

the freezing of the pumps at the city water works the reservoir is entirely empty, leaving the city without water to the great inconvenience of factories and citizens.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs, presented by Poland to-day, says that the committee regard the new constitution as republican in form and, in many respects, an improvement on that of '68; that the committee are satisfied that the convention to frame the constitution and the constitution were voted for, and are satisfactory to the majority of the people of the State; that the State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and the committee think by a majority of the votes in the State; the State has been as peaceful since the new government was inaugurated as it has ever been, and the mass of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow to all the enjoyment of all their legal rights. But there is a class of young men, the outgrowth of former society, who delight in disturbing colored people and northern people, and this class it is difficult to restrain. The changes caused by the war, giving freedom and political equality to the colored people are not relished by the southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them, "but the class to which we have alluded feel that they may invade the right of colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offences will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon the just and stern dealing by them with this lawless class of men than upon any other cause. Arkansas, probably, presents no different condition from that of the other cotton States where political control has passed into the hands of the class who ruled before the war." The committee do not recommend any action by Congress, or by any department of the general government in regard to the State government of Arkansas. The report is signed by Poland, Schudder, Gayler and Gloss; the other member of the committee, Ward, dissents from the majority report, and presents a resolution, setting forth the election of Brooks as governor under the constitution of 1863, which constitution was never legally overturned or abrogated, and that he is the lawful governor of Arkansas.

NEW YORK, 6.—A Washington dispatch says the President has approved the following: an act to grant time to certain lands in the Territory of Arizona; and an act granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific railroad, through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, in the State of Nevada, to Columbia river, via Portland, in the State of Oregon.

OMAHA, 6.—Mrs. John Grabach, at Kearney Junction, yesterday, killed her stepdaughter, four years of age, by knocking her down and jumping on her with her feet; she tried some time ago to poison the child.

LITTLE ROCK, 6.—The majority report of the Arkansas Congress investigation committee reached here to-day, and caused general rejoicing; cannons were fired, &c.

HUDSON, N. Y., 6.—A telegram from New Lebanon, this p. m., says that a large fire is raging in the Shaker settlement. The authorities of the neighboring towns were telegraphed to for aid. The fire began in the buildings of the Church family in Centreville, and at half past two eight buildings had been destroyed, the largest of which was worth \$40,000. The Shaker village is located at a high elevation, in a very exposed position, is a continuous row of large wooden buildings lining both sides of a straight street nearly a mile long; it has no fire apparatus, and but a moderate supply of water.

CLEVELAND, O., 6.—John McCormick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mt. Vernon, O., was murdered in his store last night, for money; no clue to the murderers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7.—Jno. Chatterly is appointed postmaster at Cedar City, Iron Co., U. T.

The election of a new senator to succeed Senator Carpenter will necessitate the election of a new president pro tem. of the senate for the forty-fourth congress, vice-president Wilson being from the east. It is claimed that the presidency pro tem. properly belongs to the

west, therefore the name of Senator Ferry, of Mich., has been prominently named in this connection on sectional grounds, because of his qualifications for the position.

Attorney General Williams appeared before the select committee on Alabama affairs, yesterday, and was interrogated as to his sending troops into Alabama last fall, and it appeared that he had had no correspondence with the Governor of the State on the subject, but he acted on information from other sources.

A House bill just passed by the Senate, gives Jos. Petri \$5,000 in recognition of his heroic efforts in rescuing from starvation a train of California immigrants, snowed in in the Sierra Nevadas and Trinity Mountains in '49.

NEW YORK, 7.—Daniel Hovey, Jno. Sweeney, and James Drew are under arrest, charged with complicity in stealing a safe, said to have contained over half a million in bonds and money, from the Adams Express Co., on the 24th ult.; Hovey and Sweeney were employees of the Co. The safe it is said, contained in addition to \$35,000 in South Carolina and Virginia State bonds, half a million dollars in greenbacks. It is said that \$75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday, and that superintendent Walling has received information which will lead to the recovery of nearly all the stolen money.

The *Mercury*, to-day, says that the Western Union Telegraph Co. have resolved to reduce their rates below those fixed upon by the Atlantic and Pacific Co.; the reduction will begin about the 15th inst.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—General Sheridan returned to-day.

It is understood that the congressional committee are unanimous in their opinion that the action of the returning board was illegal, and that the conservatives elected a majority of the members of the legislature at the late election. The congressional committee will conclude the investigation to-morrow, and will leave at once for Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—The *Bulletin* says the action of the conservative caucus last night, on the compromise, was subsequently rescinded; the conservative caucus, to-night, is considering a proposition for adjustment, submitted by the congressional committee, which is that the conservatives claiming to have been elected to the house of representatives, and whose certificates were illegally withheld by the returning board, shall agree to submit their claims to seats to the award and arbitrament of the members of the congressional committee now in New Orleans, and to abide by such award; and that those who, under such award, become members of the house shall severally agree to sustain, by their influence and votes, the joint resolution proposed by this compromise. The parties claiming to have been elected senators from the 8th and 22d districts shall also agree to abide by similar arbitrament. The conservative members holding certificates from the returning board also agree, when the award of the committee is ratified by the committee on elections of the body now in session at the State House, and claiming to be the house of representatives, that they will attend the sitting of said body for the purpose of adopting said report and, if it is adopted and the disputed members seated, they will also support the resolution, which is as follows:

"Whereas, doubts have existed and still exist as to the legal results of the election in this State in November 1872; and whereas, it is alleged and by a large portion of the people of this State believed, that the result of the election for a member of the House of Representatives and for treasurer, in November last, was illegally determined and promulgated by the returning board; and whereas their doubts, allegations and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mind, unsettle confidence, and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and whereas, it is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected, therefore, be it hereby resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that the said assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government claiming to have been elected in 1870, and known as the Kellogg government, nor seek to impeach the governor for any of his past

official acts, and that henceforth it will accord said governor all the necessary and legitimate support in maintaining and advancing peace."

NEW YORK, 8.—Wm. Butler Duncan has resigned from the Erie Railway Co.

Three insurance companies—the American, Merchants' and Gebhard, have withdrawn from the Board of Underwriters, and it is reported that others have withdrawn, among the most prominent is the Standard. It appears to be the general impression among insurance men that the board will soon go to pieces.

Sweeney, one of the clerks of the Adams Express Company, arrested, charged with complicity in robbing the company, has turned States evidence, and, on his testimony, to-day, his fellow clerk, Hoovey, was held for the action of the grand jury, together with a man named Etrich, the latter on a charge of receiving the stolen bonds. The fourth man, James Drew, was released. The exact amount stolen was thirty-three thousand dollars in bonds, thirty thousand in cash, and a three hundred dollar diamond; all but two thousand of the property has been recovered.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Joseph F. Evans, for several years employed in the Treasury department, has been appointed special agent of that department, and will probably be assigned to duty in a short time in charge of the customs service on the Pacific coast, with his headquarters at San Francisco.

Jno. L. Roulit, of Ills., has been nominated for Governor of Colorado.

The President has signed the Little Tariff bill.

The messenger of Sergeant-at-arms Ordway arrived this morning from Oneida, where he had been on the track of Wm. S. King; he found him, on the 2nd inst. on a great stock farm near Compton, about 115 miles from Montreal, and delivered to him a subpoena to appear as a witness before the ways and means committee; King expressed much surprise that the messenger had found him, but did not indicate that he would obey the summons.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—Great Britain has declined to send a representative to St. Petersburg to attend the international code conference, alleging that no practical result can be expected.

Forster has withdrawn from the candidacy of the liberal leadership.

LONDON, 2.—John Bright has consented to preside at the caucus of the liberal party to-day.

LONDON, 2.—The *Pull Mall Gazette* says that a private telegram from China confirms the reported death of the emperor, and says the empress, overcome with grief, has suicided, and a son of the seventh prince, three years old, has been proclaimed emperor, and the empress mother is again regent.

At a meeting of the liberal party, to be held to-morrow, the supporters of Forster will present a programme of principles, comprising the universal establishment of school boards, the assimilation of the county and borough franchise, a redistribution of parliamentary seats and a reform of the land tenure. The Whigs refuse to endorse this platform, considering it too advanced. The meeting is expected to pass a resolve regretting the retirement of Gladstone, when Goshen will nominate the Marquis of Hartington for the leadership of the party. A number of leading liberals, including Fawcett and Mundella, will attend the meeting, in order to defend their position. They will state that while willing to give the Marquis of Hartington general support, they reserve the liberty of advocating their own opinions. The independent liberals will advocate the adoption of Forster's programme, with a view of educating the party and raising an agitation in the country.

MADRID, 3.—General Moriones announces the relief of Pampeluna; the Carlists in an engagement at Oteiza, were defeated.

It is reported that the Pope has written to Don Carlos, expressing his sympathy, but advising him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic church has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by Alfonso.

LONDON, 3.—The Marquis of

Hartington was to-day, elected leader of the liberals.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, 3.—A disturbance is reported at Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject; a man-of-war has been ordered from here to Aspinwall, to support the British consul, who has been assaulted.

QUEBEC, 3.—A large rock fell to-day at Cape Blanc, crushing a number of people; so far eight bodies have been found. No further particulars have been received of the snow avalanche from Cape Diamond. It crushed a two story house and buried a family of six persons named Gibson; the body of one has been recovered and the rest are supposed to be dead.

LONDON, 3.—At a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, held here this evening, 137 were present, including Childers, Cowper, Temple, Lewis, Dillinger, Gladstone, Goschen, Henry, James Lowe, Mundella, Dr. Playfair, John Bright presided, and on taking the chair he said that although a parliamentary leader was necessary, still each member had the right to reserve such individual liberty as honorable men required. A resolution regretting Gladstone's retirement was adopted, and the Marquis of Hartington was unanimously elected leader of the party.

MONTREAL, 4.—The walls of the Queen's Hall, burned last Spring, were blown down last night, falling through the roof of Hazard's Assembly rooms, and carried down to the store below a portion of the dancing floor with the dancers, several of whom were seriously injured.

LONDON, 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Cologne Gazette* says that Bismarck is suffering from a nervous affection. It is rumored in the Upper House that Bismarck intends to retire shortly after his 60th birthday. The *Gazette* does not give entire credence to the last statement.

The directors of the Bank of England make no change, to-day, in the discount rate.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,536,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to its liabilities, which last week was fifty per cent., is now 43. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, is £408,000.

Cape of Good Hope advices report a fire in the town of St. Ellenbach, which destroyed a number of dwellings and several lives.

ROME, 4.—The English and Americans in Rome give a banquet to Garibaldi, to-night.

CAIRO, 4.—Darfour has been annexed to Egypt.

QUEBEC, 5.—Thus far eight bodies have been discovered in the ruins of the Beaufort Insane Asylum, burned last week; it is reported that one of the escaped lunatics named Fleury has killed his sister at Three Rivers.

LONDON, 5.—The Queen's speech: "My lords and gentlemen—My relations with all foreign powers are friendly. The peace of Europe continues unbroken, and I trust it will remain so; I shall do my endeavors thereunto. The conference at Brussels on the usages of war has been concluded; my government has carefully examined the reports of its deliberations, but considering the importance of the principles involved, the widely divergent opinions therein expressed and the improbability of their reconciliation, I have refused the proposals for further negotiations. The Serrano government in Spain has ceased to exist, and Prince Alfonso has been called to the throne; the question of recognizing him in concert with other powers is now before my government, and the decision will not be long delayed. I earnestly hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country. Exertions for the suppression of the East African slave trade have not been relaxed. I confidently trust that they will result in the complete extinction of that traffic, which is equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce. The differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have learned with pleasure that my minister at Peking was largely instrumental in effecting this result. The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout the colonies; the Gold Coast shows a steady advance in the establishment of civil government; peace has been maintained, slavery abolished, and

henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. I shall doubtless have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt ensuring a wise and humane system of native administration in Natal. An ample harvest has restored prosperity in India, and by the blessing of Providence I was able, entirely, to avert the loss of life which was apprehended from famine.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the finances are in a satisfactory condition. The trade of the country has somewhat fallen short, but there has been general prosperity, supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions in taxation have led to a steady increase in the consumption of the necessities of life and of such articles as contribute to the revenue." The Queen recommends the repeal of the exceptional statutes in relation to the peace of Ireland, the enactment of laws for the transfer of land and the reconstruction of the judiciary. She also recommends the passage of an act for the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, for the consolidation of sanitary laws to prevent the pollution of rivers and for the establishment of the office of public prosecutor.

In the House of Lords to-night an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved and seconded. Earl Granville remarked that the list of the new measures proposed by the government was meagre, and he thought that to leave the question of the recognition of King Alfonso open to parliamentary criticism was unprecedented. The Duke of Richmond replied that the government would decide that question on its own responsibility.

In the Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington said he trusted Alfonso would not be recognised until there was some proof that he would rule in accordance with the wishes of his people. The address was then adopted in both houses.

ROME, 6.—The Pope, to-day, gave an audience to a number of Americans, including the members of the family of the late General Lee.

MADRID, 7.—Senor Merrey has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain at Berlin.

PARIS, 7.—An election for a member of the Assembly was held to-day, in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise; incomplete returns show that Valentine, a republican candidate, was five thousand votes ahead of his Bonapartist competitor, the Due de Padoue.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris municipal loan, until it will amount to forty-two times the sum required.

HENDAYE, 7.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Estella; the Carlists have concentrated and occupy about the same positions they held when General Concha was killed.

Pampeluna is saved; King Alfonso entered the city on Friday.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

## TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

### Shooting at Deep Creek.

DEEP CREEK, 4.—J. C. Devine came to the residence of J. C. Ferguson and knocked at the door, and when the door was opened by Ferguson, Devine presented a double-barrelled shot gun with both barrels cocked, and taking two steps into the house, immediately fired at Richard Ford, who was standing conversing and unarmed, the shot taking partial effect in his left arm and throat. Ford says he can't account for the cause in any way, only that he remarked in a joking way to Devine, yesterday, that Billy Evans, of Eureka, was coming to Deep Creek, in about two weeks. Billy Evans was the man who had his money, about three thousand dollars, stolen by Hamilton, some two or three years ago, and when his arrest was attempted he was thrown from his horse about nine miles from this place, and, being night, he escaped for the time and buried the money; the money was supposed to have been found by some person shortly afterwards.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1, 1875.

Buying at \$1.11½; selling at \$1.14.