

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 7.—The wool market is dull with no indications of immediate improvement, leading manufacturers bearing down prices evidently with no intention of stocking with sufficient wool to bridge over until the new clip again makes its appearance. A number of cheap lots have been up in neighboring markets, and these sales quoted to influence prices here, but as yet they have failed to convince leading holders that the market is not already low enough. Holders are still free sellers at current rates, but sales can only be secured at concessions, which most holders are unwilling to make. Sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X XX and XXX at 34 @ 36; Michigan, 31 1/2 @ 33; Wisconsin fleeces, 32 @ 34; western fleeces, 28 @ 31; combing and delain, 36 @ 40; unwashed combing 25; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 19 @ 26 1/2; Territory, 17 1/2 @ 24; western, Oregon, 22; fall and spring Texas at 16 1/2 @ 25; scoured at 59 @ 60; tub washed, 33 @ 25; superfine and X pulled at 27 1/2 @ 39. In California wool the sales of the week include 287,000 lbs of fall and spring at 16 @ 25, of which more than one-half was good spring wool at 25. The total sales of domestic for the week was aggregated at 1,067,700 lbs.

CHICAGO, 7.—The Tribune's Louisville, staff correspondent, just returned from a 150 mile ride to Jackson, Breathitt County, reports a terrible state of affairs prevailing there. "Every person is armed, with the probability of a collision any moment. Matters are worse even than during the war when the bushwhackers and home guard filled the hearts of the strongest with terror and dismay."

MEMPHIS, 7.—The citizens relief committee wound up their affairs, to-day, distributed the balance on hand, \$7,253, pro rate among the four Orphan Asylums of this city. By order of quartermaster General Meigs, upon the advice of the surgeon general, 1,560 tents, shipped to Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic will be burned.

NEW YORK, 8.—Our business men are agreeably disappointed by the first week of Congress and its failure to precipitate the wild schemes threatening the financial commercial interests. It seems evident that the recent elections are having a decidedly conservative influence. There is no longer danger of serious attempts at interference with the resumption act. Many congressmen who are opposed to resumption, write to anxious friends that to attempt to throw obstacles in the way of the experiment would be factious and indefensible.

The Herald's Hamburg special says: Captain Schwenzen, of the Pommerania, publishes in a newspaper of this city, a statement of events relating to the catastrophe on midnight of November 25. He says: "When the steamer sank I was sucked down into the vortex. I did not have on a life belt, and only gained the surface after a desperate struggle, where, most fortunately, I encountered a spar, aided by which I floated for an hour and a half. I seemed to be utterly alone on the surface of the water until at last the lights of a steamer, that proved to be the City of Amsterdam, came in sight. I shouted; I was heard; a boat was sent, and I was taken on board the steamer in a semi-unconscious state. My watch stopped at 12.03, thus I am able to fix the time exactly."

"Chief officer Franzen was on the deck distributing life belts, and superintending the lowering of the boats until within a few seconds of the sinking of the Pommerania. Doctor Schneiding, the surgeon, was also distributing life belts. Chief Engineer Helme assured me soon after the collision, that the steam had been shut off in consequence of there being so much water in the engine-room that nothing could be done."

"Second officer Fokkes was on deck to the last, and declined to enter the boats, refusing to leave his captain."

"Third officer Zanrow was at his post till the sinking of the ship, firing rockets. Thus it will be seen that the first engineer, second and third officers and surgeon perished while doing their duty. As to myself, I say nothing, only that I was saved by a miracle."

The captain will remain for the present at Hamburg, on account of his serious illness, growing out of

the great shock to his nervous system. His physicians encourage the hope that he will soon be out once more, restored to health. Schwenzen details events following the collision, which occurred while he left the bridge for a few moments to visit the chart-house in order to examine his course. He exonerates the first officer from blame.

Respecting the conduct of the officers and crew after the collision, the captain continues: "I can only speak in terms of the highest praise. My orders were carried out calmly and effectually. The report that some of the crew attempted to save their personal property and neglected to attend to the proper equipping of the boats or to the safety of the passengers is, according to my observation, utterly unfounded. Into the last boat that pulled away I saw a passenger hurl an iron-cornered coffer clear from the deck, knocking a hole in the boat's bottom and endangering the life of every passenger in the craft."

The World says: Adolph Sutro is now here, and the World correspondent interviewed him. He said, "I have fulfilled my share of the contract and they must fulfil theirs. Ever since I started the tunnel I have had law suits on my hands. I am getting used to them, and now I rather enjoy them. The tunnel is through now beyond the Savage. It is straight underground for a distance of 20,489 feet. It has cost millions of dollars to build that road. Those millions were expended in the belief that the men who were to be benefited by the tunnel would stand by their contract. I propose, or rather the tunnel company propose, to make them stand by it now, whether they are willing to do so or not."

Rep.—"But they claim that you have not fulfilled your part of the contract."

Sutro.—"I have fulfilled every particular of my contract with them. Their shafts now are much deeper than they supposed they would be when the contract was made. But what's that got to do with my tunnel. They will receive all the benefit from it that I ever promised them. My tunnel strikes the Savage at the 1,640 level. It makes another surface for that mine 1,640 feet below the level of the shaft. The 2,000 level of the Savage is now really but 360 feet below the surface. You see what I mean? It is just the same as if everything about the 1,640 level was taken away and the shaft was started anew from that point. The mines are below me now, and I make a new surface for the mines. That is all."

Rep.—"Is the drainage question affected at all by the fact that the shafts have passed below your level?"

Sutro.—"It is affected in this way: Instead of my tunnel draining the mines directly as we intended, the water will have to be pumped up to my level. But the same principle comes in here. You can throw off more water from a depth of 360 feet than you can from 2,000 feet. When the Savage company comes to the conclusion that it had better pay me my royalty, as it will, the water that is now pumped from the lower levels will have to be raised only 360 feet, and sent to my tunnel to Carson River. You can see, anybody can see, that the saving in this one point only, is of vast importance to all the mines. Then, too, the ventilation which they will all receive from the tunnel will be of incalculable benefit. The men who now can work only 10 or 15 minutes at a time will be able to put in their eight hours work. My tunnel is bound to save for mines in labor, to save for them in machinery, and to save for them in time."

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President has nominated David H. Bailey, of Ohio, consul general at Shanghai.

The commercial treaty with Japan, soon to be communicated to the Senate, by the President for ratification, contemplates important additions, to the present treaty, having in view the increase and development of the commerce with both countries.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A Sacramento dispatch says: Police officer Joseph Scott was shot through the head and killed, last night, by parties unknown.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—The new Grand Vizier, Kheeruddin Pash,

has drafted a law proclaiming ministerial responsibility. Kheeruddin, in replying to the congratulations of the Armenian Patriarch, declared that to all Ottoman subjects equal justice would be administered impartially, and all government post, would be filled without reference to religion. In conclusion, he said, "We will pray to the same God; we in mosques, you in churches."

An American has been arrested on the charge of conspiring against the Sultan. The American legation immediately demanded his release. The charges are serious; and it is believed the representations of the legation will prove fruitless.

LONDON, 8.—The West of England and South Wales District Bank had 42 branches. Its liabilities are \$17,500,000; the assets are stated at the same amount, but as they consist of local bills, which are not negotiable in London, the Bank of England refused to advance upon them. The run upon the bank for the last few days has been so persistent that the cash on hand is estimated at only \$1,250,000. The shareholders number 2,000, and their liability is unlimited.

A special from Hull says the British killed at Peiwar is now estimated at 20.

The vast supplies which the Afghans had accumulated for the winter in the villages around Peiwar, greatly relieve the commissariat.

A correspondent at Lahore states that high officials say that the last letter of the Ameer of Afghanistan is as unfriendly as his former one. The friendly expressions are merely conventional. The real tone is indicated by remonstrances in regard to the British tampering with the Afghans. The messenger who brought the letter, explained that it was delayed because he reached Ali Musjid on Nov. 21st, during the fighting, and returned to Cabul. He says the Ameer was incensed at his return, and ordered him to proceed.

A correspondent at Lahore says the Viceroy telegraphed a summary of the Ameer's letter to London, on the 4th of December. Government was consequently aware thereof when it opened parliament.

As the letter expresses willingness to comply with the Viceroy's specific demands, operations will proceed, if possible, more actively, in consequence of the Ameer's irresolution, so he has to acquire as much as possible before he submits.

The continuation of General Brown's advance on Jelallabad is certain. The tone of the Ameer's letter is shown by one of the opening remarks, that if good will really consists of deeds, not words only, it has not been manifested by the various proposals of the British officials.

It is reported the Ameer has fled because of a revolution in Cabul.

Gen. Roberts is erecting huts on the Peiwar Pass, for a portion of his troops. It is rumored that an advance on Jelallabad has been ordered, and that the Ameer of Afghanistan has fled to Turkistan.

The brilliant audacity of Beaconsfield still promises, as anticipated, to secure him the support of parliament in the war with Afghanistan. It was a good fortune that parliament's meeting was signaled by the announcement of a show of success in the field. He was aided also in this hour of dire industrial and financial distress by the probability of the parliamentary announcement that the war expenses would be saddled upon India under the act of 1833. The British logic does not stop now to consider the justice of compelling India to bear the burdens growing out of a war ostensibly prosecuted in order to maintain the treaty of Berlin. Beaconsfield will triumph at present. The people's reckoning with him will come later when the ultimate burdens of the war fall at home. Meantime, his past surprises suggest others in store. This feeling has given some consequence to the rumor that the new complication is to be settled by the partition of Afghanistan between England and Russia. The question is asked whether Beaconsfield may not, after all, have this secret understanding with Russia as an initial point in some contemplated arrangement for substituting an Anglo-Russian alliance for past suspicions and enmity, has as heretofore been suggested.

LONDON, 9.—The Times, in a leading article, says: "The Ameer's answer is equivalent to a point blank refusal."

A Darmstadt dispatch says: Grand Duchess of Herz, Princess Alice, is seriously ill of diphtheria. The Princess Alice is the second daughter of Queen Victoria.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—Intelligence has been received that the family of the Ameer of Afghanistan has taken refuge in Russian Turkistan.

LAHORE, 9.—General Biddulph telegraphs that he has found an open road to Candahar.

A reconnaissance shows the Rhojeck pass is not defended. General Biddulph has been ordered to occupy it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—The Sultan has assured Count Zichy, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Constantinople, of the Porte's intention to adhere to the treaty of Berlin, and expresses great anxiety to arrive at an understanding with Austria.

PROVO LADIES' MASS MEETING.

Mass Meeting of the Ladies of Utah County, held in the Meeting House, Provo City, Dec. 7th, 1878.

Mrs. Mary John called the attention of the meeting. On motion, Mrs. Margaret T. Smoot was called to preside, and Mrs. Caroline Daniels and Lucy W. Kimball to act as secretaries.

After singing, prayer was offered by Mrs. Jonathan O. Duke.

Mrs. Margaret T. Smoot explained the object of the meeting to declare our sentiments in regard to our holy religion, and to protest against the "anti-polygamy petition."

Mrs. Lucy W. Kimball then read the petition.

On motion of Mrs. H. A. Beebe, a committee of seven ladies was appointed to draft resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, namely: Mrs. H. A. Beebe, Amanda McEwan, Jane Jones, Annie K. Smoot, Sarah A. Scott, Rhina A. Holden and Miss Tennie Smoot.

After the withdrawal of the committee, Mrs. M. T. Smoot said it is a worthy cause that calls us together. We have received the principle of plural marriage, and incorporated it in our religion and lives as the religion from Christ. We have many things to encounter. Ladies from the east have come here and have given us the credit of busy, honest, and frugal women. Why cannot our sex allow us the privilege of the husbands of our choice? No one is constrained from this privilege among us; we live in unity with our husbands and one another. We are not all Saints, but we vary no more than monogamic wives. We can trust our husbands and know they act upon the command of God. We should be let alone. We, as wives of Latter-day Saints should speak our minds. We want no legislation in our behalf, but wish it known by all that there is one above who revealed this law for our observance and he will legislate for us.

The committee on resolutions returning, their report was read, also the resolutions which were in substance as adopted by the Sisters of Salt Lake City, with the addition of the following:

Resolved, That we the women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of Utah County, in mass meeting assembled, fully endorse the preamble and resolutions passed by the women of the Latter-day Saints in mass meeting assembled in Salt Lake City, Nov. 16th, 1878.

Mrs. Mary John read an address in support of the principle of plural marriage and of non-interference by parties not affected by its practice.

Mrs. Margaret A. Cluff said: We have assembled as women of this county, to protest against the infringement of our religious liberties, and protest against any movement on the part of Congress to injure our franchise or that of our husbands. Many years ago, our people fled from their homes, travelling through a desert. This we preferred to yielding the religious convictions of our souls. God was with us and preserved his work. Shall we yield our faith in him through whose help we have received our now peaceful homes? No, never. We have confidence that through the help of God this attack like others will be productive of good. They call that which is pure a crime. Think of it sisters! The majority of mankind may not feel polygamy consistent with their feelings, but it

will be found that those most opposed to it are impure. In justice to all we hold dear, let us hold firmly to that we have espoused.

Mrs. Hannah Booth read an address in which, in sound logical argument, she held to the truth of the position in favor of plural marriage, and non interference; also Mrs. Amanda McEwan read her views on the subject endorsing the resolutions of the meeting.

Mrs. H. A. Beebe could not refrain from entering her protest against the anti-polygamy petition. Knew that the religion of the Saints was true and from God, and had been absent from the Church some 30 years, and was knowing to the evil practices of the world; knew full well what was meant when she heard the women of the world speak of the inconvenience of children. The simple ladies of Salt Lake and elsewhere could plainly see as they thought the mote of polygamy in Utah, but failed to see the beam of infanticide of such magnitude in the east.

Mrs. Julia Holden revived the memories of those who first inaugurated the principle of celestial marriage, facing the world in its superstition and darkness. She was the daughter of an American citizen who had fought in the revolutionary wars, and would not submit to be disfranchised of her rights, religious or political, without raising her voice against it.

Mrs. Marilla Daniels read an address followed by the reading of the sentiments of Mrs. Matilda E. Loveless.

Mrs. Zina Williams was introduced as a daughter of a polygamist and the wife of a polygamist, and said: After such an introduction I would be a feeble vessel if I did not bear witness to the truth of the principle of our religion assailed by our enemies. That I am the daughter of a polygamist, and entered into that holy order of celestial marriage as a wife, is true; and I glory therein. If all the ladies of the United States stood before me I would still say so. I pity those who are the tools of the adversary of mankind. But we cannot tamely submit to be trodden upon in our rights, and we will not, but will protest against it. The day will come when those who now oppose us, will come bending for our aid, and we will extend it to them. This feeble crusade is a secondary consideration to the need of us watching our own lives and actions. The principle the world so much condemns is one that is elevating to our sex, making better women out of good, and women, of those who would be but babies all the days of their lives without its lesson. We will bear our offspring in purity, and fill these vales with God's children. May we prove to ourselves and the world that our desire is for the elevation of our sex.

Mrs. L. W. Kimball said: I am the granddaughter of a man who fought and was wounded for the liberty of our country, and when I remember his bent form and stories of victory, I cannot but claim my rights as an American citizen, and as one of the first to enter the order of plural marriage, having done so by the command of High Heaven. The ladies of the East would not persecute us if they really knew us. We have become enured to persecution, but when our sex rise up against us. I feel grieved indeed. God, in whom we trust, will defend us if we live pure lives before him. My father was wounded at the Hauns' Mill massacre. I leave you to picture the scene as he presented himself at our door with his wounds. My husband was cut down in his early manhood. Can I forget this and overcome my feelings? Talk of loyalty and nobility. Look at the wives before me, who have stepped forward and said, "husband do your duty in this and I will support you." May God bless and help us in the discharge of the duties we owe ourselves and each other.

Miss Caddie Daniels read a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Caroline Daniels.

Miss Teenie Smoot said, I am proud to acknowledge my parentage as the daughter of a fourth wife. My father is a man whom I revere and love. We have rights that the country must respect. The anti-polygamists would deny us all claims to them. They view it that polygamy is not a portion of our religion, but they should know full well that it is an essential part thereof. It would be far better for the anti-polygamists, instead of coming here to oppose our religion, to stay at home and watch their