

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

NEW YORK, 24.—This morning was the coldest of the season. The weather for the past three days has been exceedingly severe.

Fisk, Jr.'s, libel suit against Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is discontinued.

Of the army officers who have already been honorably discharged on their own application, 111 have, to date, received certificates from the third auditor of their indebtedness to government, and had their accounts passed by the second auditor and received one year's pay from January 1st.

The *Tribune's* special from Washington, says that the Secretary of the Interior recently sent a verbal message to Wilson, Commissioner of the land office, that his resignation would be acceptable by the President, to which Wilson replied he would not resign, and would hold no conversation on the subject. Wilson says, as the President cast suspicion on him, it would be unjust to himself to resign, and he will remain till removed, or the President shows cause for suspicion.

SYRACUSE, 24.—A double horror occurred on Friday evening, at Collamer, six miles from this city. Lorenzo D. Garrett, aged thirty-two, murdered his father-in-law, James C. Tollman, aged sixty-seven. Garrett attacked Tollman, in the latter's back-yard, and broke his skull with an axe, killing him instantly. Garrett then went to his own barn, about six rods distant, and hanged himself. The men had been quarreling about property for some years past.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The result of the election in Georgia, though the returns is meagre, is believed here to be such as to preclude the possibility, if it ever existed, of Attorney-General Akerman's election to the United States Senate; and the possibility of his retirement from his present office is therefore more doubtful than ever. His friends here do not think his health will prevent his continuance in the office.

Secretary Fish gave a dinner last night to the Senate foreign relations committee. Senators Sumner and Morton being present, they met for the first time since the acrimonious debate, the bad health of the latter having prevented him from attending the Senate session after the vote on San Domingo. It is reported that there was the utmost cordiality between them, and that neither of them had any disposition to remember the personal portions of their discussion.

Sumner, it is said, is confident the annexation of St. Domingo will be defeated if it comes up for action during this Congress.

CINCINNATI, 24.—The population of Ohio, according to the corrected census, is 2,663,681.

This is the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer is six below zero in the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The case of Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity county, indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury, for violation of the 15th Amendment, in collecting a mining tax from Chinese, will be tried as soon as possible. The ablest counsel in the State are engaged on both sides, and the result of the trial is looked on with much interest as largely affecting the income of several mining counties and involving important political questions.

CHICAGO, 24.—The weather for the past three days has been intensely cold. The thermometer here yesterday morning was sixteen below zero. This morning it is ten below. This is the coldest for several years.

The Nilsson season here is a marked success. The receipts already are \$21,000. She goes from here to St. Louis, thence to Louisville and Cincinnati.

A small shanty was burned on Elizabeth street last night. An old woman, the solitary inmate, perished in the flames.

A Washington special says the President has decided to appoint Willis Drummond, of Iowa, Commissioner of the Land Office, vice Wilson asked to resign.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The whale ship, *John Howland*, caught fire this morning. The carpenter work on deck was burned, and the fire was then extinguished.

Oranges, lemons, grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, a second crop of new potatoes, and all varieties of garden vegetables and flowers are abundant in the market.

Business will be practically suspended during the next nine days. The weather is beautiful.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The Central Pacific railroad robbers were tried in Washoe City, and sentenced to the State prison as follows: Chapman, eighteen years; Parsons, twenty; Cockrell, twenty-two; Squires, twenty-three.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Raravan and Maxwell, yesterday, walked to San Jose, fifty miles, rested an hour and a half and started back last evening at eight o'clock and reached here at eleven and a half a. m. A committee who accompanied them down Montgomery St., collected fourteen hundred and eighty-five dollars, to be divided equally between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums. Mrs. E. F. Reach, an actress who came here with Gars, Bowers, died suddenly yesterday. A nephew of Stephen Massett attempted to blow his brains out in a restaurant last evening. He inflicted a severe wound which is not dangerous. Cause—poverty.

NEW YORK.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, from Berlin on the 21st, says: In hastening the consummation of a superficial union of Germany, Bismarck has played his strongest trump. It has been hazardous on account of the delay in closing the war proclamation. The union of the Empire of Germany, celebrated at Versailles amidst the din of uninterrupted hostilities, has a twofold effect and shows to the French the utter uselessness of further opposition against their opponents, who display the utmost harmony and strength in the heart of the conflict. The uncertainty of the fall of Paris is the topic of conversation, and demands for a speedy bombardment are clamorous, and official organs assure the public that the military chiefs are fully awake to their duty, and that they will leave nothing undone to speedily reduce the capital. The belief prevails that the bombardment has been postponed by the influence of the Queen of England, but official organs say it is rather owing to the difficulty in reaching the city effectively, the Prussian batteries being incompetent and lacking munitions.

When in the capital the Germans will take a firm footing, and occupy it until the French erect a responsible government. With regard to the manner of accomplishing this, whether by upsetting the present government and recalling Napoleon or the Orleans family, or by the construction of Consuls General, the widest opinions are formed, although the best informed express conviction that the only way to get out of the labyrinth is to recognize the constitutional government under Napoleon. Wonderful efforts are still being made for the prosecution of the war and the oldest classes of landwehr are being drafted, equipped and sent to the front. Calls are being made upon officers formerly in service, to return to active duty. Officers in various departments are sent with muskets on their shoulders to fill civil posts in the conquered territory. Play bills announce that actors, singers and scene shifters have gone to the war. The Potsdam and Audast railways are daily forwarding a hundred and fifteen loads of the largest projectiles. A great gun foundry, in Spandau, is incessantly at work manufacturing ordinance of the largest calibre. It is believed, in military circles, that the bombardment will take place at Christmas.

A cable dispatch to the *World*, dated London 22nd, says: To-day fifty thousand French advanced on the road to Bourget and attacked the Guard's headquarters at Gonesse. There was fighting at Arnouville, Garnes, Bourneuil and Severan. The 12th Saxon corps reinforced the Guards at four o'clock and the French retired.

A cable dispatch to the *World*, dated Orleans 22, says Gen. Chauzey's retreat to the point is for the purpose of concentrating his own forces and drawing the Germans after him. Chauzey has two hundred thousand men and will, at once, resume the offensive.

RICHMOND, 24.—At two o'clock this morning, just as the porter had commenced waking passengers for the southern trains, the Pottswood hotel was discovered on fire in the lower floor. An effort was immediately made to wake the guests, and a scene began which was indescribable: men rushing about trying to save baggage, women, nearly naked and barefooted, fleeing into the snow covered streets. Steam engines were promptly to hand, but the water being frozen, it was some time before it could be thrown on the building, and the flames spread to such an extent that escape by staircase was cut off and the guests commenced leaping from the windows. P. P. Clarke, ser-

vant of the hotel, leaped from the third story, receiving fatal injuries. The most fearful scene of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. E. Cornelius, housekeeper, at the window of the fifth story, with one or two ladies, screaming for help. The fire companies' ladders were put up, but failed to reach the window by two stories. The firemen, while endeavoring to lengthen the ladders, cried out to the women, who disappeared in the thick smoke and were lost, the room brightening up a moment after with the flames. Up to noon to-day the only burned whose names are known are: Erasmus Rose, Mrs. Emily Cornelius, G. W. Robinson and Samuel Haines. The register was consumed, and it is impossible to give the names of strangers who may be lost. There are about a dozen trunks belonging to persons from New York and other northern countries. Among the most remarkable escapes was that of C. Shifter, attached to the office of the seal printer, who was in the fourth story, who escaped by dropping from window cornice to window cornice until he reached the ground. He was badly burned. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* had a narrow escape. The guests lost all their clothing. The ladies had to walk barefoot over the snow to places of shelter. The total loss is three hundred thousand. The business houses destroyed were Branch & Currant's crockery store; the Southern Express office and other smaller stores.

Later, evening: The following are additional names of persons who are known to have been burned to death: H. A. Thomas, agent of Panorama of Pilgrim's Progress; W. H. Pace, Donville, Va.; J. B. Farresse, messenger Southern Express Co. Seven other guests of the hotel are missing. The hotel was valued at \$140,000; insured \$60,000. All the goods ready for delivery, in the cellars of the Southern Express Co., were destroyed. The company's money safes are buried in the ruins.

BORDEAUX, 23, evening.—During the sortie on the 21st, Ducrot took many hundred prisoners.

The occupation of Tours by the Germans, and the retreat of their forces towards Orleans, are said to be the result of a strategical movement on the part of Chauzy and Bourbaki.

Rouen is almost evacuated. Only 1,500 Prussians were there yesterday.

Manteuffel is going to oppose the march of Faidherbe.

Havre is in no danger of attack, as it is now so strongly fortified and manned. There are several vessels of war there. Cherbourg is also safe, owing to the completion of the fortifications on the land side.

BORDEAUX, 24, official.—LILLE, 23, night.—Faidherbe announces a battle at Pont Noyle, lasting from eleven till six. After a long cannonading the battle terminated by a charge of infantry along the whole line. We remained masters of the field.

Paris news, received by balloon, to the night of the 22nd, says there was no engagement that day, but a combat was imminent. The journals estimate the losses yesterday at about 800 killed and wounded. There is great confidence and order among the national guard.

LONDON, 22.—Advices from Havre to-day give the rumor of a defeat of Chauzy by the Duke of Mecklenburg and Frederick Charles combined. Chauzy is retreating.

A dispatch from Cherbourg reports 60,000 French troops at Havre.

LONDON, 23.—Six thousand Saxons have left Saxony for Rheims, and will make forced marches. It is rumored there is an insurrection there against the Prussians.

Bismarck has addressed the representatives at foreign courts, calling attention to the French officers breaking their parole. As the French government sanctions this, peremptory measures will be taken in the event of future complaints.

Advices from Amiens say Monteuffel is near there, and there is probably a battle going on.

The Prussians have left Dieppe, but have encamped near in heavy force.

Chandorley has sent a diplomatic dispatch to the Hague, and says he learns with horror and indignation that four escaped prisoners, surrendered by the Dutch to the Germans, were shot. He recalls the Cabinet principles, the right of the people, the law, superior justice, pride, courage and misfortunes which give the claim of hospitality among civilized constitutionalities.

An aboriginal gentleman, named Tomahawk, is preaching in Canada. He is a Lo! churchman, of course.

THE PICKLED WATCH.

The New York *Ledger* says:

The other day we met Wiggins, and he had a silver-cased watch—hunting cases at that. We had known Wiggins five and twenty years, and never knew him to carry a watch before. We asked him where he got it. He gave us a nod and a leer, and said he'd tell us.

"Last fall," he continued, "I killed the old brindle cow, and put the best part of her into the beef barrel. She was fat and the beef was nice, and I had nigh unto a full barrel. I didn't want to make it very salty, so I set it out in the shed, where the frost might touch it and keep it; and you'd better believe it made good eatin'."

"One day my wife says to me—says she—'Wiggins, 'pears to me our beef is goin' mighty fast.' I went and looked, and, sure enough, it was goin'—goin' rather faster'n I thought it ought to. 'I've noticed it lowerin' on accountably this long time,' said my wife. 'Somebody is stealin' it. Why don't you set a trap?'"

"But my neighbors were all kind-hearted kind of folks—though one or two of 'em might be just a little inclined to poke around where they didn't belong—and I didn't want to hurt 'em. I concluded, howsumever, that it would be best to put the barrel, with what little of the beef was left, down cellar—and I did it."

"Well, when the beef was all used up, and I went to clear out the barrel, I found this watch in the pickle. It looked to me like Tom Grammon's watch. Tom had worked for me considerable, and I had seen him have the watch, or one very much like it. When I saw Tom, I showed him the watch, and he said right off it was his."

"How did ye lose it?" said I.

"I carried it in my pocket without any chain, and must have dropped it out when I was stoopin'," said he.

"Well," said I, "then you must have been stoopin' over my beef barrel, for I found it in the pickle!"

"With that Tom looked kind of sheepish, and I guess he saw the twinkle in my eye."

"Let me look at [that 'ere watch again," said he.

"He looked at it a little while, and then he handed it back to me."

"On the whole, Mr. Wiggins," says he, "I guess that ain't my watch arter all. It must belong to somebody else." And with that he walked off.

"I carried that watch to our jeweler, and he found that the cases had shut so tight that the works hadn't been pickled a bit; and for a dollar he cleaned it up in good shape and set it runnin'. It's a first-rate timekeeper, and I reckon that whoever took my beef paid all it was worth."

How to MAKE HENS.—People would better understand this matter if they considered for a moment a hen to be, as she is, a small steam engine, with an egg-laying attachment, and thus there must be a constant supply of good feed and pure water to keep the engine and its attachment up to its work. In addition to keeping before hens, who have complete liberty, a constant supply of pure water, summer and winter, I have found that during the cool and cold weather of fall, winter and spring, a dough, compounded as follows, fed one day and then intermitted for two days, to produce excellent results:

To three gallons of boiling water add half an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard. Stir the mixture until the pepper has imparted considerable of its strength to the water. Meantime the salt will have been dissolved and the lard melted. Then, while yet boiling hot, stir in a meal, made of oats and corn, ground together in equal proportions, until a stiff mush is formed. Set away to cool down to a milk warmth. Before feeding, taste to see that you have an overdose neither of salt nor pepper, and to warrant the hens being imposed upon with a mixture not fit to be eaten. The hen mush should not be saltier than to suit your own taste; nor so hot with pepper that you could not swallow it, were so much in your broth. Beware of too much salt, too much lard and too much pepper; and beware, too, where the seasoning is not too high, of feeding this dough too long at a time. Let the hens be fed one day fully with it, then let it be omitted and the ordinary feed given two days, and so on, and the result will be found satisfactory. Take notice.—Hens fed this way will be a good deal less inclined to set than when fed in the ordinary manner.—Country Gentleman.