

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Times* says: One of the causes that went far towards allaying the panic and inducing fresh purchases of stocks on Saturday, was the unexpectedly favorable weekly bank statement, issued by the Clearing House, which placed the reserve at \$1,485,875 above the legal requirements. As early as 10.30 yesterday morning, it was reported around Wall Street that there had been a mistake of \$10,000,000 in the deposit accounts, reducing the reserve to \$1,014,625 below the legal requirements, and prices fell off in part, owing to the report. It was not until 1.45, however, that the announcement of the mistake was made by Assistant Manager J. P. Ritter, who has been in charge recently during the illness of Manager Camp. This gave rise to a good deal of comment by those who had lost money through the blunder and delay in rectifying it. Ritter said in explanation, that the custom is for two clerks to make up the weekly balance, one using a book and the other manifold copies, intended for distribution. If their totals balance, the figures are assumed to be correct and the statement is made public. By an unfortunate coincidence on Saturday last, the manifold clerk omitted \$10,000,000 from the deposits of the city banks, making them \$513,400, instead of \$10,513,400, as they should have been, while on the book the initial figure of the Chemical Bank's deposits, amounting to \$13,159,900, was so faintly written that the book clerk overlooked it in adding up the column, and in this way the two totals balanced, and both were \$10,000,000 short. It was known yesterday, that a blunder to that extent existed somewhere, but where, it could not be ascertained until an officer of the City Bank pointed it out on the manifold shortly before Ritter made his announcement. The book was then examined and the corresponding blunder in the Chemical Bank's account discovered.

The Treasury continues to take in more money than it pays out, deposits to withdraw national bank notes amounting thus far to-day to \$202,500, with the disbursements by way of bond purchases amount to only \$115,000. Neither of these movements would be considered important were it not for the fact that since the Senate passed the refunding bill, the Treasury has absorbed not far from \$10,000,000 more of lawful money than it has paid out, so that bank reserves here and elsewhere are that much lower than they were when the raid on banks became serious. The reports of the Canada money which came here last week were very much exaggerated; less than \$1,500,000 all told having arrived.

Washington, 1.—A report that Senator Kirkwood is to be Secretary of the Interior in Garfield's cabinet has suddenly obtained considerable credit. A republican senator this morning had his name put down for Kirkwood's seat, which is one of the best of the chamber. Many of the republican senators believe that Kirkwood is to be appointed, and general satisfaction is expressed at his promotion.

Friends of Stanley Matthews assert that he will be renominated for United States Supreme Judge by Garfield, at the request of President Hayes.

The *World* says of the United States Supreme Court's decision in favor of Hallet Kelbourne against Speaker Randall and Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, for false imprisonment: The Supreme Court of the United States read yesterday an opinion of the highest importance to legislative bodies, in which the Court fixes for the first time in the judicial history of this country, the boundaries between the powers of the legislative inquisition and the right of private witnesses. The court admits an absolute power of imprisonment in a legislative body for contempt of its authority; by its members, or by witnesses refusing to give evidence in an inquiry as to which the legislative body has thorough control, as inacting statutes, but the court denies to the legislative body the power of imprisoning witnesses who refuse to give testimony upon any inquiry which does not exclusively fall within legislative jurisdiction. This opinion of the Supreme Court, implicitly convicts many past congresses of falsely imprisoning recalcitrant witnesses.

The *Tribune* says: According to a decision just rendered by the United States circuit court at Chicago, a Chinaman cannot become a naturalized citizen of the United States. White men and black men have that privilege, but yellow men and brown men must forever remain aliens. It seems, however, that the fact is an illustration of the fearful and wonderful way in which our laws are made, that there was a brief period between the adoption of the revised statutes and the passage of an act correcting errors in the revision, when a Mongolian or a Malay might have stolen a march on Uncle Sam and taken out a certificate of naturalization. Speaking seriously, it is a disgraceful anomaly that while the most ignorant Hottentot or negro can become a citizen of this republic, the best educated Chinaman is shut out from the privilege. An odious color test is applied to foreigners seeking naturalization because Congress is too careless or too prejudiced to remedy an obvious defect in the law.

Walking match score at 9 a.m.—Vance 153, Panchot 164, Khron 147, Howard 150, Allen 145, Campana 125, Curran 163, Lacour 117, all others not recorded.

At 11 o'clock Panchot was exactly one mile ahead of the best American record.

Twelve o'clock score—Sullivan 168, Panchot 169, Krohne 161, Allen 156, Campana 138, Curran 149, Lacour 131.

Allen retired from the race after 11 to-night with a score 179 miles, Midnight score—Sullivan 221, Panchot 235, Krohne 204, Howard 208, Campana 185, Curran 200, Lacour 174.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The special train carrying President-elect Garfield and family arrived at 9 o'clock. Gen. Garfield was informally received in a few pleasant remarks by Col. Ingersoll, of the committee on inaugural ceremonies. Carriages were in waiting, and the President-elect, with family, excepting his aged mother, who was driven direct to the executive mansion, was escorted to the hotel. It was General Garfield's wish that no formal demonstration take place. Upon reaching the hotel, W. D. Dudge, a member of the committee appointed to receive the President-elect, delivered a short address of welcome on behalf of the committee. General Garfield responded briefly thanking the committee for the complete arrangements made for the comfort of himself and family, and expressing himself as being fatigued from the journey, which he hoped would excuse further remarks.

President Hayes will call on the President-elect to-day. To-morrow evening General Garfield will dine with Representative Chittenden, and afterward hold a reception, for which cards have been issued. On Friday morning, the President and Mrs. Hayes will turn over the Executive Mansion to President-elect and Mrs. Garfield, and on Saturday the retiring President and Mrs. Hayes and family will leave by a special train for Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—There is no question of wages connected with the strike of stove moulders at the Excelsior Works to-day. The demand was simply that four non-union men who were working in the foundry should be discharged, and this being refused by the proprietors, the union moulders quit. It is a square fight as to whether the union or the proprietors shall control the largest stove works in the city.

NEW YORK, 2.—General Hancock presided at a meeting of the National Rifle Association. Judge Lawrence presented a \$250 trophy to present to the short range champion, open to any rifle club in North America. General Hancock advocated prize drills early in the season. A letter was read from Earl Stanhope saying the invitation for a team to represent Great Britain in the contest for the Palma trophy had been referred to the Rifle Association of Great Britain.

Much indignation is caused in land league circles by Mr. Devoy's telegram to the Home Secretary. It is regarded as calculated to increase the rigor with which the coercion act will be applied. Even its withdrawal would not, it is stated, prevent a complete rupture between the land league in Ireland and the section of that organization represented in America by Mr. Devoy and his associates.

The Land Leaguers decline to be stung into publishing their accounts by Mitchell Henry's letter in today's *Times*. I drew Parnell's and O'Kelly's attention to the murder of Hearn to-night. They attribute it

to the exasperation caused by the passage of the coercion bill. "The policy of oppression," said O'Kelly, "is bearing its fruits." Should Dillon be arrested, he will be instantly replaced. Marshal McMahon has written a letter consenting to receive Parnell and O'Kelly here to-morrow.

MACON, Mo., 2.—A passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. which left here at three o'clock yesterday morning, was thrown from the track just this side of Reviere, six miles west of this city, by a broken rail. The engine, tender, baggage car and two coaches were thrown completely from the track, down an embankment 10 feet high, and badly demolished, except the smoking, in which were 49 emigrant passengers, 40 of whom were women and children. This car kept its position, but plowed its way into the ground some distance from the track. The other passenger car and one sleeper were thrown from the track, the first being turned over, while only the forward trucks of the rear sleeper, went off. In the last, the passengers were not awakened by the accident, and only learned it when some of the wounded were taken in there. There were nearly 100 passengers on the train, and that no lives were lost and so few injured is remarkable.

As soon as possible after the wreck a wrecking train left Brookfield, 34 miles west of Macon, for the scene of the accident; but as a train it did not reach its destination. About 13 miles east of Brookfield the engine and two flat cars crossed Brush Creek bridge safely, but the wrecking car proper, the caboose and passenger coach in which were physicians and other citizens of Brookfield going to the passenger wreck, broke through and went down 30 feet in a mass of broken timbers and maimed humanity. Of those on the cars who went down, Dr. Woods, of Brookfield, Frank Locke and George Zaurick, of Hannibal, Mo., and four others were killed, and of the 50 persons on the train, none escaped without injury. No train has passed east or west since the accident.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Since Garfield's interview with Hayes there is the best authority for the statement that the President will refuse to sign the funding bill should it pass both houses. One cabinet move today is of great importance. Garfield had an interview with Senator Allison and told him he would like to have him in his cabinet. The place was not mentioned. Inside politicians begin to think Windom, of Minnesota, is the coming Secretary of the Treasury. Another event of the day has been the declaration that Foster, of Ohio, will not be in the new cabinet. This assertion is made with sledge-hammer positiveness by politicians whose entire interest it is to know what the future holds.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—The *St. James' Gazette* publishes an interesting account of Davitt, from which it appears that the Land League was established not by Parnell, but by Davitt and Devoy, Parnell acting merely as their subordinate. This story, if true, throws strong light on Parnell's recent course.

A large meeting, which it was proposed would be held at Dublin under the auspices of home rulers, has been abandoned, owing to Hartington's statement in the Commons last night relative to the public meeting bill.

Mitchell Henry, home ruler, writing to a gentleman who accused him of deserting the Land League, says: I never belonged to the League. The stupid and irrational policy of the past few months has crippled the Irish vote in Parliament forever. Money extracted from poor people in America and at home is removed to foreign countries and no accounts are published. The leader flies at the very crisis of the fight in Parliament.

LONDON, 1.—In the House Wilfred Lawson, asked whether any orders were given restraining the army in Transvaal from advancing until the result of negotiations with the Boers were known. Childers, Secretary for the War Department, regretted his inability to make any statement regarding the communications between General Colley and the Boers, or the instructions to Gen. Colley, particularly as in consequence of Gen. Colley's death, he was not quite sure of the position of the negotiations. Childers also said that the loss of life in the fight between General Colley and the Boers had

been exaggerated. Thirty-five officers and 693 men were engaged. Three officers were killed, nine wounded, and seven taken as prisoners. Total killed 83, wounded 122, taken prisoners or missing, 50.

The home secretary introduced the arms bill. It prohibits the possession or carrying of arms except by license; permits the search of houses from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to prohibit and regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty on summary conviction is three months' imprisonment without labor. The bill remains in force five years. Urgency was voted for the arms bill—395 to 37.

MOUNT PROSPECT, 1.—Gen Colley was shot just before the close of the engagement while giving an order to cease firing. The official list shows two officers were killed, one of whom was Gen. Colley; four captains, a major and three lieutenants were wounded, and two captains and four lieutenants prisoners; one colonel, one major and one lieutenant missing.

Gen. Roberts will have by the time he arrives at Natal a force of 3,000 men. Detailed accounts received to-day render it certain that the British were driven from Spitzkoff because they were fairly beaten. The fight ended in a rout. The most moderate estimate places the losses at 300 killed and wounded. The latter lay exposed to a heavy rain from Sunday afternoon until early Monday morning.

A correspondent with Colley's force at Spitzkoff gives the following account of the engagement: Spitzkoff is 3,000 yards from the Boer's position. Two companies were left at the base of the hill, the remainder of the troops toiled up the hill, which is a very steep, difficult ascent, on their hands and knees. It was impossible to have carried even mountain guns. Had we had those the result might have been different. The whole force reached the summit before daylight, and about five o'clock began firing. The Boers had no videttes posted, and were completely surprised, but promptly returned the fire. Our men had little cover. The number of Boers at the base of the hill was about 2,000. Up to midday their loss was heavier than ours. Gen. Colley was conspicuous for his coolness and courage. He kept up constant communication with the camp by signals. Shortly after noon the Boer fire, which heretofore averaged about 50 shots to the minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men were unable to withstand it. They wavered and were rallied, wavered again and ran in general *saute qui peut*. The Boers climbed to the summit of the hill and followed them with terrible fire as they went down the other side. This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well and gave him a pass to return to camp. He identified the body of Gen. Colley on the field.

Correspondence.

A Novel Entertainment.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 23d, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The evening of Washington's birthday was spent in a pleasant and agreeable manner in the 16th Ward.

The Sunday school gave a variety entertainment consisting of songs, duets, dialogues, recitations, etc. The school house was crowded to its fullest capacity, and a great number were compelled to return home, being unable to obtain seats. Most of the performers were juveniles, and considering their youth and inexperience, rendered their pieces admirably.

A noticeable and pleasing feature in the programme was the number of original pieces presented, the productions of Sister Sinah Bishop, a resident of the ward. In point of interest and real merit they excel those selected from the ordinary dialogue book. It would be gratifying if our home authors would do more in preparing something suitable for entertainments of this character.

As gatherings of this nature are on the increase among us, it would be a good idea, in my estimation, if a book of original dialogues and readings was published for our use. Then while cultivating a taste for intellectual amusements by substituting entertainments of this kind, for so much dancing, we would have some-

thing correct in sentiment to them.

One piece performed during evening, is especially worthy mention, and that was the song, with original tableau, the actors in which represented the various trades and industries, and nationalities of the Ward, number 11 in all—each national representative carried a flag and read a few words in his native tongue. The idea is a novel one, and executed with Sister Bishop who, with Miss Jennings, trained children in their parts and arranged the tableau.

The whole reflects credit on Supt. J. W. Phippin, choir John Vincent and manager Folland.

The entertainment will be repeated at an early date.

Yours, etc.,

J. W.

MOAB, Emery County, February 16th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just had a season freshening at this place, in the President, C. G. Larsen, council of the Emery Stake meeting was convened and a organization was effected, known the Moab branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Bro. Randolph Steward, former Bear Lake, was chosen and set as Bishop of this place; A. G. son was set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Steward, and O. B. ner was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor.

Much good instruction was given by the President and council, and a good spirit prevailed, and feeling is general that we are on a better footing than ever before since this place was settled two years ago. We have the natural facilities here for making a thriving place, climate being adapted to almost growth, and it is expected at a distant day, to have a grist mill at this place. We expect move into settlement this season, where we shall have protection from marauding Indians. The place has proven healthy, so far, only one death occurring since the settlers came.

Yours in the gospel of peace, W. A. Phippin.

MORMONISM AND THE GREAT PARTIES.

MILL CREEK, Feb. 16th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

"Yea, and all that will live godly in Jesus shall suffer persecution."

"But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

"But continue thou in the things thou hast learned, and hast been assured, knowing of whom thou hast learned the Paul to Timothy, chap. 3."

The work and the purposes of the Church have always been unpopular, have met with a determined opposition in every age of the history, from the days of the Abel down to our day; and human blood has been shed in count of religious beliefs the other causes combined.

We propose in this short sketch to confine our remarks to the history of the Latter-day Saint movement. The democratic party ruled from the year 1829 to 1860, thirty-one years in numbers, and during this time the Church of Jesus Christ was again fully organized upon earth, clothed with the authority and power of God in the restoration of the two Priesthoods, Aaronic, and second the Melchisedek Priesthood. The higher priesthood was embodied apostolic authority and the kingdom of God. In the first manifestation or direction from God to man for a nearly eighteen hundred years, the angel of God stood before in the presence of Joseph, clothed in his priestly apparel, broke the midnight stillness by declaring himself a messenger forth from the presence to communicate to him (Joseph) will and purposes of God, and his name was Moroni.

In this communication he declared the opening up of this great last dispensation, called the restoration of the fullness of times among the many great things he said and revealed, he took care to post and warn this man Joseph of the very great mission that the work of God