

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate's extremely decisive rejection of the steamship mail subsidy amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, this afternoon, was a general surprise, as its adoption appeared, yesterday, to be completely assured; and the result was rendered still more incomprehensible by the fact that a number of senators who, up to almost the last moment had warmly advocated the subsidy appropriation, were recorded on the final roll call, as voting against it. The explanation of this seeming inconsistency, however, is found in the fact that the senators want to allow the money to be paid for mail service in foreign as well as American built ships, provided only that the vessels in each case should be owned and manned by Americans; and when it became apparent from the rejection of Morgan's amendment and a similar proposition, that the original proposition would be construed as prohibiting foreign built ships from being brought into competition by American purchasers, for the benefits of the subsidies, the free ship men, including Senators Farley, Maxey, Brown and others, all voted on principle against the whole project.

The bill introduced by Representative Page, to-day, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty, to the port of New York, certain jute machinery for use in the San Quentin State prison.

Berry, to-day, presented, in the House the resolutions of the California Legislature, favoring a congressional appropriation for the construction of the breakwater, etc., at Trinidad.

The announcement of the death of Fernando Wood causes sorrow in social, as well as political circles in Washington. He had kept a hospitable house in Washington for many years, and was personally liked by everybody. The news of his death reached the House of Representatives about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and created a feeling of profound regret among his late colleagues.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who is second on the ways and means committee, will succeed, by reason of Mr. Wood's death, to the chairmanship.

The announcement in the Senate was immediately followed by adjournment in respect for his memory, and this circumstance prevented the holding of an executive session, at which the Chinese treaties were expected to come up for consideration.

Representative Weaver writes that there is no truth in the published story that the nationalists in Congress are endeavoring to organize a people's party and to that intend to hold a conference at Chicago. The national party, he says, is the people's party in the truest sense of the term, and under its banners will rally all who wish to rescue the liberties of the people from the grasp of banking, railroad and other monopolies.

The bill reported by Senator Sanders, to establish the Territory of Pembina, proposes to form a new Territory from that portion of Dakota lying north of the 46th parallel.

The House committee on war claims agreed to report favorably the House bill appropriating \$103,000 for the payment of claims allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1871. It allows 23 claims of persons residing in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

A Hot Springs dispatch says: Hon. Fernando Wood expired last night at 9 o'clock. Since his arrival at the Springs a short time ago, he has been in a very weak and almost hopeless condition, which continued without the slightest change, until overtaken by death, his disease being a complication of gout and rheumatism. The Springs were of no benefit to him.

NEW YORK, 14.—Secretary of War, Ramsey, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. In response to an inquiry by a *Tribune* reporter concerning the operations of the U. S. army he said the deplorable thing about our army is it is very much detached. To be effective it should be concentrated. In a day of railroad facilities there is no good reason for maintaining these many

scattered army posts. The present force is sufficiently large for all purposes, provided we could have a good effective force centered at one point.

Mr. Secretary, said the reporter, what do you think are likely to be General Garfield's cabinet appointments?

Senator Blaine as Secretary of State will be premier of the incoming administration. Naturally he will have some voice in forming the next cabinet.

It has been said he would throw his influence against the wishes of Senator Conkling.

Oh, no; Blaine is too much of a statesman to allow his private grievances to affect the welfare of the republican party. Gen. Garfield entertains too broad a view to permit such action.

How about the future of the members of President Hayes' cabinet?

They will all retire, and if their record justifies their friends in presenting them for further official tenure, possibly some of them may be connected with the next administration. I will say right here, said Secretary Ramsey, that no man ever entered the White House with such continuous knowledge of public life as Garfield has. From him this country can feel assured of large liberal statesmanship in the conduct of affairs.

Stanley Matthews, nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was in the city yesterday. A *Tribune* reporter, according to Sunday morning's issue, met him in the lobby of the hotel and made some inquiries concerning the political situation. Matthews said he had been so often misrepresented and his views misinterpreted by his opponents that he had given up public utterance through the press.

As to your inquiry concerning the incoming administration, said Matthews, I know Gen. Garfield will give the country a strong administration. I do not believe any party could present a man who will bring about such general satisfaction from all the interests and sections as Gen. Garfield will.

Who will compose the cabinet? I am certain Blaine will, for one.

Late advices from the City of Mexico represents that the feeling caused by the conduct of civil authorities of California in the Cladene Cota extradition case, still continues. The *Republican la Patria* and half a dozen other journals have denounced the action of the superior court of California in most scathing terms and accused the authorities of that State of a desire to bring on a conflict with Mexico. One journal remarks that no American official would have ventured to send a sheriff on board an English, German or French man-of-war, to arrest its commander, but animated by Yankee grace, these Californians are anxious to take advantage of Mexico's weakness. The *World* correspondent says: If the statement by the Mexican press be true, and the documentary evidence forwarded to this government can be trusted, some over-zealous American official has blundered.

A United States National bank was organized to-day, with the following officers: U. S. Grant, H. V. Rector, H. T. Vail, president of the National Bank of Commerce; Morris K. Jessup, Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company; Logan C. Murray, Wm. R. Travers and John J. McCook. The new company has taken a building in Nassau Street, and expects to commence business on March 1st. H. V. Rector was elected president, and Logan C. Murray cashier.

The *World's* London special says: All necessary arrangements were made yesterday to arrest the leading home-rulers in London, including three or four members of Parliament, at once, had there been any outbreak. The temper of England is undeniably rising and growing dangerously bitter on the subject. The increasing activity of Fenians in different parts of England is undoubtedly a source of anxiety to the authorities. All day long, to-day, there has been an uneasy feeling lest the public meetings called to express sympathy with Davitt, should be made an opportunity for creating some serious disturbance. The public offices in Downing Street it was said, were to be attacked, and they have been guarded all day. Gladstone left his official residence in Downing Street last night, it not being thought wise for him to remain there over to-day, as in the event of an outbreak that part of London would be open to an onslaught of the mob from the worst parts of Westminster. Nothing

beyond street noises and cries, however, has come of all this ferment to-day.

Paris, 14.—When Parnell returned here from Frankfurt, he heard rumors that his absence from London was due to fear of being arrested. A delegate from the last meeting of the league waited on Parnell with the resolutions that he should go to America, but he decided to remain on the continent to complete other arrangements in connection with the league. In consequence of its becoming known to himself and friends that communications addressed to him and other leaguers, were tampered with as long ago as December, the utmost caution has since been used. It is denied that any compromising statement has been written, but it is thought necessary to remove the headquarters of the league to Paris. Parnell will start for England in a few days. Brennan has been instructed to deposit all the documents of the league in a place of security. All communication between Parnell and friends in England is carried on by couriers.

CHICAGO, 14.—The *Times* gives the choicest extracts from Jeff. Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," which will be issued early this spring. He dedicates the work to the widows and orphans of the Confederate dead, saying he conceives it to be his duty to preface this history. He acquits the South of the responsibility for slavery, which he treats only as an incident of the secession movement.

The paramount question was equality in the territories, and to the inability of the South to procure a slave code, he traces the conflict which burst into open war. He opposed the Missouri compromise as a surrender of the rights of the South, but says its repeal forced the South to take a decided stand. He says the election of Lincoln put the Federal Government in the hands of a party under which the Southern States could not live. Several chapters are devoted to vindicating the right of secession. He denounces, as a gross breach of faith, the attempt of the government to supply Forts Sumpter and Pickens with provisions and ammunition, justifies their seizure by the Confederates, and lays on the north the responsibility for all the bloodshed. Mr. Davis fixes upon himself the responsibility of prolonging the struggle, after he was convinced that success was impossible. The concluding chapters, it is expected, will defend his policy. democratic lawyer, was overheard by negroes to say all the witnesses would be convicted of perjury, for which Charles Savage, negro, killed Patterson. Commissioner Egan cried out, "Give him another shot." Savage was lodged in jail, and the governor sent three military companies to guard it. Egan escaped, but was captured at Albany, Georgia. He is a lawyer and republican politician. Both whites and blacks are armed, and all stores were closed on Saturday.

TOLEDO, O., 14.—The outlook this morning is more favorable. The water has lowered 30 inches from the highest point, and is still receding slowly. The gorge abreast of this city is still firm, the water passing out from underneath. Above the city the river is reported clear. It is expected that Lake Shore trains will cross to-day. The loss in the lumber district will probably not be over \$5,000.

CHICAGO, 15.—Specials to the *Inter-Ocean* indicate that on the crossroads and lines of railroad out of the thoroughfares there is still a virtual blockade in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The farmers are unable to even reach the markets in some territories, and there is therefore much distress. Coal is scarce in Omaha, only 40 tons of Iowa soft coal being in the city, with a prospect of several days blockade for freight.

The loss of cattle in the grazing districts will be very heavy. To add to the discomforts of the rural points heavy snow set in last evening in western Iowa, and eastern Nebraska.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Omaha special says: The first passenger train since the blockade began arrived this morning over the Burlington road, followed later in the day by two others. Three trains over the Northwestern and three over the Rock Island are expected to-night. The Union Pacific is practically open and on time. The Republican Valley branch to Lincoln and the B. & M. system are entirely closed up. The storm extends west to Sidney, with heavy wind and drifting.

The railroads centering in Chicago have sent out trains pretty

nearly on time to-day, and as a rule their incoming trains have also been on time only an hour behind. In Wisconsin and Western Iowa considerable delay has been occasioned by particularly high drifts and heavy snow and ice which clog the track, but the most vigorous efforts are being made to clear up, and the probabilities are that there will be no further serious delay this season from this cause. On the eastern roads the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has suffered most and has been furthest behind time.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Eads has not entirely abandoned his ship railway scheme, and his failure in the House has not deterred him from trying to get a bill through the Senate. He has been before the committee on foreign relations in behalf of his measure and will again appear at its next meeting. Oscar Turner has prepared a minority report on the ship railway scheme which he presents to the House tomorrow and ask that it be filed with the report of the majority. Turner argues that it is not only unconstitutional to lend the public money to build a railway or canal outside the jurisdiction of the United States, but that such a policy would be unwise and inexpedient and would establish a very dangerous precedent. Capt. Eads' scheme is treated in the report as a project of doubtful practicability.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Potschefroom, in a sortie, killed 30 Boers.

The war party in the Orange Free State, is greatly excited.

Smallpox has closed the State normal school of New Jersey.

The N. Y. *Herald* foots up the damage by the flood at Toledo at \$2,000,000.

Smallpox is growing rapidly in New York, the disease being of the malignant type.

One hundred seamen are ordered to Transvaal from Sheerness, to form a naval brigade.

The Kurdish Chief Obeidullah, has again collected a considerable force for another invasion of Persia.

Three steamers chartered to convey forces to Gen. Wood and troops, have arrived at Durban garrison.

The Queen City Iron Works, Cincinnati, burned this morning. Loss 15,000 to \$20,000. Insurance \$13,000.

The first southern mail at Richmond has arrived. There were 16 tons of Southern mail at Washington.

Large bodies of Boers are reported moving south of Newcastle, apparently to attack the reinforcements.

Samacoz, Mexican minister to Washington, has arrived at Galveston with his wife, two daughters and six members of the Mexican legation.

The Brazilian consul has organized a company to run steamers between Brazil and Halifax. Each government gave a subscription of \$50,000 for such service.

It is rumored that Fenians in America and the United Kingdom are aiding the Boers with men and money, 500 American adventurers having gone to the seat of war.

Durban dispatches state that a battalion of foot and a troop of Hussars are encamped in a favorable position at Biggarsberg, awaiting the Ninety-second and Ninety-seventh Regiments.

Correspondence.

DAWSON, Terrell County, Georgia, Jan. 29, 1881.

President Wilford Woodruff:

Dear Brother—As you will remember, I left home on the second day of November last, in company with Elder Jacob Bigler, jr., on a mission to the Southern States.

As far as Council Bluffs we were favored in having the company of Sister S. Scholes, with whom we parted at the Bluffs, seeing her on board the train en route for her home in Iowa, which I trust she reached in peace and safety.

At Nashville, Tennessee, I had to part with Elder Bigler, as he had been appointed to labor in the Kentucky Conference. I afterwards learned that he reached his destina-

tion in safety, and met Brother Langford, with whom he had been assigned to travel.

As President Morgan had appointed me to accompany the fall emigration from the Southern States, I accordingly stayed in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a little more than a week, making preparations for the Saints to emigrate.

On the 18th of November we left Chattanooga for Colorado. At Huntington, Tenn., we were joined by about 57 more Saints, and at Columbus, Ky., by about 20 more from the State of Mississippi, making then in the company about 116 souls, who left their homes in the "Sunny South" to unite their interests with the people of God in Southern Colorado.

We were greatly prospered in our journey, being carried through without harm or accident. We were also kindly treated by railroad officials and train men generally. Among others, I would make mention of Mr. Ed. T. Sisson, of Chattanooga, who has been very kind to the gathering Saints, and dealt honorably in business transactions between Brother Morgan, in behalf of the Saints, and the railroad companies.

On arriving in Manassa we were kindly received and provided for by the Saints of that place, and houses were secured for the Saints to live in during the winter, and until they could prepare permanent homes to dwell in.

While I was in Colorado we were greatly favored with a visit from Brother Erastus Snow and Brother Silas S. Smith, and I rejoiced in listening to their kind counsel and instructions.

I feel truly thankful to our Heavenly Father for the experience to be gained in acting as his servant here upon the earth, for he has blessed me in many ways, even above that which I think I am worthy to receive. My great desire is to be faithful and gain exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our Father in Heaven.

On my way from Colorado to the State of Georgia, I met Bro. John W. Taylor in the city of St. Louis, and we, having been appointed as traveling companions, assigned to labor in the Georgia Conference proceeded to this county.

On arriving in this section of country, we were kindly received and well treated by a number of people. Among others Mr. John Kitchens and family, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds and family, and Martin Mc, London and family, who made us feel at home, and soon after set about securing us a place in which to hold meetings. Failing in their applications for some of the churches, they kindly opened the doors of their own dwellings and invited us to preach the gospel beneath their own private roofs.

This is a new field for missionary labor, and considerable prejudice exists in the minds of many relative to our faith. Yet we have been diligent by the Lord's help in preaching to the people wherever opportunity affords us the privilege of so doing.

The house of Israel seem to prove themselves wherever they are found by taking a stand in favor of truth.

A few weeks since, that is, on our last Fast day, we administered the ordinances of baptism and confirmation to two ladies who had read and investigated to some extent, the gospel before our arrival. The elder of the two, Mrs. Naomi Coxwell, has a daughter, Mrs. Victoria Fawcett, in Southern Colorado, who has been writing them letters in the spirit of the gospel, which has been the means of accomplishing good. I feel to say God bless the Saints in Zion who take an active interest in writing and bearing testimony to the truth in their letters to their relations and friends, who are scattered among the nations of the earth, as by so doing their testimonies have their due influence for good.

We get the *DESERET NEWS* weekly, which gives us information relative to affairs in Utah and other parts of the earth, and affords us pleasure in knowing the condition of affairs in the various Stakes of Zion and elsewhere.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, I remain your brother in the gospel,

M. F. COWLEY.

MORGAN, Feb. 1, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

We have had, lately, lively times in North Morgan, among the juveniles and those interested in them. On Tuesday, the 25th, the children and parents belonging to the Sunday