

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

A bill to increase 20 per cent the pension of totally disabled soldiers and sailors, passed. It increases the annual expenditure about \$600,000.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the bill to amend the enforcement act was resumed. Casserly offered, to his pending amendment, that no officer employed by the federal government shall in any way have anything to do with elections, and supported it by saying that the government officials of the navy yard, on More Island, exercised undue influence in a most outrageous manner at the last State election.

HOUSE.

Butler, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from all participants in the rebellion except the members of the 36th and 37th congresses, the officers of the judicial, military and naval services of the United States, the heads of departments and foreign ministers. It passed, having the requisite two-thirds majority. It also removes disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name.

On motion of Sargent the rules were suspended and a bill passed appropriating \$10,000 for a life size marble statue of Senator Baker of California.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In the House Voorhees made a personal explanation with regard to the newspaper paragraph stating that he hesitated whether to support Greeley or not. He declared he didn't halt nor hesitate in the matter. Whoever believed in Greeley's high protective tariff principles might support him. He, Voorhees, would not. He then proceeded to review Greeley's political history, criticising in bitter language the stand taken by him during the war, in his advocacy of confiscation and other extreme measures toward the South, and, at a recent date, of the Ku Klux law. He also cited Greeley's advocacy of the law to place the elections in the State of New York under the Federal control, and in certain contingencies, under military law. He said Greeley urged the South to rebellion and then howled like a wild beast before blood. He declared that Grant had done more for the South than Greeley ever had. He cited his rescue of Generals Lee and Johnston from arrest. Voorhees said he had not been in the White House for three years, in reply to a charge that he had been consulting with Grant recently. He said the statement was a vile calumny.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The President has nominated McPage attorney general for Montana.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The President sent a message to Congress to-day, relative to the alleged abuse and ill-treatment of emigrants on shipboard and after landing at our seaports, setting forth at length the various impositions practiced upon immigrants, and urging such legislation as will tend to protect them.

The President also submitted to the Senate the official correspondence relative to the persecution and oppression of the Jews in Roumania, from which it appears that the action of our government in the appointment of Pierixato Consul at Bucharest, has exercised a good moral influence, and has resulted in measures to foil the attempts at open violence, and prevent their recurrence. The consul advises the State Department, on April 19th 1872, that all the foreign representatives at Bucharest, except the Russian, had signed an address to the government at Roumania, expressing regret at the acquittal by the court at Buzio of all engaged in the outrages upon the Jews at Vilcova, and the condemnation of several Israelites whose prosecution was abandoned by the public ministry itself.

In the House the President's message relative to immigrants was received. Brooks, of New York, denied that emigrants landing in New York were subject to ill-treatment, and expressed regret that the President should issue such a document calculated to discourage immigration. Bingham and Butler defended the message as necessary, wise and just. It was referred to the committee on commerce.

N. P. Sangford, of Montana, is appointed superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

New York, 14.—In the Methodist conference to-day, a memorial was presented asking the conference to take

action to induce ministers of the church to withdraw from the unholy, anti-Christian and idolatrous society of Free-Masons; and though the various items were greeted with derisive laughter a motion to table it was lost, and it was referred to the committee on state and church.

Horace Greeley has resigned the editorship of the New York Tribune until further notice. Whitelaw Reid has now the editorial management.

CHICAGO.—The body of a young man with a bullet hole in his heart, found floating in the river last evening, was subsequently recognized as that of Matthew Scarlet, tailor, who was evidently murdered and thrown into the river.

The demonstration of workingmen to-day promises to be only a moderate success as the weather is rainy and disagreeable. A great many mechanics and laborers have quit, however, and at least a portion of the workmen undoubtedly contemplate a strike.

NEW YORK.—At Fairtown, N. J., on Monday night, John McMara, aged 16, shot his father fatally for administering a reprimand.

At Newark attempts have been made to wreck the machinery of Thompson & Co's steel works by placing an iron bar in one of the wheels, and preparations have been made to fire Gregory and Co's steel works. Both outrages are supposed to be by discharged strikers.

The correspondence on the Washington treaty communicated to the Senate with the President's message accompanying, is voluminous. It includes a draft of the article for a supplement to the treaty, presented by Granville and submitted to Schenck on the 10th inst., for the approval of the United States government. The text of the proposition is—

Whereas, the government of her Britannic Majesty has contended in recent correspondence with the government of the U. S., as follows, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national loss stated in the case presented on the part of the government of the United States to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, enhanced payments of insurance, prolongation of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, firstly were not included in the treaty of Washington, and further, and secondly, should not be admitted by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and

Whereas, the government of her Britannic Majesty has also declared the principle involved in the second of the contention herein before set forth will guide their conduct in future; and

Whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States; and the two countries are

Therefore agreed in this respect, in consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to indirect losses as aforesaid before the tribunal of arbitrators at Geneva.

BOSTON, 14.—The committee of the city press are making extensive preparations to accommodate people who will attend the Peace Jubilee.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—The funeral of T. Buchanan Read, to-day, was largely attended, including many persons noted in art and literature. Genl. Hector Tyndale, Geo. W. Childs, and H. C. Townsend were among the pall bearers. The remains were interred at Laurel Hill.

CHARLESTON, 14.—Hon. Alfred Hugen, a well-known citizen and conspicuous Unionist in the days of nullification and secession, died to-day of paralysis, in the 84th year of his age.

Tennie C. Claflin, in a letter this morning, applies for the Colonelcy of the 9th regiment, protesting, as a wrong to the memory of its dead leader, against the selection as his successor of any one lacking the magnetic influence which he possessed over the soldiers. She pledges herself, if elected, to recruit the regiment within 30 days.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The second race on the Lexington course yesterday, a mile and a quarter heat, was won by Fragtown, a four year old Bonnie Scotland

colt, in two minutes and a half, the fastest mile and a quarter on record.

Washington and New York specials state that the speech of Voorhees in the House, in opposition to Greeley, continues to excite much and varied comment in all quarters. The friends of Greeley declare that the speech has done him more good than harm, and Southern representatives generally repudiate it.

WASHINGTON.—A dispatch says the friends of Senator Wilson are daily growing more confident of his success at Philadelphia. They claim already that the votes of fourteen States and over two hundred delegates are secured for him, and expect to secure Texas, Alabama and Tennessee before the end of the week.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—Mr. Brown, late captain of the schooner *Francis L. Steele*, which took out the lost treasure hunting expedition to Cocos Island, has returned here. Of the fourteen persons in the expedition five were burned at Paramas, only four now remain alive. They found no pirate cave as promised by the guide, and not a trace of the hundred and twenty millions of treasure. The stock in the company has fallen a little.

The colored people have resolved to test the question of the right of their children to admission on equal terms with white children to all schools in the city.

The slaughter of mining stocks this p. m. was greater than in the morning, hardly a single stock on the list holding its own. The general aspect of the market is gloomy. The sales in the board to-day only footed up 19,459 shares of all descriptions.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 14.—Bazaine was arrested this morning; his trial begins in a few days.

COPENHAGEN, 14.—Reports have reached here that a series of violent earthquake shocks occurred on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April, at Hosoic, Iceland; twenty houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

LONDON.—In the Commons to-night, in the presence of a full house and crowded galleries, Gladstone made a promise of explanations of the regulations regarding the indirect claims, and the position taken by the government therein. After praising the forbearance of Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence the narrative in its progress with the eighteenth of January. When he first learned that the claims for indirect damages would be presented at Geneva in the American case the English government protested on the third of February that indirect claims were not within the scope of the Treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party thereto. Fish replied in April in a most courteous note. He thought the Geneva Board might decide the entire question. In the meantime Schenck suggested a course which, he thought, would be acceptable to both England and America, viz, the interchange of notes, setting forth the views of the terms and conditions wherein both would agree to proceed to arbitration. We accepted the suggestion, continued Gladstone, and carried on a correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wednesday the eighth instant, President Grant submitted a proposition to the U. S. Senate, and on Thursday we ascertained the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable dispatches, in which it was based. On Friday a draft covering a letter of our views was forwarded to Schenck, immediately telegraphed by him to Washington. On Saturday Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted and the Senate entertained that draft. Gladstone thought that this fact was almost equivalent to a ratification and he suggested the further forbearance of the House now that the question was approaching a solution satisfactory and honorably alike to both nations. Gladstone was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

The Persian Famine.

The correspondent of the Levant Herald, writing from Tabreez on the 14th of March, says that the governor of that place, acting on instructions from Teheran, endeavored some time ago to compel the most wealthy of the Musselman community to contribute towards relieving the universal distress. This intelligence having quickly spread through the villages, all those who found themselves straitened in their means flocked forthwith to Tabreez, bringing their wives and children with

them. The city consequently swarms with beggars in the last stage of distress, whom hunger and disease are destroying by thousands. The small sum of money originally collected would have done little to relieve even the ordinary amount of suffering on the spot; among the crowd of suppliants it can do nothing. In many of the villages the inhabitants are forced to live on the cotton seed, as all other food has failed them. From the south they continue to arrive at Tabreez daily. The mortality among them is terrible, and may, without exaggeration, be set down at 50 per cent.; the feeble spark of life which remains after their sufferings on the road from hunger and cold is generally extinguished by typhus fever shortly after their arrival. The snow has fallen abundantly everywhere this winter, and has added terribly to the universal distress. As the roads are blocked, the pack animals cannot travel, and in the towns the prices of grain, straw and charcoal must be altogether beyond the means of one-half the population in Tabreez—the least suffering of all the cities in Persia. These articles sell at present for fourfold the usual prices.

From Teheran the accounts are fearful. The Sadrazan has, it is said, given orders to impress all the baggage animals on the road for the purpose of conveying grain from Reshbt to the capital, as neither corn nor charcoal is to be found there except at prices beyond the reach of any but the wealthy. Commerce has altogether ceased, as there are no means of transport. Wolves have made their appearance in great numbers throughout the kingdom. A courier proceeding to Ispahan is stated to have been devoured by them, together with a fellow-traveler and the postilion, in the desert beyond Hoom. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat were ordered some time ago to be drawn from the government stores at Tabreez, and delivered to the bakers of the town at the rate of one franc per vatman of 10 lb., but this measure of relief failed, owing to the knavery of those entrusted with the distribution. The grain was furnished to the bakers who were required to produce 130 lbs. of bread for each 100 lbs. of grain, but they found the quantity of corn 25 per cent. short of the true weight, the difference being passed into the hands of the Persian officials. To fulfil their contract the bakers are obliged to mix with the bread whatever they can find to bring it up to the stipulated weight, and in addition to its being only half baked, clay, straw and even horse dung are supposed to enter freely into its composition. Persian officials, we regret to say, do not bear the best of characters for honesty. It is reported of the predecessor of the present Majtahiel (who enjoyed almost unlimited authority over the consciences of his people on account of his sacred character and profound erudition) that whenever he was called upon to distribute to the poor the sums entrusted to him for charitable purposes, he invariably sent his wives and children in the garb of mendicants to receive their portion among the crowd of other applicants.

ILL LUCK.—“What is the cause?” asks the London *Civil Service Gazette*, “of the extraordinary ill luck which has lately fallen to the lot of the British navy. Every week almost we hear of some disaster happening to one or another of Her Majesty's ships. Since the terrible calamity which befel the Captain a wonderful series of mishap has occurred. Only the other day the Lord Clyde ran aground in the Mediterranean, and the court martial to enquire into that occurrence has not yet reported. We were hoping that we should have a little breathing time afforded us before the occurrence of another accident, but we now hear that private letters received at Portsmouth state that her Majesty's ship *Royal Alfred*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, had struck on the smaller Bahama Reef, and remained there seven hours before she was afloat again. No further details are given, except that considerable fears were entertained for some time as to the possibility of getting the frigate afloat. What, we repeat, can be the cause of the oft-recurring disasters? Is the seamanship of our modern naval heroes faulty, or are our Admirals paying especial attention to marine geography, and continually discovering unknown rocks and reefs?”