbed and the city disgraced.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Information has been received at the general land office of extensive frauds by land speculators in south western Kansas. The lands in question are open only to actual settlers, and in order to evade the law, a well organized system was organized, by

which lands were entered upon false representations of settlement by parties using fictitious names and manufacturing false testimony.

J. W. Forney has sent to the President his resignation as collector of the harbor of Philadelphia, and announces his intention of devoting himself exclusively to his journalistic duties and support the principles of the Republican party.

WASHINGTON, 11.—There are no new developments relative to the treaty of Washington although, as has been already stated, our government is not disposed to modify its statement of the case. No formal reply can be made to Lord Granville's note to Schenck till the exact text is received, which is expected at the end of this week. There has been much interest, but no marked excitement at the position of affairs, nor any apprehension that, even should England recede from the treaty, the results following would be more serious in their consequences than existed before it was negotiated. Nothing has even been hinted in official circles about the strengthening of our national defenses to meet a possible contingency, and none has expressed an opinion that such measures are necessary. It is reported, in executive quarters, that our government is willing to abide by the results of the tribunal of arbitrators in all matters submitted to them, and will expect a corresponding degree of good faith on the part of the British government.

NEW YORK, 12.—A special London dispatch says Minister Schenk has communicated to the English Government on the recent language of Gladstone, which is deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. His note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of the United States Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in a most friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application of words used in the heat of debate.

A Washington dispatch says the President has expressed his gratification at the temperateness of the American press on the excited comments of the English ministry on the case before the Geneva conference. If the English government withdraws, he thinks the U. S. cannot agree with any power to any new negotiation.

A Philadelphia dispatch to the Herald says Horace Greeley was yesterday in consultation in that city with McClure, Judge Avery, and other politicians. It is believed that an anti-Grant coalition has been formed between these gentlemen and Forney. The latter's resignation causes excitement in Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, 12.—A Washington special says the most numerous lobby that has gathered for any single purpose in Washington for a long time, is now here, working to dispossess the Indians of their lands in their territory, while the movement is in the interest of railroad and land speculators.

Various schemes are proposed—one, the shrewdest, has just been exposed by Gen. Shanks of Indiana. In his exposure on Indian affairs, he was charged with the general investigation of these matters. The bills in question propose to make the Indians citizens. The point is this, that if they become citizens, their title to their lands as now held would become null and void under the peculiar terms of the deed by which the lands were conveyed to them upon their settlement in the Indian Territory.

A New York special says the Catholic-Irish of this and adjoining cities are intensely excited over the troubles with England, they are so confident that there will be war. They are very anxious that there shall be and are delighted with the idea. Fenian circles have been holding tumultuous meetings, passing violent resolutions, and pledging themselves to stand by their adopted country through thick and thin. They declare they can raise at least 100,000 men in and about here within sixty days after war is declared. Half a dozen Americans familiar with the sea have made arrangements to fit out privateers from this port at once, in the event of hostilities beginning. It is believed that fifty privateers would leave here in two months, as there is any amount of capital and any number of sailors for such enterprises, which are extremely popular in this community.

The Chicago Journal publishes a sensational report, to the effect that Spotted Tail and his band of Indians were caught in a severe storm, in which all of them perished.

The Japanese Embassy are to be invited to visit Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

Great eagerness is manifested in London for latest news from America relative to the Alabama claims.

New York and Washington dispatches, senatorial debate on Edmunds' resolution and extracts from editorials from leading New York journals are cabled and posted on Change bulletin, and surrounded by large crowds.

The Times says it is morally certain that the attempt by the arbitrators, to settle the Alabama claims will be a failure. More dexterous negotiations may settle all difficulties.

LONDON, 9.—The Post remonstrates with the English press in the attack on Americans, which, it says, may stand in the way of an amicable settlement. The Standard feels sure the United States will not withdraw the claims, and advises all parties to support the government in maintaining the position which it has assumed.

THE ELECTION.—The election for municipal officers passed off, up to the time we went to press, generally peacefully and quietly. There were only one or two little breaches of the peace at the City Hall, which, however, did not result seriously. One dirty looking fellow, as two or three lady voters were coming up to the polls, commenced delivering a long string of filthy oaths, when he came to a sudden stop by running his mouth against a stray fist.

A certain Ex-deputy U. S. Prosecuting Attorney endeavored to render himself obnoxious and conspicuous in the same locality this afternoon. A person handed him one of the people's tickets, when he said, in the hearing of a large number of bystanders: "One objection I have to that ticket is that the names of two murderers are on it." This aroused the indignation of several citizens, who desired him to take back his words, which he refused to do, when one gentleman stepped up to him and told him that according to all usage and law a man was considered innocent till proved guilty, and that what he had stated was a lie.

THE UTAH JUDICIARY.—We find the following in the Ogden Junction:

"Washington, 7.—The President to-day informed District Attorney Bates, of Utah, that he had no intention of removing him. Chief Justice McKean of that Territory, recently telegraphed to the President for leave to come to Washington for the purpose, it is supposed, to secure Bates' removal. His request was refused, and a reply to that effect was sent him by the chief clerk of the Department of Justice. It is thought that the quarrel between the Chief Justice and the district attorney has gone so far that one of the two must be removed, and to-day's developments make it probable that it will be McKean's head and not Bates' that will go into the basket."

RESULT OF THE "RING" TACTICS.—A Salt Lake correspondent, writing under date of the 29th ult., says: "Baker is in jail for perjury. The city abounds in gambling houses, gin-mills, houses of prostitution and garrotters."—Gold Hill News.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10, 1872. To Thomas S. Swainfield, Take Notice: Complaint having been made at this Office by Fergus Lester that you have abandoned homestead entry No. 124 for N 1/2 of S W 1/4 and Lot 3 of Sec. 12 Township 2 S 1 W, you are hereby summoned to appear at this Office before the Register and Receiver thereof, upon the 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., and show cause why your said entry should not be cancelled. GEO. R. MAXWELL, w24t of hand on red to the Register.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 2527, for the Townsite of Washington, Washington County, Utah Territory, Made February 10, 1872, embracing the West 1/2 of Sec. 14 the N W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 of Sec. 14, and the S W 1/4 of the S E 1/4 of Sec. 11, Township 42 South of Range 15 West, containing 400 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto. All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah. Salt Lake City, Feb. 10, 1872. w23m WM. SNOW, Probate Judge.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 2526 for the Townsite of Harrisburg, Washington County, Utah Territory, made February 10, 1872, embracing the S W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of the N W 1/4 and the N E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 of Sec. 23, Township 41, South of Range 14 West, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto. All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah. Salt Lake City, Feb. 10, 1872. w23m WM. SNOW, Probate Judge.