

By Telegraph.

PER ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

NEW YORK, 11.—Among the important changes made in the management of the A. & P. Telegraph Company, under the direction of General Eckert, the lately elected president, is the division of the company into two departments, to be called respectively, the "Atlantic" and "Pacific" divisions. This is deemed necessary in order to facilitate the company's rapidly increasing business. Mr. E. D. L. Sweet, late executive manager in New York, who was recently elected second vice-president, has been appointed to take charge of the Pacific division, with his headquarters at Chicago; this division includes all the territory west of Chicago. Mr. Sweet left for that city to-day, and will assume the duties of his office immediately after his arrival there. Mr. L. B. Chandler has been selected manager of the Atlantic division, with his headquarters in this city. No other changes in the company's officers will be made at present. A number of merchants and members of the press in this and other cities, to-day, witnessed a trial of the automatic system of telegraphing at the offices of the A. & P. Co., 198 Broadway. The wires were connected between the New York and Washington offices, and the invention thoroughly tested. The trial, which lasted one hour, proved highly satisfactory, and was pronounced a success in every respect. Five hundred words per minute were transmitted, the total number of words sent amounting to 30,000 in the hour occupied in the trial. The automatic system has been used during the past week between Washington and Boston, and between New York and Buffalo, in sending and receiving the press reports of the American Press Association, and has given entire satisfaction, the quantity of matter transmitted being nearly doubled, and the time consumed greatly lessened. The A. & P. Tel. Co.'s lines are to be equipped throughout with automatic machinery at the earliest possible moment, which will give the company facilities for the transmission of business several times greater than that of any competing co., to any point, besides decreasing, by one half, the cost of the labor. The A. & P. Co. are now the exclusive owners of Eddison's quadruplex patents, by which four messages are transmitted over one wire at the same time. It is also expected that within ten days the company will have completed and in operation a new system of automatic printing, by which two hundred and fifty words per minute can be sent between New York and Washington, or two hundred words between New York and Buffalo.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 11.—Howe moved to take up his motion of yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school at St. Augustine passed, but Sprague objected.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Ferry (Conn.) presented the credentials of W. W. Eaton, appointed U. S. senator from Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Buckingham. Eaton was sworn and took his seat.

Morrill (Vt.) from the committee on finance, reported a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Chicago, with a recommendation that it be printed and recommended to the committee on finance, and it was so ordered.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The secretary laid before the Senate a letter from Vice-President Wilson, announcing that he would be absent from the city for two or three days. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen president pro tem. of the Senate.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported, without amendment, the civil rights bill, which recently passed the House, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment, which would be in a day or two; placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.

In the debate on the new revenue bill Dawes said that the prospects

were that the receipts this year would be much under the estimates. For causes not fully understood, the customs receipts had fallen off at the rate of a hundred thousand per day. He made a statement of the comparative receipts and expenditures since 1870, showing badly for this year's receipts. In answer to a question from Garfield, Dawes said that up to the 20th of December the receipts came very near the estimates, but that since then they had fallen off seriously. The falling off in the internal revenue was much less than in the customs, the former having, according to the last report, gone beyond the estimates. He commented on the failure of the treasury department to comply with the law requiring one per cent. of the customs receipts to be applied to the sinking fund. Instead of 417½ millions having been applied, only 142 millions were applied. The reduction of the public debt by the purchase of bonds was not an equitable compliance with the law, and such purchase would not relieve the government from its obligations to the sinking fund. Beck intimated that besides the amount mentioned by Dawes, over 400 millions of the public debt was redeemed and cancelled in the shape of seven-thirties. Nibloch took Dawes' view of the sinking fund matter. Dawes said that during Boutwell's administration he set apart the amount for the sinking fund required by law; Richardson failed to do so, and having applied the receipts to meet the current expenses he called on the government for the deficit. Whatever impaired the sinking fund impaired faith in the nation. Had not Congress abolished the tea and coffee tax there would be no necessity for this measure; however nothing would be gained by the restoration of that tax, for since the President, in his message, suggested it, everybody had been importing tea and coffee, and the tax would only put money into the importers' pockets. He estimated the increased revenue which Congress would derive from the bill as follows: Whiskey seventeen millions; tobacco 4½ millions; sugar 8 millions; manufactured goods ten millions, in all about 37½ millions. He said there would be less than two millions and a half loss by the repeal of the match tax. In conclusion Dawes said Congress must now decide what course to pursue. The honor of the government was at stake, and the committee would offer no objection if the House decided to tax other articles. The bill might be modified, but if it was saddled with provisions and amendments it would cause endless debate and great loss of time, and the public would hold the republican members responsible if they failed to furnish the administration the means of continuing the government. Those on the other side would do well not to provoke, too soon, responsibility in the matter of raising revenues, which would plague them soon enough.

Wood, a member of the committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He said that no public necessity demanded it. He did not oppose it in a spirit of faction, and desired the credit of the government to be the best possible, but he would not give his aid in oppressing the people. He did not think additional taxes necessary, and he adduced figures to fortify his position. Without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—After the passage of the military academy and pension bills, the bill for the equalization of bounties was considered. It provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer and private, including slaves who served in the army and were discharged, eight and one-third dollars per month for their services between April 6th and May 9th, '65, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the U. S. Substitutes or prisoners of war at the time are excluded, also those discharged as minors or from other cause, unless such discharge was for re-enlistment or promotion. Where the soldier is dead the bounty reverts to his widow if not remarried, or to a minor child or children. Gankle prefaced the bill with the platforms of both parties pleading justice to the soldiers. The government, he said, had already paid \$400,000,000 bounty, why should it not pay the few millions remaining, and remove all irregularities? The pending bill would not cost over twenty millions. Had the republican party

been half as anxious to pay the debt to the soldiers as to pay the foreign bondholders it would not be in the minority to-day.

Corning's amendment, extending the act to all soldiers mustered into the service, and subsisted, clothed and paid by the government was agreed to.

The vote was then taken, with the several amendments attached to the bill, and was, yeas 177, nays 39. An attempt was made by Lawrence, from the claims committee, to pass the bill they reported under the previous question; but this was unsuccessful and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11.—Senator Hager, to night, received a telegram from D. Porter, president of the San Francisco Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, stating that they protest against, and ask his assistance to defeat, that portion of the new revenue bill levying fifteen cents a gallon on the stock in the hands of dealers.

At the instance of Sargent, the Senate appropriations committee, to-day, agreed to recommend an increase of the item in the Indian bill for the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, from \$450,000 to \$550,000.

The joint caucus of republican senators and representatives, held at the capitol to-night, was not largely attended. The report of the joint caucus committee was submitted in the form of a new political bill, the points of which were telegraphed in these dispatches this morning. Representative Smith, of Va., offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to make the bill apply to all the States. He protested against further federal interference in the affairs of the South. Representatives Dawes, Cobb, of Kansas, & Williams, of Mich., agreed in the main with Smith, while Lawrence, Albright and Lynch took the opposite ground, insisting that there was the greatest need for federal interference, to protect colored men in the exercise of their rights. The caucus was not altogether harmonious and, without action, the caucus adjourned till to-morrow night.

NEW YORK, 11.—About seventy-five old Californians participated in a banquet to-night at the Sturtevant House, to exchange reminiscences and cultivate memories of pioneer scenes; the occasion was pleasant, joyous and spirited. C. H. Gates Gibson presided. The dinner was elegant. California wines, fruits and viands abounded, and the whole affair was a grand success.

Minister Washburne telegraphs the editor of the *Herald* from Paris to-day as follows—

"Regarding the charge of the N. Y. Sun, that I received ten thousand dollars for my official influence in getting the Fremont bonds placed on the Paris Bourse, it is to the last degree false and atrocious. I never received a dollar, and was never offered a dollar in my life for my official influence in this or any other matter. These bonds were placed on the Paris bourse a month before I arrived in France. In the Spring of '69 I exposed their fraudulent character, and advised the State department about them by correspondence, which was called for by congress, and printed. The parties who put the bonds on the market were furious with me for giving information as to their true character, and Fremont published a pamphlet on the subject arraigning me for discrediting the great American enterprise.

(Signed)
"E. B. WASHBURN."

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—The following is the conservative proposition for adjustment submitted to the congressional committee:

"First, the election of '72, now before congress, is not to be included in the adjustment; second, the election of the treasurer and members to the general assembly in '74, is to be submitted to Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, it being distinctly understood that these were returned both by the returning board and the conservative committee, to be accepted as legally elected; third, the house of representatives is to be organized *de novo*, on the basis of the committee's award; fourth, the house of representatives, when organized, is to send to Kellogg, acting governor, and to the senate as constituted by the award of the committee, a message informing them that the house is organized and ready to proceed

to business; fifth, the conservative members are to sign an agreement that, while not approving or recognizing the legality of the government known as the Kellogg government, they will not disturb the executive because of his past political acts so long as he is sustained by the President; sixth, the members of the house returned by arbitration are not to be changed except by death, resignation, or expulsion for a just cause; seventh, the senators returned by arbitration are to be seated." This proposition was adopted by a vote of 59 to 8, and a committee appointed to hand it to Wheeler. The committee left on the morning of the ninth for Mobile, with the proposition in their pockets and, that night, the following reply was received:

"Mobile, February 9th.

"To Hon. Jno. Young, St. James Hotel, Chairman: The proposition is not accepted. (Signed.)

"F. A. WHEELER."

CHICAGO, 11.—Dr. DeKoven, bishop elect of the Illinois diocese, arrived here this evening, but declines to state whether he has decided or intends to accept the Episcopacy.

The general freight agents of the leading eastern railroads met here to-day, and decided to adopt the tariff of the east bound freights established by the Baltimore and Ohio; this gives the rate of thirty-five cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore on fourth class freight; the Grand Trunk railroad, however, refuses to go into the arrangement.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 11.—A special to the *Morning News* from Tallahassee says that C. W. Jones, democrat, of Escambia Co., has been elected U. S. Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A rumor has been current to-day, among real estate men, that the Pacific Mail Company had sold their wharves, wharf franchises, lots, warehouses and other buildings and improvements on the water front, to Haggin and Tevis, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, also, that the Mail Company, in return, had leased the property for a term of years at the rate of ten per cent. annually on the purchase money. Another rumor was in the nature of a mortgage at fifteen per cent. per annum. The property which is reported to have changed hands is valued by competent judges at eight hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, 12.—A caucus of republican senators, yesterday, agreed, by a large majority, to the House bill, passed last session, for the admission of Colorado as a State. It is believed that the House bill for the admission of New Mexico was also agreed to.

Representative Beck, of Ky., fell on the ice last night, and broke his wrist.

The commissioner of the Land Office having been requested to construe the act of June 22, '74, for the relief of settlers on railroad lands, so as to permit the Union Pacific Railroad Company to select lands containing coal and iron in lieu of the agricultural lands proposed to be released in favor of actual settlers, replies as follows—"The act of June last provides that nothing herein contained shall, in any manner, be so construed as to enlarge or extend any grant to any such railroads; your company receive all its coal and iron lands without diminution on account of the claim of any settler. To allow you, in addition, to surrender lands purely agricultural, and take reserved coal lands of greatly increased value, would, in my judgment, materially enlarge the grant, and would therefore be in express violation of the act under which the claim is presented."

During the debate in the Senate to-day, on the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake railroad bill, Frelinghuysen said the committee on railroads, during this session, had had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies, but the committee had considered them carefully, had heard arguments, and had concluded that they would not report any of them favorably to the Senate. Many of the bills thus treated he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration. The Senate by a vote of two yeas to twenty-six nays, refused to order to its third reading the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad bill, Cameron and Flanagan being the only senators who voted in the affirmative.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 12.—Rev. Dr. Jagger has announced his acceptance of the bishopric of South-

ern Ohio, to which he was recently elected.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *World's* financial article shows that the Union Pacific's proposed compromise with the government for the arrears of interest, is worthless. The company already owes the government over eleven millions interest and less than three millions is credited for transportation account. It would take sixteen years, under President Dillon's proposition to pay the balance of the interest already accrued. The *World* says that the only way is for the company to begin to pay something annually towards the reduction of the accrued interest and the \$1,600,000 annual interest on the government's second mortgage hereafter. Dillon's proposition suggests the conviction that the overland railroad companies can not maintain their claim, or that no interest is due until the maturity of the bonds, and men are enquiring what then is to be the effect on the Central Pacific credit and finances?

It is stated that one railroad, running from this city to Chicago, has made contracts to carry freight west at fifteen cents a hundred pounds. A week ago the Saratoga combination fixed the rate at one dollar per hundred.

Ice in East river has cut off communication between this city and Brooklyn, and prevented Evans reaching the latter city, owing to which the Beecher trial was adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Adams Express Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of two dollars per share.

CHICAGO, 12.—The election of C. W. Jones, as senator from Florida, it appears was the result of a compromise between the democrats and republicans. The final vote stood, Jones 40, Bisbee, radical, 25, the rest scattering.

The weather this morning was very cold, the thermometer indicating fourteen degrees below zero at 6 a.m., and six below at noon. The high wind yesterday and last night drifted the snow badly, and caused great delay on all the railroad lines. The trains on seven different roads were either unable to get on or delayed several hours. Reports from all parts of the west state that great inconvenience is experienced on account of the freezing of the water courses and the scarcity of water for stock.

James T. Ely, the well known shorthand reporter, at one time private secretary to President Grant, died here yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, 12.—A petition was telegraphed to the Kentucky representatives in Congress, representing the unanimous sentiment of the Board of Trade of Louisville, that the imposition of the proposed additional tax would be a calamity to that State as well as to the entire west. The petition claims, first, that stability in law, all things being equal, is the thing most desired by all who work under it; second, that trade is greatly disturbed by the sudden and unparalleled advance in price of leaf caused by the failure of the crop in '74, and that the change would tend to destroy confidence in the market; third, that an increase in the tax would tend to diminish consumption; fourth, that the tax under the existing law is faithfully and fully collected.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The jury to-day, in the case of George Rufer, charged with killing Herman Schilling, and afterwards burning his body in a furnace, connected with the tan yard where Rufer was at work, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

HARTFORD, Conn., 12.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the basement of W. M. Miller's fancy goods store, Main St., and, owing to a frozen hydrant, the water supply was unavailable until the flames spread southward to Storrs' building, occupied by Ives, Ingraham & Co., dry goods, M. Vix, retailer, several dressmakers' establishments and five families; both buildings were destroyed. Total loss \$250,000, insurance \$172,000. Several firemen were injured by falling walls, none seriously.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The sale of the Pacific Mail property, which is accepted as a fact by the best informed parties, creates a profound sensation here, and is considered the greatest sacrifice of real estate ever known in the city. The property consists of sixteen fifty-vara lots, equal to four city blocks, with a water frontage of five hundred and fifty feet on First, and one thousand on Townsend streets, the