

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, January 15, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Railroad accident at Warren, Mo.
Louisiana matters.
The Bennett party gone to Paris.
Chandler and the dispatches.
Knot's committee after evidence.
Ice break at Cincinnati, \$100,000 damage.
Bank delinquency at Poughkeepsie.
A son refuses to save his father from fire.
The Murtagh plot.
Sixteenth amendment—woman suffrage.
Army promotions.
Advance in R. R. freight.
The Florida investigation.
Secretary Chandler, the land office, and last chance decision.
Congressional committee and bills.
Indian depredations east.
Soldiers and teamsters quarrel at Sidney, a soldier shot.
Moving ice at Louisville.
Ice break at Jeffersonville.
Ice break at Wheeling, great damage.
O. and M. R. R. resolutions.
Fire at Pittsburg, \$100,000.
Russian fleet at Norfolk.
An abstracting attorney pardoned.
Reduction of telegraph rates.
Internationals applaud the Molly Maguires.
Ship Commodore wrecked.
The Mooteduma burned.
Property destroyed by floating ice, at Pittsburg, \$400,000.
The absorbing question—what became of that \$3,000?
Packard to be sustained, if anybody.
Famine in India.
More earthquakes on the Sevier.

GRANT GROWING GARROLOUS.

If any public man has had a reputation for reticence, it is President Grant. If any public man had cause to say, "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," he had. His speeches, such as he could be induced to make, have been remarkable for brevity, earnestness, and infrequency, and this almost to a proverb. He would listen to talkers and interviewers, and that was about all. But a change seems to have come over his spirit of late. He must be getting very communicative, if not actually garrulous. There appears to be no difficulty in getting an opinion from him about important things political. He talks to this man and that with an astonishing fluency, frankness and non-reserve, for him. Gladstone can hardly be drawn more easily. Every day or two the country is regaled with the President's opinion and intentions. How is this? To what must be attributed this remarkable change in the Chief Magistrate? Is he so glad that his time of responsibility is short that he must open his mouth freely? Or are the events of the time so remarkable that even he cannot keep still about them? One thing may be said—if pending things political are of such portentous import that they impel even the reticent Grant to become loquacious, what floods of talk may not be expected from the politicians, who always have plenty to say, even in the driest times?

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Another brush with the Indians and U. S. Cavalry.

CHEYENNE, WY., 14.—The continued interruption in the telegraphic communication between the forts Laramie and Cheyenne induced an escort of six cavalry, commanded by Sergeant Bessy, in returning from Hat Creek, to strike across the country and come out on the Fort Laramie line last night on the Elkhorn, thirty miles north of Ft. Laramie, fresh traces of Indians were found, and to avoid a surprise there in camp, the sergeant with three men reconnoitered, and about midnight collided with a party of fifteen Indians. In a fight which ensued Bessy and Taggart were slightly wounded, and feathered badly, and three horses killed, when the Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Laramie, to-day, to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

A Mammoth Piece of Ice.

LOUISVILLE, 14.—A field of ice, three quarters of a mile wide and nearly four miles long, swept down the Ohio river at four o'clock this afternoon. The boats managed to escape. Some damage was done at Louisville. The ice now blocks the river at this point.

The Ice Break—The River Rising.

JEFFERSONVILLE, KY., 14.—At four o'clock the river commenced rising rapidly. It rose five feet in two hours. The ice is moving at the rate of ten miles an hour. It is feared considerable damage will be done.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—A train on the St. Louis and Kansas City Northern Railway, with soldiers en route for Washington, struck a broken rail at Warren, last night. Several were injured, but none seriously.

Kellogg and Pinchback.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—Kellogg denies positively the assertion of Pinchback that he used money to secure his election as United States Senator.

Wells and Anderson left for Washington to-night.

KENNEDY, who yesterday left the republican legislature and joined the democratic legislature, will introduce, to-morrow, a resolution to the effect that the question of the electoral vote of Louisiana is now with Congress, and that there is no purpose or intention of the legislature to interfere with it.

The Bennett Party for Paris.

NEW YORK, 14.—The World says Miss Jeanette Bennett, Mr. Howard Robinson, and Mr. Bennett's private secretary, called in the City of Richmond, yesterday, with Mr. Bennett. It is believed that the three will soon be divided into a left and a right and left center, one

The Executive Committee of the National Association.

The executive committee of the National Association, which met at the Madison Hotel, decided that the results of 1877 will be held at Detroit on the 15th and 16th of August.

Chandler is No Fool—About Those Dispatches—McCormick speaks.

The Tribune's Washington special says Chandler is reported to have said, as he left the Capitol, that he did not care much what the committee took him for, provided they did not take him for a fool, and that if they imagined he had sent any telegram, he would be afraid to have produced, they would find themselves greatly mistaken. Speaking upon the subject today, he said he did not know what bogus dispatches might have been sent with his name attached to them; in fact, he had heard of several dispatches sent, as he believed, by democrats, in order to lay the foundation of charges against him, during the whole of the canvass he had never considered the telegraph as a medium for confidential communications, but had looked upon the dispatches exactly in the light of postal cards.

Hewitt had, several times, aided in the presence of the republican members of Congress, that he was convicted of that crime after the election, Chandler told the Governors of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana a dispatch to the effect that they must hold their states for Hayes and Wheeler, and that all the money and troops needed would be furnished them. A copy of this dispatch, it is understood, was put into Hewitt's hand very soon after it was filed.

Chandler declared today, that no such dispatch had ever been sent by him, and if sent by anybody with his name signed to it, was a forgery.

McCormick, secretary of the national committee has been subpoenaed, and will be examined by the committee tomorrow, in relation to the election, McCormick says both before and after the election the national committee were informed from many trustworthy sources that Hayes would certainly carry Florida, and afterwards that he had carried it, and that all his dispatches, after the election, proceeded upon the belief that he had carried it, and that the majority for Hayes, and that the only danger was that the democrats would manage to cheat the republicans out of the legitimate result of the election. He states there is nothing in the dispatch sent or received by him that the committee are not welcome to see.

Chandler, in speaking yesterday of the dispatches which passed between him and Win. Chandler, while the latter was in Florida, during the canvass of the vote in that State, said he had received no dispatch the substance of which had not been previously published in the New York Tribune. He had urged Chandler to telegraph him as to the situation in Tallahassee, but found it almost impossible to get any word of him, and was compelled to depend upon the Tribune for news from that quarter.

Knot's Committee Bouncing Out in Every Direction for Proof of Election Frauds.

Knot's committee is reaching out in every direction for evidence on the general subject of the election. The committee has already been issued to telegraph managers in several Southern States, broader and more sweeping in their character than any issued by the committee. They demand the production of all the telegrams relating to political affairs, which passed into or out of certain States during the presidential canvass, or since the election, and which are not to local managers but to the general division managers of the telegraph companies. David Dudley Field, the senior member of the committee, who was added for the express purpose, conducted the examination of witnesses.

\$100,000 Damage by the Ice Break.

CINCINNATI, 14.—The ice gave way at noon, striking the sunken steamer *Catapult*. She is a total loss. Farther down the ice carried away forty tons of iron, and many empty barges. The damage here to-day, will aggregate fully \$100,000.

The Bank Delinquency.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 14.—A special to the *Star* from Poughkeepsie says that the affairs of the National Bank of that village are still in doubt. Later reports make the deficiency by overdrafts range from \$70,000 to \$130,000. A run commenced on the Savings Bank in the same building, which will be largely increased to-morrow, but the officers say they can meet all demands promptly.

Destruction of Steamers, Boats, Barges and Other Property by moving Bodies of Ice.

PITTSBURGH, 14.—The river at 10 p.m. is full of ice. It broke in late upper Monongahela yesterday, and reached here at six this morning. The *Bennett* and *Chieftain*, two side-wheel packets, were torn from their moorings and totally wrecked. The value and insurance are unknown. The work of destruction lasted several hours. Six tug boats were sunk. The Grand Lake Company lost four loaded boats and a number of empty barges. Brown & Co. had thirty-eight loaded and sixty-seven empty boats swept away, probably all lost. *Fawcett* & Son had sixteen loaded boats and several empty barges destroyed. Several other firms here and at McKeesport lost a number of boats and barges. The entire fleet above Frankstown was swept away. The damage to the coal trade is estimated at over two millions. It is feared that several lives were lost, but the confusion on the wharves is so great that it is impossible to verify all the rumors. One body has as yet been recovered.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FABRIC TRUST TO CONSIDER PROPOSAL TO REPEAL THE FACTORY ACTS.—The British House of Commons has today considered the proposal to repeal the Factory Acts, which were introduced by Mr. Chamberlain in 1875. The proposal was rejected by a majority of 100.

LONDON, 14.—A Vienna special says the Czech clubs in Prague are making arrangements for a public banquet to Gen. Tchernayeff in the city, in connection with the place there for Russia, and the authorities have decided on forbidding street demonstrations.

The same correspondent says the Russian government has temporarily suspended the amnesty in the case of the returning Polish exiles. This action is evidently due to the agitation among the Polish "emancipators" to promote the general welfare and in self defense to social life, to prohibit, restrict or regulate the use of that article, as the case may require. The laws which control the manufacture of gunpowder in this country, are, it is a common principle of law that every man must enjoy his own rights as much as he can, and that the government has no right to interfere with him in the exercise of those rights, unless it is necessary to do so for the general welfare.

under the leadership of Gladstone, and the other under that of the Marquis of Hartington.

Cardinal Manning has issued a mandate compelling parties to mixed marriages to content themselves with the Catholic service, and to omit the Protestant, both being often used.

The Cardinal also gives the church absolute control over the education of the children.

Salisbury at the Sultan—War-morals.

The Standard's special from Constantinople reports that Salisbury's interview with the Sultan yesterday was very satisfactory.

A Vienna dispatch says war stores have been sent by eight steamers from Odessa to Port.

In the event of war hostilities will probably commence in the Caucasus.

Tchernayeff Ordered to Cross the Frontier in a Hurry.

Further advice from Prague represent that General Tchernayeff was ordered to cross the frontier in a hurry, and was expected to arrive in the city of Prague in a few days.

As he manifested a disposition to resist he was sent to the Saxon frontier in a wagon, accompanied by police, and arrived in Dresden yesterday.

Failure of crops in India.

The Times special from Calcutta gives a gloomy view of the situation. In one of the Bombay districts, Sholapore, the crops have totally failed. Things are nearly as bad in two other districts. The crops have partially failed in six districts.

The Famine in India.

The India Office publishes a dispatch, dated January 12th, from Lord Carnarvon, the acting Indian Secretary, to Lord Lytton, Governor-General of India. It requests the aid of the British Government in the relief works in Madras and 250,000 in Bombay. The government estimates that the show of famine in Bombay will gradually increase, reaching a maximum in April, when 1,000,000 persons will require relief. After which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionally worse. The districts affected in Madras cover 80,000 square miles, and contain a population of 18,000,000. In Bombay the famine-stricken territory covers 54,000 square miles, and has a population of 5,000,000. 5,000,000 of which are in districts more immediately afflicted.

The Famine and Compromise.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says advice received there confirm the impression that the compromise will be the last moment, and that the compromise offered by the powers. The compromise will probably prove to be that the Porte be asked to accept the programme not as something unalterable, but only as a sort of basis for discussion.

GERMANY.

Dispersed by the Police.

PRAGUE, 14.—General Tchernayeff, who was welcomed by a demonstration of Czechs, has left the city at the request of the authorities. The public meeting to protest against the course of the authorities was dispersed by the police.

TURKEY.

CONTRADICTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—Denial is given to the rumor that Baron Von Werther had made a threatening declaration indicating a change of attitude on the part of Germany. An official telegram from Berlin likewise denies that Germany has assumed an attitude less favorable than before to a peaceful arrangement.

SPAIN.

The Extradition Treaty.

MADRID, 14.—The council of ministers has approved the extradition treaty concluded with the United States. Negotiations have been opened for a similar treaty with Great Britain. The extradition of armed bands in Upper Aragon and Catalonia is officially denied.

Correspondence.

The Liquor Business.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 12, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

The right of any authorities or governmental bodies to legislate with regard to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors has in times past been strongly denied, but the absolute necessity of the prohibition or regulation of the traffic in "strong drink" has by this time been demonstrated to every civilized country whose by their use has unfortunately become general. It is now too late to deny the power, the right and the necessity of such legislation. The question on which there is a difference of opinion is the extent to which legislation on this subject can and should be carried for the general good of the community. There are those who claim that no liquor should be distilled for any purpose whatever, whilst extremists on the other side claim that you assault a man's manhood, rob him of his personal liberty, in taking away his free agency, when you deprive him of his whiskey or other spirits, when you interfere with his right to get drunk, and to help others get drunk also. They claim the right to destroy themselves by strong drink if they have the mind to, as their own individual business and not that of the government. The national or local authorities, therefore, have no right to extend these exemptions and fully justify legislation, we think it is only necessary to maintain the following propositions—First, that it is the duty of society, through the agency of laws enacted to make its laws, to enact and enforce all laws which, while protecting the individual in the full possession of his inalienable rights, tend to promote the general welfare, and especially when over that welfare is impaired or threatened by any impending or existing evil it is the duty of society to enact laws to restrict or destroy that evil. On the other hand it is obvious that no law can promote the general welfare which deprives the individual of his individual rights, which are the basis of his liberty or happiness. But the community has rights as well as the individual, and the right to enact laws for the general welfare is one of them.

Second.—While society has no right to prevent or restrict the use of an article for purposes which are beneficial only, yet if it be found that an article can be put to use that is greatly injurious to the individuals of the community, that it becomes the duty of those vested with authority, in the exercise of their right to promote the general welfare and in self defense to social life, to prohibit, restrict or regulate the use of that article, as the case may require. The laws which control the manufacture of gunpowder in this country, are, it is a common principle of law that every man must enjoy his own rights as much as he can, and that the government has no right to interfere with him in the exercise of those rights, unless it is necessary to do so for the general welfare.

Third.—No person has a right to do that to himself which impairs or prevents his own power to exercise his own rights, or to exercise the rights of others, or to exercise the rights of the community, or to exercise the rights of the State, or to exercise the rights of the Nation, or to exercise the rights of the World, or to exercise the rights of the Universe, or to exercise the rights of the God of the Universe.

Fourth.—The use of alcoholic liquors to the extent of a habit, which is an injury to the individual, is destructive to the general welfare, is a prolific source of crime, is a tax upon all good citizens, is an immense loss to the production and development of a nation, and in every respect an unmitigated evil; as such it is a fit subject for legislation and should be restricted if not destroyed by the enforcement of appropriate and constitutional laws, and consequently such laws should be enacted and enforced, by all branches of the government, to the extent of their respective powers, within the limits of their respective powers.

As such the City Council of this city is bound to the citizens, to see that such laws are enforced, to the extent of their respective powers, within the limits of their respective powers.

The new road to the Colorado, via the Grand Wash, is nearly completed, which will save at least 100 miles of the distance to the new settlements in Arizona. Quite a number of families are waiting to try the new road.

The weather is generally sunny and fine for business, no snow in sight. Lumber for the bridge across the Virgin is being brought to place. Our Court House is being finished. Business here is much the same as of late, buildings going up at the rate of six or seven a week. The company's mill is now going rapidly up and is expected to be in operation by first of February. There is great increase of thefts here of household goods, provisions, bedding and even of lumber, and one case of highway robbery has recently occurred in the street here.

We have now an express office here and expect soon daily coaches with mail, and hope for the convenience of a post office. Prospects are still very encouraging for the biggest camp here that has been made in the Rocky Mountains.

Yours, CACTI.

JARMAN-MYERS—On New Year's Day, 1877, by Rev. G. W. Pierce, at the residence of Mrs. J. Conlan, near the City of Salt Lake City, to ANNA M. MYERS, widow of the late J. H. Myers, U. S. Senator from Ohio.

DIED.

At American Fork, Utah County, Utah Territory, December 30, 1876, JOHN WOOD, aged 78 years.

Deceased was born in Woodstock, Vermont, and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1840. He was married to Mary Wood, and they had a family of six children. He was a member of the First Ward of American Fork, and was a faithful and devoted member of the Church.

At North Shields, December 6, 1876, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES HADEN, aged 50 years. He was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was a faithful and devoted member of the Church, and was a member of the First Ward of North Shields.

In the 11th Ward, of this City, Jan. 14th, of the disease of the lungs, JOSEPH HYNUM, son of George and Amelia Whiteman, aged 6 months and 40 days.

Funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m., from residence of parents, 11th Ward. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Mortuary Star, please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

On West Temple Street, a gentleman's gold FINGER RING. The owner A. Goddard, by calling on A. Goddard, Seventh Ward.

ENTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One red and white spotted COY. 4 or 5 years of age, branded C on left hip, C on left side of body, underbit cut off left ear.

Which if not claimed will be sold January 21 at 1 o'clock p.m. at the entry pound.

District Poundkeeper.

Maud, January 11, 1877. d&w

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