

SALT LAKE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

GRAND RALLY OF TEACHERS.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association met at the Fifteenth Ward School Rooms, of this city, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, Dec 5. Twenty-two members of the County and City were present, with the pupils of the school, patrons, and one of the school officers, President O. H. Riggs presiding.

The order of exercise was as follows: Recitations in the various classes, by the teacher, (Mr. Robert Tripp,) who is an earnest worker in the school-room, and, as well as his pupils, acquitted himself with credit, after which the school was surrendered to Prof. O. H. Riggs, who made some very telling remarks, and was followed by Capt. J. Witherell, and one of the trustees, the latter thanking the Association in a happy way, and giving them "God speed" in the cause of education.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, which were adopted article by article. The Constitution was revised and the organization considered complete. The following are the Constitution and By-laws as accepted by the Institute—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.

This Institute shall be known as the Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute.

ARTICLE 2.

The object of this Institute shall be, the improvement of its member in the science of teaching and in the most approved practice, the diffusing of information upon the system of common school education among the people, and promoting harmony of feeling, and the greatest possible advancement in scientific and general information.

ARTICLE 3.

Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of the Institute by signing this Constitution and complying with the By-laws.

ARTICLE 4.

The regular meeting of this Institute shall be held bi-weekly, at the several school districts of Salt Lake County, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.—the school of the district in which the Institute meets to be in session during the forenoon, and the business of the Institute to be attended to in the forenoon; the places of meeting shall be fixed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 5.

The regular officers of this Institute shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and assistant secretary, a treasurer and executive committee, and shall be elected annually during the first session in each year.

ARTICLE 6.

It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence a vice president; to preside at all meetings of the Institute, decide points of order, preserve due decorum, and regulate the exercise, according to a programme furnished by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 7.

It shall be the duty of the secretaries to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Institute, and take down an abstract of instruction, debates, essays and lectures, and to record the annual report of the treasurer.

ARTICLE 8.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an account with the Institute of all moneys received and paid out, and at the expiration of his term of office to settle his account with his successor.

ARTICLE 9.

It shall be the duty of the executive committee to fix the place for holding each succeeding Institute, make a programme, and give two weeks' notice of the same.

ARTICLE 10.

All regular officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority shall elect.

ARTICLE 11.

Any of the provisions of this constitution may be amended, and new articles added thereto, at any regular meeting, by giving two weeks previous notice of the pro-

posed amendment or addition, provided two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of such amendment or addition.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.

The Institute shall hold its regular meetings on each alternate Saturday, beginning with this date.

SECTION 2.

Any person of good moral character may become a member of this Institute by paying the sum of one dollar into the treasury, and signing the constitution.

SECTION 3.

Each member present shall observe the strictest decorum during the exercises of the Institute and shall act promptly such part as shall be assigned him either by the executive committee or the presiding officer.

SECTION 4.

The Institute shall, at each of its regular meetings, commence at 9 o'clock a. m., and hold till 12 m.; commence at 2 o'clock p. m. and hold till 4 p. m.

SECTION 5.

The order of business shall be—

1. Calling Institute to order.
2. Reading of Scripture or prayer.
3. Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Reception of Members.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Addresses and essays, with discussions.
7. Recitations.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. Adjournment.

SECTION 6.

As far as practicable the business of the Institute shall be conducted according to parliamentary usage.

SECTION 7.

Any person refusing to comply with the foregoing By-Laws shall be subject to reprimand, fines, or expulsion at the option of the Institute.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Miss S. M. Davis (former secretary) resigned, and Capt. J. Witherell was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

There being no executive committee, the following persons were elected—

O. H. Riggs, Miss S. M. Davis, and Robert Tripp, who retired and brought forth the programme for next meeting, as follows:

1. Meet at 12th District on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock.
2. At the close of the morning exercises address by K. G. Maeser of 15 minutes.
3. Recess until 2 o'clock.
4. Address by J. Witherell.
5. Essay by R. S. Horne.
6. Discussion by members. Question: What is the best method of teaching elocution?

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Senate was called to order promptly at noon by Vice-President Wilson, and after prayer by the Chaplain, the usual resolution of notification to the House was adopted, also a resolution fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at twelve m. until otherwise ordered.

Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee to wait on the President in conjunction with the House committee, to inform him that the Senate was in session and prepared to receive any communication he desired to make.

The following were among the bills introduced, and ordered printed and to lie on the table until the appointment of the standing committees: One by Sherman for the revision of the laws for the collection of customs duties. It provides for a commission of seven persons, to be constructed as follows: one member of the Senate, to be designated by the President and Senate; two members elected of the next House of Representatives, to be designated by the speaker of the present house, and two officers in the customs service, and two citizens familiar with the customs laws, to be appointed by the President. The commission is to terminate on the first Monday in De-

ember, and in the meantime to report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, a revision of all the customs laws, together with such facts as they can elicit by examination and inquiry pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce and taxation of the country, with a view to making changes of rates and in the classification and modes of collecting duties, in order to promote the public interests. The commissioners are also to report as to the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry, and a mutual adjustment of the customs and excise systems of taxation, with a view to secure the requisite revenue with the least inconvenience to the development of the resources of the country, and also as to the manner in which the customs officers perform their duties. In order to conduct this investigation the commissioners are empowered to examine the books, papers and accounts of any customs officer, and to administer an oath. The members of the commission are to be allowed their traveling expenses, but are not to receive any compensation.

Sargent introduced a bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint for involuntary servitude.

Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshoppers on the western frontier. It allows pre-emption settlers a year's absence from their claim, and provides for the distribution of disused army clothing among the sufferers. Ingalls submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the recent disturbances in Indian territory, and to report what measures are necessary to put a stop to them, and whether the best interests of the U. S., do not demand the immediate establishment of U. S. courts in said territory, as promised by the treaties of '66.

At 1.35 the President's message was received and read, and at the conclusion the usual resolution to print it was adopted.

The chair laid before the Senate the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the department of justice and the comptroller of the currency, which were ordered printed, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Clayton introduced a bill, enabling officers crossing State lines to hold fugitive criminals until formal authorization papers are procured.

Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the U. S. after this term at \$25,000 only.

HOUSE.

Congratulations having been exchanged, the House proceedings were opened by prayer. The roll call showed 238 of 301 members present. Four new members took the oath. Dawes, Hale, (N. Y.) and Beck were appointed a committee to join the Senate committee to inform the President that the House was in session and ready to receive any communication. At 12.35 the House took a recess for an hour, at the end of which time the President's message was received and read to the House.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2.45, and it was ordered printed.

Garfield, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Tuesday of next week.

Hale, of Maine, from the same committee, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday of next week.

Wheeler, from the same committee, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Thursday of next week.

Loughridge, from the same committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Friday of next week.

Starkweather reported the fortifications bill, which was made a special order for December 22nd.

The amount appropriated by the several bills is as follows: The legislative bill \$19,653,434; the navy \$16,976,006; the army \$27,701,100; Indian \$4,861,507; fortifications \$850,000.

Tyner, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of scales for the use of the post office department in executing the law requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Cox wanted to offer an amendment, excepting from the opera-

tion of the law cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the first of January, '75, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at the place of destination.

Tyner declined to allow the amendment to be offered or spoken upon by Cox. The bill then passed. Cox thereupon introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him; referred.

Phelps gave notice that he would, next Monday, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules and pass a bill, which he sought to introduce and pass to-day, to repeal the press gag law. Adjourned.

Durban, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill reducing the allowances to bank examiners, and fixing the rates, which, after explanation, passed.

Houghton, of Cal., from the committee on the Pacific R. R., reported a bill providing that the railroad bridge of Omaha, and its approaches on each side of the river, shall be operated as a part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific railroad, and requiring half yearly reports to be made of the monthly receipts of tolls and charges for the use of the bridge. Houghton was pretty thoroughly cross questioned as to the extent and effect of the bill, and his explanations lasted until the close of the morning hour, when the bill went over.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 7.—Eight buildings were burned in East New York this morning; loss \$50,000.

It is stated that in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Beecher case must be postponed.

Francis Alexander was unanimously elected president, and Wm. H. Fogg vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

George Hunter, one of the editors of the *Scotsman*, was murdered on Saturday night, on 13th street, near 14th Avenue. No arrests.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—The Vicksburg reports, in circulation last night, that large bodies of armed negroes were on their way to that city to take possession of the Court House, were confirmed this morning at nine o'clock, when the alarm bells were rung to warn the citizens. Business houses of all kinds were closed, and the whites were soon under arms and marching out on the various roads to meet the enemy; the Court House is in possession of the whites, and the negro sheriff is a prisoner. Great excitement prevails.

A telegram from Vicksburg, signed Arthur W. Allyn, was received by General Emery to-day, conveying the information that riot and fighting began at nine this morning, that the militia cannot maintain order, and that a mob has possession of the sheriff and Court House.

A Vicksburg special says that seven hundred negroes attacked that city this morning, on three roads, but they were driven back by citizens with a loss of twenty killed and wounded and forty prisoners; the whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of reinstating Crosby, the colored sheriff, who had been requested to resign because he had not given bond. The negroes in the country are reported to be burning dwellings and gin houses.

VICKSBURG, 7.—In the engagement to-day with the negroes, twenty of them were killed and twenty wounded, and thirty to forty taken prisoners. Oliver Brown, a white man, of Snyder's Bluff, was killed. The origin of the trouble is a dispute which has been going on lately between the Taxpayers' Association and the citizens and the county officials. The sheriff was acting without a bond, and the board of supervisors refused to order a new one. Several officials being under indictment and the citizens despairing of relief, last Wednesday they, in a body, proceeded to the court house to demand the resignation of a number of county officers, who all fled except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, who resigned on Saturday. A card signed by Crosby called on the republicans of Warren county to support him, but he denied its authorship. This morning the negroes advanced on the town by six roads, with the results already stated. They numbered about 750. Several of the captured negroes have stated to the reporters that they were ordered by sheriff Crosby to come to the city. Negroes

are raiding in the county. Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of citizens this evening, recommending the citizens to refrain from violence against Crosby, and merely to attempt to remove him from office legally.

ALBANY, 7.—In the appeal case of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher against Theo. Tilton, the court takes the ground that the court below had the right to order the bill of particulars asked for by Beecher.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President nominated Marshal Jewell for Postmaster General.

FRANKLIN, Ind., 7.—The court house was burned to-night by an incendiary; this is the third incendiary fire here in two weeks.

VICKSBURG, 8.—It is reported this morning that the negroes will renew the attack on the city to-day. The citizens are all under arms, and have been largely reinforced from adjoining towns. Companies have been sent to the country, well armed and equipped. The prisoners captured yesterday are closely watched to prevent lynching. The negro's loss yesterday is estimated at about seventy. Crosby is still under guard. The whites hold the entire city.

CORINTH, Miss., 8.—Yesterday four armed men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings' Bank in this city; two stood guard outside; the other two entered and locked the door, and forced the president, who was the only officer in the bank, to deliver up the keys; they then robbed the bank of five thousand dollars in currency, and as much more in jewelry, and then rode off, firing several pistol shots as they went; the sheriff with a large posse is in pursuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The excitement over the reported developments in the California mine is unabated and stock is selling at two hundred and sixty.

Edward Madden, editor of the *Merced Tribune*, was shot and killed by H. Granice, step-son of the editor of the *San Joaquin Argus*; an attempt was made last night to lynch the murderer, but the mob found that the sheriff had removed the prisoner and concealed him.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New Orleans special gives the following statement of the troubles in Vicksburg: The riot grew out of an attempt on the part of the democratic party in Vicksburg to get rid of their republican county officers, who were elected by undoubtedly large majorities, by means adopted in several parishes in the State, that is, by holding a public meeting and sending a demand for their resignation, coupled with threats of violence. Such a meeting was held at Vicksburg several days since, and such of the county officers as could be found tendered their resignations, among them Sheriff Crosby, colored. The county offices have since remained vacant, and a court has not been held for want of a sheriff. On December 4th Governor Ames issued his proclamation, setting forth the fact that information had been received by him that certain riotous and disorderly persons had combined together, with force and arms, and by threats and intimidation had expelled from office the said sheriff of Warren county, and that said riotous and disorderly persons had threatened to expel several officials, who have been compelled to flee for their lives, and that this is all because of their color, and such conduct was in conflict with the laws of the State, which he was sworn to enforce, and commanding all such riotous and disorderly persons to disperse and return peaceably to their homes, and remain there to submit to the legally constituted authorities of the state, and invoking the aid and co-operation of all good citizens in upholding the laws and preserving the public peace. It is now probable that the movement at Vicksburg is in conformity with orders from Governor Ames to Sheriff Crosby, to reinstate himself and other county officials. It is understood that Governor Ames is opposed to the public officers in Mississippi resigning at the dictation of a mass meeting, and that he is pledged to use all the force he can command to uphold the officers legally in authority.

The *Tribune* correspondent is informed by a gentleman who is familiar with Gov. Ames' policy, that the Governor having once appealed to the President for aid on a similar occasion to this, and not receiving it through some informality in making the call, will make his