

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 25.

Assault and Battery.—Benjamin Se it was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery on a man named Cook.

Illegal Whisky Selling.—This morning Pape and Cupit, of the Overland saloon, were fined \$50 for selling liquor yesterday. The amount was paid.

Broke His Leg.—The Beaver Enterprise, of the 20th inst., says—

"We learn that Mr. Charles Weller had the misfortune a few days ago, to get one bone of his leg broken."

Settled.—C. Stevens, whose nose was damaged by coming in contact with "Bill" Woolsey's fist the other day, has withdrawn the charge against the latter, and the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

Sandwich Islands.—With the Hawaiian Gazette comes a Directory and Calender for 1875, "being the second year of the reign of Kalakaua." The directory and Calender is neatly got up, and filled with information of the nature indicated by its title.

Gambling-house Keeping.—Today Major Bird, a deputy U. S. Marshal, was before Justice Pyper, on a charge of keeping a gambling house, on complaint of one Joseph Bean. The hearing of the case was postponed till a future day, to be fixed by the attorneys on either side.

Peace Disturber.—On Saturday night a soldier giving the name of Veel, made a big disturbance on Commercial street, by being very noisy and striking a civilian. A large crowd was attracted by the row, and the belligerent fellow was finally taken to the police quarters, and subsequently turned over to the military guard.

The Statistician for Jan. 1875, is a new monthly of 148 pages, devoted to statistics. Published by L. P. McCarthy, 423 Washington Street, San Francisco. In the present number are statistics concerning postal matters, coins, weights, measures, geometrical figures, countries, contents, elections, families, population, females superfluous and others, and a great many other things.

The Statistician promises to be a very useful work of reference.

Kunaway Accident.—We regret to learn that Brother Joseph Harker, of Taylorsville, met with a rather severe accident, near the paper mill on Saturday. While driving in a buggy his horse took fright, kicked and plunged and threw the vehicle over, Brother Harker being thrown out and receiving an injury in the hip. The horse, a valuable stud, was also injured, and the buggy more or less smashed. Brother Harker stopped at a friend's house in the vicinity over night and was conveyed home in a wagon yesterday.

Seduction Case.—John Cummings appeared in the police court on Saturday afternoon, to answer to the charge of seducing and debauching Rosini Davey. Mr. A. Miner appeared for the people and Judge Tilford for the defendant. The prosecution asked for a postponement of the examination, as the leading witness for the prosecution was ill and would not possibly be able to appear and give evidence for at least ten days. Dr. White, Miss Davey's attendant physician, sustained this statement, and Justice Pyper postponed the investigation till Tuesday morning, February 2nd, to the great chagrin of a large and motley crowd, who had assembled in the court room with morbidly hungry souls, anticipating a feast of disgusting details, which it was expected the examination would bring to light. "There is no accounting for taste."

Public Ledger Almanac.—We have received the Public Ledger Almanac for 1875, published by Geo. W. Childs, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It is a neat and useful work of 56 pages, and contains a variety of information on various topics of common reference.

With the Almanac came also a photograph card of two pages of the Public Ledger, all the characters on which can be distinctly read by the aid of a magnifying glass of moderate power. The Ledger is an eight column page

paper, and one of these pages on the photograph is reduced to two and three quarters by one and three-quarter inches.

The Ledger is one of the best papers published in the country.

Pisciculture and the Salt Lake.—

Mr. A. P. Rockwood, has received the following letter, from Mr. Joel Parish, dated Centreville, Davis Co., Jan. 24, 1875—

"As you are interested in the culture of fish I thought the following would be interesting to you:

"We found a silver eel that had drifted on shore from the Lake. We suppose it died in the Lake and floated to this place. It measured about two feet long and had the appearance of a fresh water eel. It was cooked and found to be well pickled in salt."

Mr. Rockwood thinks this eel was unquestionably one of the five hundred that he imported from the Connecticut river, in Massachusetts, about three years since and which were by him placed in the tributaries of Jordan, whence it must have found its way into Salt Lake.

Does not the finding of this pickled eel measurably settle the question of the possibility of raising fish in Salt Lake, when taken in connection with the fact of the failure in raising oysters and lobsters, as was attempted last spring?

Mr. Rockwood wishes also to inform the selectmen of the several counties, who are by law the ex-officio fish commissioners for their respective localities, that he has several thousand small fry of the California salmon, from the hatch of Oct., 1873, ready for distribution, which they can have by calling at Z. C. Fish Farm, in Salt Lake County.

KING KALAKAUA AT OGDEN.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council, Mayor D. H. Wells forwarded to King Kalakaua an invitation to visit Salt Lake City, in answer to which the Mayor received a dispatch from the King, stating that he would be unable to accept of the invitation, and that his reasons for non-acceptance would be explained to the Mayor and Council in an autograph letter from the King, which had been mailed.

Subsequently the Mayor sent a dispatch to the King, asking him, in view of his being unable to visit Salt Lake City, if he would receive a delegation of citizens of this City at Ogden, to which the following reply was received:

"MEDICINE BUTTE, Jan. 23rd—
"Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor:

"His Majesty will gladly receive the delegation, but will only stop at Ogden for the regular train.

"WM. M. WHERAY,
Col. & A. D. C.,
Military Attachment."

The following gentlemen composed the committee or delegation appointed by the Mayor:—

John Sharp, Chairman; Geo. Nebeker, Theodore McKean, W. H. Hooper, Geo. C. Bates, John T. Caine, John R. Winder, H. B. Clawson and N. H. Felt.

The Mayor and this delegation left this City, in a special train at 3.40 yesterday p. m., for Ogden, to meet the King at that place, and were accompanied by the following invited guests:—

John Taylor and lady, Judge Sutherland, Rulon Wells, William Jennings, Junius S. Wells, Henry Dinwoody, William Sharp; a boy native of the Sandwich Islands, who resides with Mr. Geo. Nebeker, was also among the number.

The delegation had to wait about fifty minutes at Ogden, at the expiration of which time the King arrived on the U. P. train, and the U. C. car was run alongside that in which His Majesty and friends were traveling. The Mayor and delegation were met by Col. Wheray, by whom Mayor Wells was introduced to the King, when the Mayor in turn presented the members of the delegation, and the accompanying guests, the meeting being of a very cordial character, and entirely free from affectation, stiffness and formality, which generally prevail on such occasions.

John T. Caine, Esq., read the following

ADDRESS:

To His Majesty Kalakaua,
King of the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR MAJESTY:

As citizens of Utah, we bid you hearty welcome to our Territory, and in behalf of the municipality of Salt Lake City, which we have the honor of representing on this occasion, permit us to express the regret of her people that your majesty could not visit our City, the political and commercial centre of our Territory.

It would have afforded our citizens great pleasure to have shown their appreciation of your visit by extending you those courtesies which have marked your progress through our country from the day you landed upon our shores to the present time. Though we could not hope to have competed with the older and larger cities of the Union in the magnificence of our reception, we would have yielded to none in the sincerity and cordiality of our welcome. We would have been glad to have shown you what labor, economy, industry and union on the part of our people have accomplished in a quarter of a century, in reclaiming the country we inhabit from an almost desert waste, a mere sage brush plain, into a Territory, whose valleys are dotted with cities, towns and hamlets, the peaceful homes of a prosperous and happy people, whose fields and gardens show the fruits of a most advanced agricultural and horticultural skill, whose ranges are covered with herds of stock, and whose canyons, at the bidding of the sturdy miner, give forth their hidden treasures, adding a not insignificant quota to the general wealth of our nation. We would have shown you that, while our people have accomplished so much in life's temporalities, they have not been unmindful of moral and intellectual culture. In every city, town and settlement throughout the Territory will be seen houses dedicated to the worship of God, schools and institutions of learning where the thousands of our youth are instructed in the various branches of education. But as your Majesty could not visit us at our homes, we have come to meet you here, to tender our respects and to congratulate you upon the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the Hawaiian kingdom and our Union, and upon the prospect that your Majesty's visit to our country will result in cementing still more closely those ties of commercial and international friendship which should characterize the intercourse of all enlightened nations; and we entertain the hope that the reciprocity treaty, now being negotiated, will be fully consummated and prove mutually advantageous and beneficial to both nations.

The people of Utah, from an early day, have felt a deep interest in the welfare of your majesty's subjects, and missionaries, representing the faith held by the majority of our people, have from time to time visited the Hawaiian islands, as ministers of the gospel, in which capacity they have been fully protected by your laws and have enjoyed the civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the constitution and laws of your kingdom.

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe return thus far on your homeward journey, and we pray God that you may reach your kingdom in safety, and that your life may be long preserved to guide and direct the destinies of your people.

In behalf of the city council and citizens of Salt Lake City.

D. H. WELLS,
Mayor.

His Majesty, who speaks English with ease and fluency, informed the delegation that his reply to the address would be in writing and would be forwarded by mail, to the Mayor, from San Francisco.

The King is a man of fine presence, his deportment and demeanor giving evidence of the polished gentleman. He conversed freely on general topics, and alluded in agreeable terms to his visit to the "Mormon" settlement in his dominion.

After a short time had been spent in pleasant conversation, the delegation withdrew, and returned to Salt Lake City.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—West presented the credentials of P. H. S. Pinchbeck, as Senator elect from Louisiana, for the term expiring on March 4th, '79, which, after some discussion, were, on motion of Sherman, referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide a court for contested elections; referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of Schurz' Louisiana resolution was resumed. Sherman having the floor, he said he did not regret that some time had elapsed since the last discussion, because the question could be debated with less excitement. He then referred to the organization of the legislature in Louisiana on the 4th inst., and said, that of the 102 members present fifty-two were republicans, and fifty democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was a bold, and daring assumption, and any member would have been justified in going to the speaker's chair and driving him from it.

Schurz said, if the senator was willing to take the report of the committee which visited New Orleans, he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the returning board, and therefore the board was the cause of the trouble.

Sherman said he would refer to the board later. He believed that Wiltz would have been overthrown by a revolutionary force had not General De Trobriand interfered.

Bayard said that Wiltz had administered the oath to 102 members, who were present, hence the legislature was a lawful body. He quoted from the sub-committee's report to show that Wiltz had violated the law and constitution of Louisiana. The southern democrats he said had denounced Sheridan and Grant, and said nothing against Wiltz.

Bayard said the question was not as to Wiltz' conduct, but whether it was for the President to interfere in the organization of the State legislature.

Sherman, resuming, characterized Wiltz' act as more dangerous than the murder of a thousand men. It was the first time in history when the minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner, and but for Wiltz there would have been no federal interference.

Sherman said the roll call had been denied in that legislature by the Democrats. Suppose the roll call had been denied in the house when General Banks was elected, does any one doubt that there would be bloodshed? Nobody could doubt that the majority of the legislature was republican, and that the democrats in Louisiana had seized the legislature and trampled under foot every guarantee of constitutional liberty. The oath which Kellogg had taken compelled him to interfere. He could not do so by calling on the State militia, because his call would not be obeyed, he was perfectly right in calling on the power of the government. General De Trobriand entered that legislature to put out five men who had no business there. He (Sherman) approved this, and to call this a great outrage was making a mountain out of a molehill. He had never voted to recognize the election of '72, but Kellogg had been installed governor, and had been recognized by the Louisiana local authorities and by the President and House of Representatives.

He next referred to the telegrams from Sheridan, and said that senators on the other side did the grossest injustice to that officer and to General Grant, who were not responsible for the occurrences of the fourth inst. Sherman had read, by the clerk, the official reports of General Sheridan, and argued that they were true.

Bayard said that a prominent clergyman in New Orleans had denied that defiance of law existed there.

Sheridan said he didn't deny that 3,500 murders had been committed since '66, nor the Colfax massacre, or the Coushatta outrage; he defended the use of the word "banditti" as proper. He next read from a book, by E. H. Pollard, giving some of the actions of the Ku Klux. He (Sherman) knew the democratic senators would condemn these acts, but they were

counselled in the name of the democratic party. He was willing for the people of Louisiana to have the right of self government, but they must respect the rights of all.

Johnston denied that what senators called a feeling of rebellion existed in the South. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Butler, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill authorizing Lieut. Colonel Fred'k Pierson to accept from Queen Victoria the decoration of the military order of the Bath, for gallant services in the combined attack on Japanese fort and pirates. Adjourned till Monday.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Luttrell has made his report to the commissioner of the Indians, upon his inspection of the Round Valley reservation. He recommends the retaining of a small military force at Camp Wright for the protection of both Indians and settlers. He gives a lamentable account of the condition of the Indians. He says they are maltreated in many instances, and recommends the Reverend Agent Birchard's removal upon his own confession, and others' affidavits, that the Indians are whipped. He says he found many Indians subsisting upon acorns, pumpkins, and other unfit food, while the surplus grain and vegetables had been sold from the reservation. He opposes the removal of settlers from the reservation, as proposed by Birchard, before further and careful investigation. He makes practical suggestions for instructing the Indians in farming and inducing them to work.

The following telegram, addressed to all the California representatives and senators, was received here to-day, dated at the rooms of the California State Grange yesterday: "The interests of the State and of the farmers and manufacturers will be greatly promoted by aiding the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to meet the road coming west. They respectfully urge you to do so and to secure the trade of Arizona. By order of the Executive Committee, W. H. BARTER."

Senator Jones has arrived, and occupied his seat in the senate to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Hear, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, of the congressional committee, arrived here last night and had a preliminary meeting to-day, and counsel on either side submitted their cases. The republicans make the following points:

"1st, that they can show that ten thousand republican voters were intimidated from voting the republican ticket, first by the Colfax massacre, second by the Coushatta massacre, third by the White League conspiracy, fourth by the violent deposing of parish officers throughout the state, and the installing of illegal McEnery officials; fifth, by a general proscription and persecution of republicans, and sixth by the insurrection of Sept. 14th.

"2nd—that the White League is an organized conspiracy against the state government, and is confederated with kindred organizations through the south, and that its object is to overthrow the re-constructed government and the virtual annulment of the constitutional amendments, and that one of its dangerous results is the extensive revival of the old hostility against the United States government.

"3rd—that the pretended Wiltz organization of the House of representatives was a revolutionary mob, and entirely destitute of legality, and that it was part of a conspiracy to revolutionize the entire State government.

"4th—We desire to submit evidence upon political assassinations and murders, and proscription in theatres and other public places, and the expulsion of colored children from schools by mobs. In answer to points made by the counsel of the other side we will show, allowed, that the intimidation complained of by the U. S. military was, in fact, only that fear which parties guilty of complicity in the massacre of Colfax and Coushatta, who thought they were unsuspected of such complicity, felt of the service of legal warrants for their arrest, which warrants could only be served safely in certain