

[From Friday's Daily.
[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House appointed Dawes and Beck the committee to notify the President and Vice President of their election.

The committee on printing have reported in favor of giving the reporting and publishing of the debates in Congress to W. J. Murtagh, of the Washington Republican.

RICHMOND, Va.—A dreadful accident happened this morning at the new bridge, building over the James river, between Richmond and Manchester. A temporary trestle upon which fifteen men were engaged laying the iron superstructure gave way, precipitating the whole party into the waters. Nine were rescued, the remainder being either drowned or killed by being dashed against the timbers and iron which went down with them. Of those rescued two floated about a mile down the river on timbers, and were taken out badly injured and nearly chilled to death.

NEW ORLEANS, 13.—At a meeting of both Legislatures it was agreed to organize an assembly from the members returned by both boards, provided that they prove acceptable to the national administration.

WASHINGTON.—The President has pardoned Seth Johnson, sentenced to a fine of \$40,000 for embezzlement on the U. S. Treasury, on the ground that he cannot pay the fine, and that further imprisonment is preposterous.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In the Wilson committee to-day Oakes Ames testified that the directors of the Union Pacific told him that the Dix stock was bought for fifty thousand, on account of a letter of Dix presented by his son-in-law, Barlow. The stock at that time was not worth more than twenty per cent., and the Company paid the money to get rid of the claim contained in the letter.

The Chairman announced that he had summoned Jno. J. Cisco, and appointed Slocum Swann to inquire and report on the legal right to summon a Governor of a State to appear before the committee.

Gen. Butler appeared and stated that he acted as counsel for the Union Pacific in 1868 to arrange the Ames contract. He was paid a \$5,000 fee and \$1,000 expenses. He never received any money from the road. He declared his right to receive such fees, and would do it again. While he was acting as counsel for the road, James Fisk, jun., sent him a \$5,000 retainer, with a request to act as his counsel against the Company. He declined unless the road released him, which it refused to do. He at that time recommended Carpenter to Ames as an eminent lawyer and fit to become the counsel of the Company.

TYRONE, Pa., 13.—Roy's steam tannery was burned this morning loss \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13.—The Senate Credit Mobilier committee met this morning; Patterson and Conkling were absent. Logan appeared and said he had nothing to add to his testimony, given before the House committee. Logan was questioned about his transactions with Ames, but he maintained that he should first be told what the testimony was against him.

Senator Harlan appeared and was asked about Durant's \$10,000 contribution. After some discussion it was decided to swear Harlan, whereupon he proceeded to detail the whole transaction.

The substance of Harlan's statement before the Senate Credit Mobilier committee, was that Durant voluntarily gave him \$10,000 for use in the election in Iowa; that subsequently Alley told him that Durant, in his settlement with the Union Pacific Co., had the amount charged to the company; that witness told Alley he supposed the money came from Durant, but if it came from the company he would return it. Alley said Ames could tell him. He asked Ames, and the latter said there was no record in the books of the company showing that the money came from the company. Subsequently he addressed a letter to Durant inquiring into the matter. Durant replied, stating that the company never paid Harlan any money.

Harlan, in reply to questions,

stated that the money he received from Durant was used to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign in Iowa.

Vice-President Wilson appeared, and said he had no desire to add to or take from his testimony before the Poland committee. He had no desire to evade responsibility in the matter. He then had unlimited confidence in Ames, and would have listened to his advice in regard to any investment. He knew nothing against the Credit Mobilier when the investment was made, but when he found there was something wrong he returned the stock and dividends with the interest.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—This morning a passenger train on the Baltimore railroad, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a coal oil train below Pay's ferry. The engine and tender and a tank of oil were burned. The conductor of the passenger train was the only person injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wilson committee to-day heard additional testimony from Oakes Ames.

In the House a resolution by Wood, hailing with pleasure the Republican movement in Spain, was objected to and not received.

HARRISBURG.—Ex-Gov. Geary's funeral took place to-day with imposing ceremonies.

NEW YORK, 13.—The bids for government gold amounted to eight millions. One bid was for a million at 14½. The government sold a million at 14.06 and 14.13.

Yesterday two hundred thousand in bonds of the Toledo, Canada and Southern Detroit R.R. were stolen from the office of the Company in this city.

NEW YORK, 14.—European advices mention the death of Gustave Rickard, the eminent portrait painter at Paris, on the 22nd of January.

The extensive retort of the firebrick factory of Geo. Chicks, at Locust Point, Md., was burned last evening; loss \$70,000.

A Berlin dispatch says that the Prussian ministry have required of Counsellor Wagner, the protegee of Bismarck, an explanation of his conduct in permitting concessions in fulfillment of the sale of railway contracts, by which frauds were committed upon the government. A similar explanation is requested of Count Von Itzenplitz, in consequence of which he has resigned. Other resignations will follow.

CHICAGO, 14.—A Washington special says that representative Negley is strenuously pushing the bill, introduced by him last session, which, under the pretence of incorporating the Little Cottonwood railroad bill is, in reality, a measure asking for quite a formidable land grant. The line of the road is from Sandy station on the line of the Utah Southern R. R., to Alta city, in Little Cottonwood canyon. The bill asks for five or six sections of land per mile. Another company has been organized to build a road over the same route, who simply ask to be incorporated by the general government, without demanding any land grant.

The same special says the Wilson committee have started off on a range of inquiry which promises to last until after the adjournment of Congress. It has commenced an inquiry into the Central Pacific, and as a beginning has taken the testimony of the agent in this city, familiarly known as "Dick" Frauchet, and his ignorance of all matters likely to be investigated was even more remarkable than Ames' memory. It is probable the committee will have to send to California for witnesses if it is intended to continue the Central road inquiry. Frauchet has been the agent of the road in Washington since 1866, and although he is paid, according to his own admission, \$20,000 a year for representing the road here during the session of Congress, he knew nothing whatever of the road or its builders, its stockholders or anything else, except from hearsay. The committee did not question him about legislation of any kind, and it is said to-night that he knows more about that than the Company.

NEW YORK, 14.—A special says that General Burnside says in regard to his New Zealand steamship enterprise, that he is interested in the proposed line of iron steamers, to be run between San Francisco, Australia and New Zealand, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and that the line will be organized whether subsidized by Congress or not. He admits that the new line is intended to supersede the existing Webb line.

Judge Boardman has refused to grant a new trial in the Stokes case.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The jury in the case of A. H. Young, tried for counterfeiting, failed to find a verdict and were discharged to-day, by the United States circuit court.

A Chinaman was placed on trial in the municipal court for house-breaking. The testimony was quite clear and the fellow was in a fair way of being convicted, when the jail keeper suddenly discovered he had sent down the wrong man. The right one was produced and the trial was gone over.

ELKO, NEV., 13.—A collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad, at 6.35 last night, 13 miles east of here, between the eastern bound passenger train, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, and the western bound freight train. It occurred on a sharp curve, where the road runs through a canyon of the Humboldt river, the grade being about 20 feet above the water. The passenger train was proceeding slowly around the curve, and when the engineer saw the freight train coming they were not 400 feet apart. The engineer of the passenger train reversed the engine, put on air brakes and jumped down into the river and was followed by the fireman to save themselves. The air brake nearly stopped the passenger train before the engines struck, preventing the cars from telescoping. In the meanwhile the engineer of the freight train whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but too late, for the engines leaped into the air. The following is the list of wounded, none were killed: C. Jack, fireman on the freight train, badly bruised, and side and back injured, it is thought fatally; John Baily freight brakeman, head cut and back injured; J. Porter, brakeman, face and head cut. Some of the passengers were slightly bruised, none seriously.

SACRAMENTO, 13.—James T. Murphy, married about two weeks ago, has been missing from the city since Tuesday. When he went out he told his wife that he was going to the bank to draw some money. CORINNE, U. T., 13.—The following telegram has been received from Helena, Mt., 13—
"Nevada Creek, Montana, 10th.
"John Quinn, was killed by James McHarrison, an old feud existing between the parties. McHarrison gave himself up to the authorities."
SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Governor Grover, of Oregon, has addressed a letter to the Modoc peace commissioners, protesting in the name of the people of that State against any action by which the crimes of the Modocs shall be condoned. He says the people demand that the murderers shall be given up and delivered over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment, and that the rest be returned to the reservation at Lost River.

The Stockton and Jose narrow gauge R.R. Company was incorporated to-day, capital \$500,000.

No tidings of the missing steamer Nevada, fifteen days overdue from Australia. It is believed she has put into Honolulu for repairs, as her machinery was known to be out of order when she left this port.

CANADA.

OTTAWA.—Bruce Caron has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec, vice Belleau.

EUROPEAN.

PARIS, 13.—The payment of the second fifty million installment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity, was completed on the 8th instant.

ROME.—The Pope, yesterday, gave audience to several officers of the United States Navy. In the course of conversation his Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that the country would regard his taking up his residence there as a great honor.

MADRID.—All the provinces heard from give in their adhesion to the new regime.

LISBON.—There is much excitement and uneasiness here over events in Spain. Funds have declined.

PARIS.—Thiers will recognize the Spanish republic as soon as officially notified of its establishment.

LONDON.—Several vessels of the British squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

LONDON, 13.—A Madrid dispatch says the abdication and declaration

of the republic have been disseminated over all Spain, but nowhere caused disturbance.

A Paris special says it was reported this morning that the troops of the regular army of Spain are divided in their choice of the form of government. The cavalry are said to have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of ex-Queen Isabella, for King; while the infantry favor a republic.

A Rome special says the abdication of Amadeus is received with satisfaction on all sides. Neither Victor Emanuel nor the Italian government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently, giving information concerning the situation. It is also reported that serious disturbances have taken place at Madrid, and that fighting had occurred in the streets.

BERLIN, 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus while on the throne are universally praised.

LISBON, 13.—The Portuguese minister of public works, prominent railway officers, and the Spanish minister, in accordance with the orders of his government have gone to Badajoz to meet Amadeus and family, to escort them to Lisbon. A palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-royal family is expected here tomorrow, and will be met at the railway station by King Louis and his minister.

Ex-king Amadeus has reached Lisbon.

[From Saturday's Daily.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK.—The jury in the Scannell case was completed to-day.

Townsend, counsel for Stokes, says the decision of Judge Davis being adverse to granting a new trial, application will be made to other judges, and in the meantime he will endeavor to obtain a letter from Judge Boardman to the Governor recommending a respite. Stokes was bitterly disappointed at the reception of the news that Judge Boardman had decided against him, and was greatly agitated; he has great hopes, however, respecting the nature of Judge Davis' decision.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Grant's message respecting Utah calls attention to the dangers likely to arise during recess, from a conflict between the federal and territorial authorities. The general jurisdiction of the Territories heretofore has been under the direct supervision of the national government, but the details have been left for regulation by local authority; but it was evidently never intended to entrust the Territorial legislature with power to create judicatures of its own, or to increase the jurisdiction of the courts appointed by federal authority. In both these respects Utah requires special legislation by Congress.

The selection of grand and petit jurors must be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those determined not to enforce any obnoxious act of Congress, and an act should be passed to deprive the Territorial courts of power to impede the action of the federal courts. The act creating the Territory of Utah provides for such legislation.

NEW YORK, 14.—A fire broke out this morning at the New Haven and Harlem railroad freight depot, damaging the property of the company about thirty thousand, Jaegers' machinery factory about twenty thousand, and several others to small amounts, all reaching a hundred thousand.

A caucus of Republican Senators to-day agreed that for the remainder of the session the regular appropriation bills be reported from the committee on education and labor. Some bill on the "Mormon" question is yet to be reported from the judiciary committee which together with the call of the calendar to its end shall have absolute precedence. Bills not mentioned are to take their chances. The reports on questions of privilege, like the Louisiana and Kansas matters, will not, of course, come within the restriction of the rule. The caucus also voted to re-adopt the rules adopted towards the close of last session, prohibiting all amendments to appropriation bills not strictly germane to their respective subjects, and providing that a majority of the Senate may limit debate on any one amendment to five minutes to each senator.

At the request of Caldwell the Senate election committee have

deferred the presentation of the report of his case until his counsel returns from Philadelphia. It is reported that Caldwell intends to resign, apprehensive that the report of the committee will recommend his expulsion, or at least contain a censure, amounting in effect to a recommendation of expulsion.

BUFFALO.—John Gaffney, the murderer of Patrick Tahey, was hanged at noon. Before the execution he said a few words begging pardon of those he had wronged. He said he was crazy drunk when he committed the offence, and had he been allowed to manage his own defense he would have told the truth and thrown himself on the mercy of the law. He acknowledged to feigning insanity.

Geo. A. Clark, the well known cotton thread manufacturer, of New York, N. J., died suddenly yesterday, of heart disease. His estate is valued at three millions.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Senate has confirmed Wm. M. Mitchell as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Manuel M. Noah, a San Francisco journalist, died suddenly to-day.

CHICAGO.—In the trial of Jno. T. Osborne, at Galesburg, Ills., for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, a young married woman, at Yates city, Ill., last August, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at death.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—The steamboat *Henry A. Jones*, from Houston for Galveston, with a cargo of four hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, was burned this a.m., in Galveston bay. Twenty-one lives were lost, including the captain and two clerks.

NEW YORK, 15.—John M. Hodges, a Wall Street broker, last night fell down a stairway at his residence on Fifth Avenue and broke his neck.

The representatives of the press were yesterday denied access to Stokes, his father and brother were the only persons who saw him. The only remaining chance for the prisoner now is a delay in the execution of the sentence, which may possibly be obtained, to the end that a review of the case may be had by a full bench of the Supreme Court on the test of the constitutionality of the jury law of 1872.

It is reported from Washington that an investigation is now going on before the Ways and Means Committee, which gives plausibility to the stories heretofore current concerning the manner in which bills were tampered with at the close of the last session of Congress. At that time, it will be remembered that the sections of the internal revenue laws relating to tobacco, whisky and stamps were altered, so as to take effect August 1st, instead of July 1st as directed in the act as passed. Other irregularities of a like suspicious character were also discovered.

The appraisers of Greeley's estate estimate that the personal property will foot up to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is said that Samuel Sinclair is indebted to the estate at least \$8,000, and there are about one hundred thousand dollars in bad debts and worthless securities. C. Vanderbilt, Jr. owes the estate fifty thousand in borrowed money. Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$5,000 to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, saying that they can have such money as they need at any time.

CHICAGO.—A Washington special says that the Mrs. Wood, daughter of Gen. Taylor, who was recently voted by the House a pension of fifty dollars a month, is the mother of John Taylor Wood, who commanded the rebel cruiser *Tallahassee*, and who is now a well-to-do commission merchant at Halifax. It is also said that Mrs. Wood was a bitter secessionist during the war, and moreover that she has been living at Paris for some time in magnificent style.

Specials state positively that the report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee will recommend the expulsion of Ames and Brooks and a severe censure of other implicated congressmen, with the probable impeachment of Colfax. Ames is said to be incredulous as to the truth of this rumor, and avers that if they attempt to expel him he will die hard, and that it will take the whole House to kill him. "If," he says, "this expulsion occurs, what will it show? It will show that no man must hereafter tell the truth about congressmen. How are the world and the people to regard it? What do you expel Brooks for?"