

Then the fire became visible; then followed a dreadful panic. The whole audience in the gallery—women, men and boys—rushed for the doors. The women screamed, and men cursed and swore at each other. They piled up in heaps in the passage way in the gallery before they came to the stairs at all. The gallery was well filled. I was alone. There was only one opening from the gallery out to the hall where the stairs were, and this opening had no doors on. It was about six or eight feet wide. The crowd tried to get out of this door all at once, but a number who got out at the first alarm, packed up the stairs, and then none of them could move. I looked at them a few seconds; saw that they could not or did not move, then I looked for some other way to get out. I went up to a window on the east side, over Flood's Alley, raised the sash, which was stuck fast, and looked, but saw that it was a great height from the street, and was afraid to jump down. The crowd was still at the door inside the galleries, screaming, some of the women rushing about through the seats. There was still plenty of light, but I think it was from the fire and not gas. As soon as I turned round from the window I saw the ceiling over us on fire, and dropping down on the people. It was a great sheet of fire. It could not have been more than two minutes then from the time we first saw the fire. I saw could not get out by the stairs, and saw others rushing about screaming, and I went from the window down the aisle to the front of the gallery, and looked down into the dress circle, which was next to the gallery; it was like a furnace then, the smoke and flames were all around the people, some of whom were being scorched. It was awful. I stood the heat as long as I could. The roof was on fire, and all the heat seemed to be in the upper gallery. At this time I did not see any officers there. When the first rush came everybody was knocked down. Even if the doors had not been blocked or the stairs crowded, I do not think the people would have got out in time to save themselves. The fire got to the roof of the gallery from the scenery of the stage. The smoke smelled of burning paint and was very suffocating. When I jumped down in the dress circle I struck one of the iron chairs, and was severely injured about the groin. I did not notice any one there in the dress circle till I got to the stairs, and there I found men, women and children on their backs, about three deep; the cause of this was a woman who caught her leg in the ballusters, and could not be got out. This was on the stairs of the dress circle, and had no communication with the stairs of the upper gallery. There was no light in the dress circle. When I left there it was quite dark on the stairs. There may have been people in the dress circle when I left. I was behind the crowd on the stairs, saw they could not move and jumped over the angle of the stair case on top of the people's heads below, rolled into the hallway, and found my way into the street. I did not know where I was. There was ten or fifteen policemen threatening the people at the back of the crowd, telling them they could not get out that way, and using their clubs. They had to do it to extricate the women from the crowd. The women were on their backs with their feet twisted in the ballusters. I jumped when the police were not looking. I had to do so because it was too hot behind me, and I was suffocating. I remained at the door nearly an hour afterwards, and do not think the crowd ever got out of the dress circle stairs. It was simply worse than on the gallery stairs. The people were raving mad, and did not seem to know or care what they were doing. I think there would have been loss of life if there had been a dozen stairs, the fire was so quick. It was just like putting a fly in a match box and setting it alight. The people had no more chance. It was all owing to the rapidity with which the fire reached the gallery. I think the request of the actors saved a good many lives, because it allowed those who started first to get halfway down before the second rush took place. If they had all started at the first rush there would have been more lives lost. There was a window for ventilation, looking on the adjoining roof, but I did not know how far I would have to jump, and did not go there. I am the only

one who jumped to the dress circle. I saw no one else try the window in the gallery, they followed each other about, hoping that one would find some means of escape. I think there were over fifty in the gallery who could not get to the stairs at all, besides those who were running about mad, screaming and hallooing. I thought there were over 400, perhaps 500, in the gallery. I think probably about 150 of the 500 got out, but not more. I never noticed any breaks in the gallery stairs; they always seemed to be very solid to me. I have been down there in a great rush many times, and never saw any trouble except on the angle of the stairs; this would cause some delay. I have been up and down those stairs once a week for four years, and never saw any trouble there. No part of the gallery or stairs broke or fell down while I was there or in the dress circle. I always thought they were solid stairs. They were about seven feet wide all the way from the top to the bottom.

The service on Sunday afternoon will be held in Harley's Opera House, Park Theatre and Academy of Music. The vocal music will be under the direction of F. W. Lovejoy, and the instrumental music under the direction of L. Caution, bandmaster of the 23d Regiment.

The actors, both male and female, with characteristic generosity, have promptly volunteered their services in aid of the fund for the relief of the suffering and impoverished surviving relatives of the dead. Clara Morris, Rose Etyng, and John T. Raymond are conspicuous volunteers, and Mr. McVicker has tendered the services of Edwin Booth. The members of the theatrical profession have appointed a committee to communicate with every manager in the United States, and ask their cooperation in the raising of funds.

J. T. Ford has promised to give the proceeds of a performance in Baltimore and Washington.

The funeral of the unidentified occurs on Saturday instead of Sunday. The memorial services, however, will be on Sunday at noon.

To-morrow the militia will assemble in Schermerhorn Street, and the following procession will be formed; Police, band, clergy in carriages, hearses escorted by the military, friends in carriages, citizens.

The procession moves at one.

The services in the cemetery will be prayers, and music by the church chorals. Each coffin will be carried in a separate vehicle by the undertakers. Schermerhorn Street will be kept free from the ordinary travel during the procession. Paces of business will be closed from one to three. Great care will be taken to rob the ceremonies of unnecessary and painful scenes. The lot in the Greenwood Cemetery where the bodies will be interred is a mound with a circular trench, fourteen feet deep. A monument will be erected in the centre plot. All the coffins will be neat, plain and similar, having only an ornament of a diamond of head tacks. About 3,000 infantry, under command of General Dakin, will form an escort.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, Wyo., 4.—The troops are still here. A supply camp has been formed here, guarded by details from the infantry and artillery. All the men unable to undergo the coming march will either be left here or sent to Fetterman. No late news of the hostiles. Gen. Crook is awaiting the return of the scouts. The weather is mild.

NEW YORK, 8.—A man giving his name as August Prosper Robert, for whom New York detectives have been on the lookout as an accomplice with Arthur Devere in the murder of Jennie Bennett, in California, came to the police central office this afternoon and gave himself up. He was placed in confinement with Devere.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The bill introduced by Piper to-day proposes to grant to Wozencroft and associates all Colorado desert lands west of the river, section by section, as fast as they convey from the river sufficient water to irrigate them. This grant is also conditioned on Wozencroft's furnishing, within ten years, sufficient fresh water on said desert for purposes of travel and emigration. The work must commence within two years.

Piper's bill concerning the Black Hills country proposes the immediate creation of an ordinary territorial government for that region. He considers this very important, and therefore will urge the prompt passage of the bill.

Great significance attaches to the Senate's action sustaining Ferry's decision that the joint rules of the last Congress are no longer in force, as Bayard, Kernan, Wallace and a few other prominent democratic senators united with the republicans in making this declaration, which is exactly contrary to Speaker Randall's ruling in the House. Only four democratic senators voted the other way. The question will probably be again raised in the House and an appeal be taken from Speaker Randall's decision, with some prospect that sufficient democrats will now unite with the republican members to overrule it.

The agreement of the House judiciary committee to recommend the adoption of McCrary's proposition locking to a count of electoral votes by the United States Supreme Court is also considered highly significant of substantial acknowledgement, but Governor Grover's action will not necessarily result in throwing the presidential election into the House.

The excitement over presidential questions has greatly subsided during the last twenty-four hours, and, though much anxiety is still expressed, more general confidence prevails that the matter will be peacefully decided and the result accepted without serious disturbance in any quarter.

CHICAGO, 8.—The attendance at Moody's meeting is steadily on the increase, instead of falling off as was anticipated with severe weather. The temperance meetings especially are largely attended and many cases of practical results therefrom are noted. To-night Moody preached to business men, by request, among them many members of the board of trade. Subject, "Life and death of the rich man," mentioned in Luke 12th. The sermon was full of striking thoughts, points, and illustrations of the wickedness and depravity of humanity as represented by business men. The sermon was well received. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston, assisted at the after meetings.

A New Orleans special to the Inter-Ocean gives the sworn statement of Levissee, taken by an attorney in New Orleans, in which Levissee testifies that while remaining at the house of a lady in the city he received a note from a man well known as a democrat, urging him to meet the writer next morning, November 5th. From hints he received, he was convinced that the purpose in all this was to offer a bribe for his vote, and in order to develop fully the circumstances and names of the parties connected with the move, and to keep the bribes in pursuit of him until it was too late to attack any one else, he visited the place appointed, acting under the advice of Marshal Pickton. He met the party whose name he does not designate specifically, except as Mr. B., and a conversation ensued stating that he had merely a business proposition to make, and asked if for forty or fifty thousand dollars he could refuse governor's certificates as elector and thus defeat the election of Hayes. Levissee made no direct answer, but suggested a larger sum might be necessary, etc. At the next interview the same day, B. said that if Levissee would cast his vote directly for Tilden he could offer him \$100,000. This again left it unsettled, and an hour later B. returned, giving the statement of how and where the money could be obtained, namely from a Mr. C., well known to deponent. Together they went to see the latter, who was wealthy and fairly responsible. On the morning for casting the electoral vote, B. met deponent and said the money was in the hands of C., who would pay it over when the act was consummated. At this point, believing his purpose had been accomplished, Levissee told B. the amount was insufficient, and they would drop the matter. He promised B. he would not disclose names unless judicially compelled.

A correspondent speaks of Levissee as an irreproachable respected citizen.

The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says the decision sustaining Speaker Ferry on the joint rule question is considered a great step toward solving the election complication. Since the republicans can question one Missouri and one North Carolina electoral vote on precisely the same grounds as the democrats can question the solid republican return from Oregon, it is doubtful if the democrats will even allow Cronin to appear and

present his returns. It is authoritatively stated that a telegram has been sent to Gov. Tilden urging him to repudiate Grover's action.

The National Republican Committee have a circular, printed in a democratic office here, for distribution over the south. It announces that next March inauguration day, there is to be an extensive military parade here, and invites rifle clubs and other military organizations of the south to participate. It asks for the numerical strength of each company which will accept an invitation, and for other information about the company.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Tribune's Washington special says Tilden declares, through Hewitt, that he will not only accept the office of President through the technicality of the Oregon electoral vote, but he will demand it, and intimates that those opposing him commit treason.

Hear says the republican party will take neither horn of the dilemma which Hewitt presents. Hear does not state the programme to be pursued, but it is thought that the President of the Senate will refuse to receive the votes forwarded by rival electors. He will not count as certificates pieces of paper known to be fraudulent and a mere trick. There is no debate in order pending this count, nor any constitutional appeal from it.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—A Matamoras dispatch says that General Revuelta released John J. Smith, yesterday evening, on his own recognizance. Smith has been held in a filthy prison for nearly three months, part of the time in a dark cell, without a particle of proof against him. The action of Revuelta throughout has been cruel and tyrannical, and a gross outrage on Smith and an insult to the United States, which, if not redressed by the government, will leave no American safe on this frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—A Portland press dispatch says, in an interview with Watts, to-day, he states positively that when Secretary Chadwick slipped the certificates of election through the door into Cronin's hand, the other electoral candidates present asked what the sealed envelope contained. Cronin answered that it contained the certificates of election. Watts, Cartwright and Odell asked to see the certificates. Cronin declined to allow them. The request was made three times by the electors named, and each time denied. The electors then demanded that he should produce the certificates. Cronin refused in the most emphatic terms, at the same time thrusting the envelope in his breast pocket and buttoning his coat. The electors aver that no one in the room but Cronin saw what he claimed were the certificates. So far as they had positive or judicial knowledge, the envelopes contained nothing except blank slips. He claimed that he was an elector, and said he had a certificate, and asked permission to act with Cartwright and Odell. These gentlemen did not refuse at any time to recognize him, or to act with him. They demanded that he should exhibit his certificate to them and show what right he had to claim a seat in the electoral board. This he also positively refused to do. Cronin himself withdrew, and declared that as the other two gentlemen refused to act, there existed two vacancies in the board, which he proceeded to fill, appointing Miller and Parker, two staunch democrats, and then cast the so-called electoral ballot of the State. The republican electors, after casting the electoral ballot, prepared a full and complete statement of what took place in the room, of everything that was said and done, to which each appended his affidavit. This statement has been forwarded, together with the sealed ballot, to the president of the Senate.

BOSTON, 9.—The wool demand is moderate, and full pieces are sustained. Sales are only made when full current rates are realized. Holders are very indifferent about selling. There has been considerable inquiry for fine fleeces. Sale of Ohio and Pennsylvania 286,000 lbs. at 42 @ 43. In other fleeces very little was done. Some 80,000 lbs. of Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire was sold at 38 @ 41, but good average lots of Michigan are generally held at 40 @ 42, and in sympathy with other fleeces have an upward tendency. Combing and delaine is in steady demand; sales 127,000 lbs., washed 49 @ 55, unwashed 35 @ 37; medium comb-

ing and delaine 52 @ 55; pulled is scarce and quiet, with sales of 44,000 lbs., super. and X at 32 @ 45, mostly at 40 @ 45. Choice is very scarce and readily commands 45. California is dull and sales of fall difficult to make, except at concession. Most of the lots received lately are not very desirable; sales 22,000 lbs., spring 32; full 18 @ 27.

[Special to DESERET NEWS.]
TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

PER DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE.
Burglary.
CORINNE, Utah, Dec. 9, 1876.
Editor Deseret News:
Last night the Post Office here was entered and the mail sack, made up for Mala, cut open and the letters rifled. The thieves seem to have got nothing of value, except a pair of blankets belonging to the Postmaster.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Dec. 7, 1876, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A | Gunn C | Morison J |
| Anderson N | Grubbsen C | Malin M |
| Ashby L A | Grant L | McIntyre Mrs |
| Amy L | Graves W H | " |
| Appleby E | " | " |
| Atwood R E | Hall C | Olsen B |
| Anderson H | Halseth A | Olsen E |
| " | Hawley A J | Ostlund J |
| " | Horrocks C | " |
| " | Hemenway E | Pratt C |
| Alston A C C | Herridge J | Pratt S |
| " | Hudson J | Prull E S |
| Brown M A | Hanson J | " |
| Butterwood M | Heathcote M | Quinn G H |
| Bouck L | Hewlett Mrs | " |
| Brown M | Harmer Mrs | Rutherford S |
| Bulard E | " | Ridges A P |
| Baker E S | Johnson E Z | Rolls E |
| Bergman F | Jacobsen R | Riley J |
| Barton E | " | Russell S |
| " | Kelley E | " |
| Cottle C | Keller M A | Simmons A 2 |
| Cown C | Knudsen M | Spiers H |
| Casterline J E | " | Stay L |
| " | Livingston A | Sherratt M A |
| Clark N | Lee Mrs | Schudry M B |
| " | Lindsey H | Stone M A |
| Duncan D | Lipper H | " |
| Dickson L | Ledingham G | Taylor B |
| Duncanson | Langley J | Thorpe M E |
| Mrs | Lane J | Tovey A M |
| " | Lyon J M | Thorgood G |
| Earle J | Lewis B A | " |
| Erickson L | " | Wheeler A |
| " | Myers A | Whitehead G A |
| France A | McKendrick | Wittenberg G |
| Farr A | Mrs | Wilbur J H |
| Fuller A A | Morris A A | Woodard J |
| Fielding E | Mackay A | Woodard L 2 |
| Fareclough C | Morse A | Walker M |
| " | Menes E P | Wright J |
| Grant S M | Meers J | Wanless M A |
| Giles B M | Myers J | Waldron R S |

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A | Henderson T 2 | Pendleton A J |
| Armstrong T | Heath F 2 | Parker Mr |
| Alcock J | Hawkins S S | Plant C L |
| Adams O N | " | Perry J |
| Ashburner T | Harding L | Pollard J |
| " | Hagan J | Pexton J |
| Bags T | Hemer J | Pope J |
| Bain J | Hampton J B | Perival J A |
| Beesley E | Hunt I | Parnish L |
| Braby E | Hayne H | Phelps M |
| Beebe G | Hausen H P | Parker O H |
| Bishop J | Hollander G | " |
| Burgess S | Hill G | Rockwell P |
| Burk T | Harmar E | Renstrom P |
| Bennett S | Houghton E | Rogers J B |
| Burton M S | Herman E D | Raddan J H |
| Brown J | " | Rosendahl J |
| Brown N 2 | Jarvis A H | Rumell A |
| Brown C N | Jamieson H | Raymond C D |
| " | Jensen J | Roberts C H |
| Camp B J | Jordan J W | Reese H |
| Case A H | Jackson T | " |
| Christensen J | " | Simons J |
| Corbett D | Kimball S F | Sheehan J |
| Crawford C | Kunusen R | Summerhays |
| Cumberland J | " | " |
| Cox H C | Liddle E | Sanders J W |
| Clarke H F | Lee E L | Stevens J |
| Chadderton J | Lundquist J | Oscaman J W |
| Cowan J | " | Southworth H |
| Clark T J | Loose S B | Sangio G R |
| Collam T | " | Smith C V |
| Celton W | Marsden W | Smith G O |
| " | Marsden R | Smith J |
| Doble W | Mortensen R | Oskuberg H |
| Dove F P | Meak N | Sperry H |
| Davis E N | Mack J B | Snow E |
| Deming G | Mean T J | Snelgrove |
| Dolja G | Mathews T | Subin D D E |
| Deaney J J | Moore T | Stuart Mr |
| Dix O | McCabe T | " |
| Diggins S G | McPherson J | Taylor J H |
| Dunn S | McKelley M | Taylor J |
| Davidson W | Mitchell H A | Tumbly H M |
| " | Moore J W | Tiffany A |
| Ericson T J C | Morris C | Thayne J J |
| Edgerly S | Morris C | " |
| Engstrom J | PMoffat A | Veitch J |
| Ellwood A | " | " |
| " | Newell J B | Woolley S M |
| Fairrell G L | Nixon T | Williams B |
| Fitzgerald E | Newton J | Wallace A H |
| Fallaum E | Nowlan G | Wells C P |
| Fuller E F | Norris D | Williamson C |
| " | Nowell A | Wilson D C |
| Gill R | Neft Bros | Wanless C O |
| Gunn J | Neamoyer W | Woodmansee D |
| Globe Bakery | " | Ward J H |
| Gibbs G | Olsen F | Wallace J |
| Ganpin J | Ostrom Mr | White M |
| Glenn H | Otner L | White W |
| Grandlund M | Ordridge W | Young J 2 |
| Green J | " | " |
| Gooding E O | Pederson A | " |
| Heath T | " | " |

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.
J. M. MOORE, Postmaster.