

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

NEW YORK, S.—At a meeting of the boiler makers association, last night, the present boiler inspection system was denounced and a change demanded. The Staten Island Ferry Company were charged with being close and mean, and it was stated that the disaster resulted from the continued use of old boilers. One of the speakers said all the boiler inspectors of New York are ex-policemen, and only one of the U. S. inspectors is a practical boiler maker.

The Herald publishes an interview had by its correspondent, with Secretary Fish, in which the Secretary said he had no idea who the arbitrators of the Washington treaty would be. The claims commission, under the treaty, would probably sit a long time. The action of the commission would probably be guided by that of the Southern claims commission, as the latter would furnish precedents, for if claims for damage done to property by the federal power during the war, be allowed, other claims of the commission cannot avoid following the precedent. For damages sustained by British subjects, there were courts of arbitration which would be composed of men who would command public confidence.

He thinks the government should not be criticized for its action on the Cuban question. The Cubans get hold of advocates, Englishmen, Americans and Irishmen, to do their fighting, and are not themselves struggling for nationality. He declares he has not signified his intention of resigning.

A Washington special dispatch says Charles Francis Adams is reported to have declined the appointment of arbitrator at the Geneva conference, and will probably be succeeded by Richard H. Dana.

About one hundred Mormons arrived on the Nevada yesterday, and, under the direction of a Mormon agent, will leave to-day for the West.

A correspondent of the Herald writes from Rouen, says the Prussian occupation of France is, every day, rendering the situation more unpleasant. Strife and bloodshed between a small number of German and French people are frequent, and murders of Prussian private soldiers which have taken place, render the Prussian soldiers more harsh and embittered in feeling. The French government are said to have sent word to Bismarck and Von Moltke, and dwell upon the impossibility of restraining the population who are unduly oppressed and tyrannically treated. Some of the Prussian commanders drink to excess and encourage the conduct of the men in using fire arms on the slightest provocation, and that the more these troubles continue the settlement of the war indemnity question would be discouraged.

A Prussian officer, in conversation, said the French people should be more conciliated. All the southern Germans feel that an exasperating policy would threaten danger to the new empire.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to Cardinal Patk Rezzi, Bishop of Rome: "When God, in impenetrable designs, permitted that the Capital of christianity should be wrongfully occupied, usurpers proclaimed that Rome was necessary to the integrity of Italy, and the perfection of all her parties, but the purpose of these great workmen at revolution, was not only to usurp a city like Rome; their purpose was, and is still, to destroy the centre of Catholicism, and even Catholicism itself. In order to accomplish the ruin of an indestructible edifice, all the ungodly, all the free thinkers, all the heretics of the world have lent their aid, by sending each their contingent to this metropolis. All these little battalions have united into one body, and their intention is to insult and break the images of the holy Virgin Mary and of the Saints. Their aim is to vilify and hunt down the ministers of the sanctuary, to desecrate the churches to multiply the houses of prostitution, to assail the ears of the godly by their sacriligious clamors, and to infuse into the hearts and minds, chiefly among the young, the venom of impurity by the reading of certain journals known to be impudent, lying, hypocritical and irreligious. This infernal phalanx has put into its head to exterminate in Rome what it calls 'Religious fanaticism.' As was said by an Italian philosopher, of unpleasant memory, who died a sudden death a few years ago: 'Having taken root in Rome, it designs to transform the centre of christianity into a city of

infidels or rather to make Rome the mistress of a religion of intolerance. Such these desire to make her who have not the thought of any other but the present existence before their eyes, and who imagine that God allows all things to pass without occupying himself with our acts.'

The President this morning received the following letter from general Pleasanton:

Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, August 8th, 1871.

## President Grant:

In answer to your request, transmitted through General Porter last evening, that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that under ordinary circumstances nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind; but the cause for making this request was stated by General Porter to be the difference existing between Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself, as regards the government and management of the Internal Revenue. Boutwell claims powers which, under the laws of Congress governing that bureau, are vested solely in the Commissioner. The question is therefore purely a legal one, and the precedents of our government have been to have such questions, when appealed to the President referred to the law officer of government for his opinion, and upon which the President would base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore and others, and has been the uniform practice of government. Knowing these facts, and believing this to be the proper way to settle the difference in view, as regards the law, which might exist between the Secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since, making an appeal for your decision on the power of the Commissioner under the Act of July 20th, '68. The appeal, as I understand it, is not to be entertained, but the subject is to be treated rather as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself. In this connection it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to preclude the tender of my resignation, until some opportunity was granted of vindicating my administration of the internal revenue bureau. In justice to the public interest placed under my charge, and the importance to the tax-payers of the proper solution of these difficulties, I must respectfully decline to tender you my resignation; and trusting it will not be deemed inappropriate, I will again request that your present determination may be reconsidered, and an investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney General for his legal opinion.

With great respect,

A. PLEASANTON,

Commissioner.

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Pleasanton, expressive, it is said, of his devotion, friendship and support of the President in the future. Within two hours after the receipt of Pleasanton's communication, President Grant sent to him a notification of suspension. The immediate causes assigned in official quarters for the suspension of Pleasanton are, that the internal revenue is not collected with efficiency, that Pleasanton reversed the rulings of his predecessor, and made decisions the effect of which was to unnecessarily lessen the public receipts, acting independently of and not consulting with his superior officers, as to these and other matters of the administration.

A letter was received at the Post Office department, from Dr. McDonald, at Berlin, stating that he has negotiated a convention with the government of Germany for an interchange of postal money orders. The treaty will not take effect until October, 1872.

To-day the President sent to General Pleasanton the following:

Executive Mansion, S.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner, in accordance with the terms of the Act approved April 5th, 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 4, 1867, and subject to all provisions of the law applicable.

U. S. GRANT.

On receiving the notification Pleasanton vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

To J. W. Douglas, First Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue Bureau: Sir.—Having this day been suspended

from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you.

Respectfully, A. PLEASANTON.

Douglas immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and received the congratulations of his friends. Pleasanton is suspended until the end of next session, Douglas performing the duties in the meantime.

NEW YORK, S.—The Tribune charges the Brooklyn city officers with bribery and corruption, making specific allegations and giving names and witnesses.

Among the arrivals by the Scotia today were Geo. H. Pendleton and Parepa Rosa.

There was some excitement among politicians to-day, over changes made at the navy yard. The outs are in each case known as Fenton men, and the changes made are said to be the result of the fight going on for places.

The health officer has placed an additional force of inspectors at the wharves south of Brooklyn, in view of the fact that yellow fever has appeared at the quarantine.

Opedyke, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, says he is powerless to call a special meeting to examine the city accounts unless ten members ask it, and he thinks not ten members can be found who would sign the call.

The first car load of goods shipped through New York without appraisal, was sent forward yesterday by the Merchants' Dispatch and transportation company, for San Francisco.

The name of Hon. Jno. S. Watts, of Santa Fe, is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, S.—The wife of J. G. Kellogg, formerly of Kellogg and Hewston, assayers, was killed by jumping from a carriage as the team was running away, at Oswego, New York, July 28.

WANTED, A SITUATION as School Teacher, can give numerous references from Settlements in the Territory. Desire a permanent location and will contract for a year or more.

Apply at this office or to M. G. Attwood, 12th Ward, Salt Lake city.

w 3t.

## ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession one white mare, seven or eight years old, no marks or brands perceptible. She has a young colt. Also a white heifer two years old, branded on left side, crop off left ear. The above named animals, if not claimed within twenty days from date, will be sold to pay costs and charges.

WILLIAM MARRATT,

Poundkeeper.

Pleasant Grove City, Utah County,

August 3, 1871.

## 200,000 POUNDS

## Wool Wanted

at the

## DESERET MILLS!

THOSE having Wool to sell will please call on J. W. CUMMINGS, at the Mill, or at his residence, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, before disposing of it, as he wishes to Purchase all the Wool in the Territory. w22 s43 2ms

## DRIED FRUIT!

We are desirous of buying all the Fruit crop of this Territory that we can obtain.

## We will pay Cash,

The highest price in the Market, for

DRIED PEACHES,

APRICOTS,

CURRENTS.

## RIGGS, LECHTENBERG &amp; CO.

Main St., Salt Lake City.]

AGENTS WANTED in every Settlement to buy Fruit, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. w24 3m e

Z. C. M. I.

TO OPEN Monday, August 14th.

WE are in receipt (by consignment,) of a very fine and valuable selection of SECOND-HAND

## BOOKS,

Comprising Standard Works in HISTORY.

LAW, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, ARCHITECTURE, MUSIC, NOVELS, ENGRAVINGS, Etc., Valuable to

ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS, CITY & PRIVATE LIBRARIES, The whole forming an opportunity never before presented in this Territory.

Catalogues on application, by mail, or otherwise.

CALL AT THE EMPORIUM RECEIVING DEPARTMENT.

H. B. CLAWSON, Superint'nt. s55 4-w28 2

## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

JAMES H. HART, County and Probate Judge, for Rich County, Utah Territory, did, on the 19th day of June, 1871, file declaratory statement (No. 2714) in the General Land Office, Salt Lake City, according to "an Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon public lands," approved March 3rd 1871, claiming the following described lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of Randolph, of Rich County, namely S W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and S 1/4 of N W 1/4 and S W 1/4 and W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section 29, Township 11 North of Range 7 East, containing 400 acres.

JAMES H. HART.

Bloomington, Rich Co. w27 8m

July, 27, 1871.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN!

ABOUT two months ago from Centerville, a white pony about 7 years old, both ears slit, one glass eye. The finder will please return to WM. H. PRIESTLEY, Centerville, and be rewarded. w23 3

## 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

## RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific Coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe Investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each \$1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. Denominations: Coupons, \$100 to \$1,000; Registered, \$100 to \$10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE, BY JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

H. B. HAWKINS, Agent for Utah Territory will be found at Mr. Joseph Hammer's, First East Street, between First and Second South Streets. d180 12w w17 12