

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—On motion of Frelinghuysen the bill passed repealing the act for the relief of certain Indians in the Sioux superintendency, known as Teton Sioux.

Morton called up his resolution, instructing the committee on elections to inquire into the defects of the present electoral system and the best means for remedying them.

He made a lengthy and elaborate argument against the present system of Presidential elections. He reviewed the constitutional position of the States on the matter. Under the present system, the matter was placed entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the national government and entirely without remedy or redress on its part. Whatever disorders, irregularities, or failures may occur in the appointment of electors in any State, no provision is anywhere made for contesting elections or electors, and whatsoever returns shall be made up, although produced whole or in part by fraud or violence, must stand, and the vote be counted upon them, if returned in time. He argued that there was imminent danger of revolution whenever the result of the Presidential election is to be determined by the vote of a State in which the choice of elections has been irregular, or is alleged to have been carried by fraud and violence. There ought to be such machinery of government provided that it would be impossible that any man shall ever reach the Presidential chair who is not legitimately chosen. He made an elaborate argument in favor of the plan of direct vote of the people for President and vice-President; stating his preference that the President should be elected by the people as one community, giving the election to the man who received the highest number of votes, without regard to State lines or municipal divisions, so that a national character might exist in one department of the government. He proposed that each State be divided into as many districts as it has Senators and Representatives, each district to have one vote in the election of President and vice-President, the vote of that district to be counted in favor of the candidate who received the largest number of votes in it. This would still give each State the same number of votes it now has in the election of President and vice-President, the votes, however, to be given directly for the candidates by the people without the intervention of electors. He argued the fairness of this arrangement, to which he favored the addition of a provision which would refer all disputes which might arise in districts or States to the U. S. courts.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK.—In the Tweed trial this morning a number of warrants and vouchers were read, Tweed's counsel objecting in a number of instances. Davidson Safelan testified to one claim for \$17,000 revised on warrant to three times that amount, but he only got check for the first named sum.

The estimate for the post office department shows that \$1,300,000 are annually lost on account of postage on printed matter being uncollected or confiscated by postmasters.

The House committee on elections agreed to report in favor of ousting Wells, colored Republican member from Florida, and giving the seat to Niblack, Democrat.

A great deal of speculation is rife here as to the Samana Bay company, seeking aid from the United States government.

In the Tweed case, Garvey repeated some of his testimony given in the Hall trial, showing bills advanced fraudulently. It was settled that witness should make out his bills so that 35 per cent. would pay him. He endorsed warrants to the amount of \$1,100,000, and accepted \$300,000.

MILWAUKEE, 18.—The weather reported from the northwest this morning beats anything this winter. At Sparta, Wisconsin, mercury is congealed, and the spirit thermometer marks 45 below zero. At La Crosse, Wisconsin, 31; St. Paul, 31; Minneapolis, 34; Milwaukee, 8 above.

WASHINGTON, 17.—"By the President of the United States. Executive order.

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him or

otherwise under the Constitutional law of the United States, while holding federal positions, accept offices under the authority of the State or Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporation under charters and ordinance of such corporations, thereby assuming the duties of State, Territorial, or municipal offices at the same time that they are charged with the duties of civil office held under federal authority; and

"Whereas, it is believed, with few exceptions, the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with the due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience and often results in detriment to the public service, and moreover is not in harmony with the genius of the Government in the premises; Therefore the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice that from and after the fourth day of March, 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any federal civil office by appointment under the constitution and laws of the United States, will be expected, while holding such office under any State or Territorial government, or under charter or ordinance of any municipal corporation, and further that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment, by any person holding civil office, as aforesaid under the government of the United States other than a judicial officer under the constitution of the United States will be deemed a vacation of the federal office held by such person, and will be taken and will be treated as a resignation by such federal officer of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States. The offices of justice of the peace, notaries public, and commissioners to take acknowledgment of deed of bail or administer oath, shall not be deemed within the purview of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by federal officers. The appointments of deputy marshals of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs, and deputy postmasters the emoluments of whose office do not exceed \$600 per annum, are also excepted from the operations of this order and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial, or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmasters. Heads of departments and other officers of the government, who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are required to take notice of this order and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them.

"Respectfully,
"By order of the President.
(Signed),

"HAMILTON FISH,
"Secretary of State."

NEW YORK, 18.—The Samana Bay Company are required to have an effective capital of \$800,000 in current money of the United States, divided into 8,000 shares of the value of \$100 each, said capital and shares increaseable by vote of no less than two-thirds, said increase to represent the value of the property and improvements of the company. Capital not to exceed \$20,000,000; nor bonds \$10,000,000.

It is stated that a new and dangerous horse disease is prevalent in this city. Surgeons pronounce it spinal meningitis and it is believed to be an outgrowth of the distemper recently prevalent, caused by working horses before they had fully recovered. There have been several fatal cases already.

Stokes is reported to have said, speaking of the reported finding of a bottle of poison in his cell, that he did not see how people could think he would kill himself when he is certain of a stay of proceedings and a new trial.

It is stated that powerful lobby interests are to be created in view of government support, naval station, eventual annexation, and exceptional tariff.

ALBANY, 18.—A great freshet here. Uncertain as to any loss of life. Merchants on the docks have taken precautions to remove their goods to the upper floors. The ice is gorged just below the city. The Hudson River railroad bridge at Stockport has been carried away and trains run from Hudson by way of the Chatham and Boston road to this city. It is reported that the flood in Catskill Creek has caused great havoc. Similar reports come from Mohawk Valley.

NEW YORK, 18.—The freezing rain

continues. Every thing is fringed with ice. Flood in Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Alleghany rivers. Weather growing colder, checking the rise.

The bank statement shows a decrease of specie of about one and a half millions.

The sleet storm extends to Philadelphia.

MEMPHIS, 18.—This morning, the coldest of the season, thermometer eight above zero.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Journal's* Washington special says it is freely stated that the principal scheme of the Samana Bay case is to filibuster San Domingo in the Union as a State after the Kansas fashion.

NEW YORK, 18.—Trains on the Hudson river and New York Central railroad have been delayed in consequence of the washing away of bridges and culverts. Several telegraph wires in this city are broken by the ice. At 3 p. m. the rain ceased.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The American Mills Manufacturing Company has been organized with a capital of \$800,000 and will establish the manufacture of all kinds of cotton and woollen goods in this city.

There are at present 13 men in the county jail under indictment for murder.

MINERAL HILL, 17.—Over 27 head of horses very much attacked by epizootic, also some of Pritchard's fast freight stock has been attacked by the disease.

EUROPEAN.

MADRID, 16.—The Cortes assembled to-day. In the lower branch Senor Sala inquired of the government whether it was true that notes had passed between the governments of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery. Senor Borilla, President of the council, in reply, said he was glad of the opportunity to make a Parliamentary denial of such an assertion, and he formally declared that no communications had been exchanged between the governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery. He further stated that he had instructed admiral Palo de Pernabette, Spanish ambassador at Washington, to deny that the Spanish government had received any notes from Secretary Fish upon this question. The government was unaware of the existence of a note from any foreign government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such character to Minister Sickles, the latter had not communicated it to the government of Spain. The government, obeying its own conscience, had presented a bill in the Cortes for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, and no foreign pressure whatever had been brought to bear in the matter.

LONDON, 15.—One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuilleries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chislehurst. Many French spies were present at Chislehurst while the funeral services were taking place.

LONDON, 16.—Zanzibar advices to the 30th of Nov say that the supply expedition for Livingstone had reached him and Livingstone had started for the interior of Africa.

It is now stated that 60,000 people were at Chislehurst yesterday. Many stores in the city and other places in the country were partially closed during the funeral. While the Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel he was saluted with the cry of "Vive 'L Empereur!" He replied, "The Emperor is dead. Vive La France Republicaine!"

LONDON, 17.—The returns of paid clearings at the clearing house yesterday were £5,250,000, the highest sum on record in a single day.

PARIS.—Decessey, Minister of War, has written a letter to Marshal McMahon, prohibiting the circulation of Bonapartist addresses in the barracks among French troops, and urging severe punishment of persons found distributing such papers.

ROME, 17.—Prince Humbert has declared to his father, King Victor Emanuel, that he will leave Italy if the latter declares his marriage with the Countess Marflori legal.

BERLIN.—The number of emigrants who left Bremen for the United States last year is 80,000, the emigration from Hamburg during the same time is 79,000.

PARIS.—The running of trains on the northern Spanish railways is still suspended, engineers refuse to work in consequence of the threats of the Carlists.

LONDON.—The *Morning Post* to-day announces that Prince Napoleon returns to Switzerland and takes no part in political manifestations. He says he desires only to gain his lawsuit against the government of France for his expulsion, that he has no pretension to the throne, does not favor a regency, but submits to the government which France approves.

LIVERPOOL, 18.—Samuel R. Graves, member of Parliament for Liverpool and ex-mayor, died suddenly this morning.

LONDON, 18.—The Turkish government has sued the *London Times* for libel.

Correspondence.

WILLARD CITY, Utah,
January 11, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Yesterday, at the cordial invitation of Bro. Charles Wright, I attended an examination of the day school of this place, taught by him. The school has a large and commodious room for study, which has lately been fitted up with patent desks, imported from the East.

The manner in which the various exercises were performed reflected great credit on the teacher as well as the pupils. Some of the smaller students exhibited surprising ability in various studies, penmanship and geography especially.

In several particulars Br. Wright's system of teaching is entirely original and is a great improvement on former ones.

The school is graded, all the pupils studying the first part of geography, also study the first part of arithmetic, grammar, etc., and occupy an assigned portion of the room, all reciting their various lessons together. The same course is pursued with all the other grades.

The primary department occupies the wing of the school-house and is taught by Bro. James Chandler.

On the whole, the school and school-house are a credit to Willard.

Last evening I also attended the organization of the "Willard Literary Institute," which the brethren of this place have resolved to establish for their mutual improvement in a literary and educational point of view.

The constitution and by-laws presented last evening were very good, and reflected credit on their originators, with one exception, and this exception, in my humble opinion, is the clause which provides that male persons only shall become members.

If the object of the society is mutual improvement and refinement, a mistake has been made in excluding the ladies, for it is a fact, recognized throughout Christendom, that there is no power equal to the society of ladies for refining the sterner sex.

Respectfully,
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

TRYING WEATHER.—The weather has been of a very trying kind for the health lately, a great many people being troubled with affections of the head and lungs. The cause of the disease attacking the horses appears to be in the atmosphere, and if this be correct there is strong reason for believing that it is liable to affect man as well as beast. Be this as it may, it is very common for individuals now-a-days who are afflicted with an attack of coughing, wheezing, &c., to say they have caught the "epizootic."

In times like these, when the air is constantly impregnated with dampness, people should be careful to dress in warm woollen clothing and should specially guard against exposing themselves to the chilling effects of the night air, and by no means ever neglect to keep the feet dry and warm. Winter is the festive season of the year, when balls and parties are in vogue, and ladies, young and old, who attend such amusements, if they have good sense, will not sacrifice health for the sake of appearances. It is a mild form of suicide for a person to leave a heated ball room to go into the chill night air without being fortified against the cold by as much clothing as may be necessary. Health is essential not only to one's own individual self, but to his or her posterity, and all connected with them, and the person who looks to the preservation of such a great boon displays a laudable degree of good sense.

Ex-Mayor Kaubelsch, of Brooklyn, is dying.