

emigration from Europe is beginning to diminish; the reforms of governmental administration in Ireland and the unification of the German States threaten seriously to interfere with those great movements of the masses which have given to America so large a proportion of her effective population. Of those immigrants that come how many think you, will pass by the fertile prairies to locate in those rugged valleys, or after arriving pause to dwell there, while the unparalleled farms of Oregon lie but a day's journey beyond? Sir, Utah is the proper heritage of men who are bound together by ties stronger than those of avarice, and whose operations are directed by a spirit of unity which no other class of our immigrants possess.

I have thus endeavored to present to the members of this House the facts and principles involved in this issue and to measure, with the best judgment I can command, the consequences awaiting their action on this bill. To which side the balance of justice inclines it seems to me that none can fail to discover. It is a maxim founded on the common principles of our religious beliefs that to do right is always expedient. That it is right to exercise the power of unfriendly legislation against a community such as I have shown that of Utah to be, the disinterested judgment of the world will surely deny. As to expediency, aside from justice, I cannot see how any difference of opinion can exist. Let the future be judged from the past, and no rash and cruel experiments be substituted for an established order of things that has produced the happiest results. With the speedy and complete restoration of the seceding States to the Union I trust in God that all internal differences may vanish, and peace again reign within our borders uninterrupted and profound. On the part of Utah I am ready to pledge a conflict of energies for the rapid development of the resources of the land and for a friendly emulation in all manner of good works. Let the contest between her and her neighbors be as to which shall exhibit the most prosperous condition and most rapidly expand into a moral and enlightened State. To this contest, sir, we joyfully invite them; but from any less kindly we trust the good sense and good feeling of the Representatives of the nation will assist to protect us.

I feel that I do not appeal to them in vain when I ask that their potent and united voices may be lifted up to those who would disturb the elements of our prosperity and advancement in that language which, long ago uttered by Him who spake as never man spake, stilled the tempest and gave tranquility to the waves—

"Peace, be still!"

And in the kindred language of our great leader of to-day, so beautifully paraphrased recently upon this floor by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] "Let us have peace!" Let us have peace by an act of peace, so that the land which but yesterday was stained with fraternal blood may grow green and beautiful under the hand of honest toil. Let us have peace that we may perfect the holy temple of our liberties until it shall fill the whole earth with its glory and draw all nations into it. Let us have peace that by our sublime example we may teach the whole world of men "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington.—The Senate received the House resolution to adjourn on the 6th of April. A motion to table it was lost. A discussion ensued.

Fessenden, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said it would be impossible to finish pending business by that time, and the Senate should not fix a day for adjourning until the Indian appropriation bill was disposed of.

Sumner desired that Georgia, Mississippi and Texas should be legislated for before adjourning. After considerable further discussion Hamlin moved to amend by fixing April 10th for final adjournment.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over, and the Indian appropriation bill came up. After some discussion the bill was informally laid aside.

Trumbull reported from the Committee of Conference the Tenure of Office act, and explained the provisions of the

substitute agreed on by the committee. The bill, as passed by the Senate, required a direct vote, refusing to confirm a new appointee or an order to reinstate the old officer. The change made by the committee provides that the suspended officer shall be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless his successor is confirmed. After brief remarks by Thurman the report of the committee was agreed to 42 to 8. The following voted nay: Bayard, Casserly, Davis, McCreery, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman and Vickers. The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted that the Ways and Means Committee should consider the propriety of renewing and enforcing a direct tax in the late rebel States.

A number of bills were reported and referred, when the House proceeded to consider the bill for the organization of a provisional government in Miss.

Farnsworth offered a substitute, proposing the resubmission to the people of Mississippi the Constitution already framed, with separate votes on some objectionable features. The bill reported from the Committee authorizes the Convention to reassemble and appoint a Provisional Governor, etc. The discussion was interrupted by Butler, who reported a substitute from the Conference Committee on the Tenure of Office Bill.

Bingham explained the report. He said it would be acceptable to the Republican party and to the country generally.

Davis suggested that the whole thing was yielded to the Senate, in leaving the first section of the Senate amendment untouched, which forbids removals without the consent of the Senate.

Butler explained the report. He said everything was stricken out which gives the Senate power to reinstate suspended officers, which he considered effectually repealed the Tenure of Office Act. He did not think it altered the power of the President from what he had under the Constitution.

Banks understood that the effect of the substitute reported by the committee was that if the President removed an officer, calling it a removal, the Senate's refusal to confirm it reinstated the removed officer; but if the President called it suspension the Senate's refusal to confirm did not restore the officer, and the President could make another nomination.

Butler said he had the same power that he now has under the Constitution. Banks—"Then suspension is a synonym for removal?"

Butler—"Yes."

The debate was continued by Niblack, Wood and others.

Poland opposed the report, as depriving the Senate of its power to check the President in the matter of appointments.

Dawes desired to move a time for the consideration of the matter, and suggested that it go over till to-morrow.

Hoar opposed the report, as putting it in the power of the Senate to compel the President to reinstate removed officers or not to fill the office at all.

Logan preferred repeal, but regarded the report as amounting to the same thing, in a round-about way.

Butler moved the previous question, which was seconded and carried, 98 to 51. The report was agreed to, 107 to 67.

Woodward introduced a bill for testing the Constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress; referred.

Dawes reported the Deficiency bill which was made a special order for two o'clock to-morrow.

Butler reported a bill to provide for a general system for the removal of political disability.

The House resumed the consideration of the Mississippi bill.

Dawes favored its postponement till next session. Without disposing of the bill the Senate joint resolution respecting the pay of enlisted men was passed. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

New York, 31.—The Congress Conference agree to report on the Tenure of Office bill; but the character of the report is still untold.

Johnson introduced and the House passed a bill to transfer Sierra County to the Marysville land district, and Mendocino to San Francisco.

The Conference report on the Tenure of Office bill repeals the first two sections of the original act. The first section of the Senate bill stands; the second section empowers the President, during recess to suspend any officer except Judges till the end of the next session and to appoint a new incumbent, subject to removal at his direction, who shall fulfill the duties and enjoy the emoluments while serving; and that the President, within thirty days after the Senate assembles, shall nominate parties to fill all vacancies whether thus temporarily filled or not. The effect of the Conference report is to retain the provision requiring the Senate's consent to removal, but deprives the Senate of the power to reinstate a suspended officer.

J. W. Billings is nominated for Postmaster at Santa Clara.

The House after three o'clock, agreed to the Conference report, 66 to 67; the Democrats were all against it.

Albany.—The freshet continues. Trains on the Hudson River and New York Central routes are all delayed, only one track of the former is in use, and that is under water in many places. Accounts from various points report great damage to property.

Washington.—The following nominations were made to-day: Emil Hochter Consular agent at Bremen; Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of public moneys at Central City, Colorado; for Postmasters, J. M. Billings, at Santa Clara, Cal., T. E. McClelland, at Cheyenne.

The President is quite well to-day and received callers, among whom was Senator Cole.

Among the nominations to be made for Justices of the Peace in this district there will be one colored man.

Attorney General Hoar made his first argument in the court to-day.

New York.—The funeral of Jas. Harper, to-day, was attended by an immense concourse, including the Mayor, members of the City Government, the leading merchants, bankers and authors of the city, and publishers from all parts of the country.

Richmond, Va.—The United States Commissioner, to-day, in the case of Governor Wells, Judge Bond and others, charged with purloining a letter from the mail, discharged all parties concerned.

San Francisco, 30.—A dispatch from Verd, states that two engines on the Central Pacific Railroad ran off the track beyond Elko; fourteen cars were smashed and the conductor, two engineers, two firemen and three brakemen were killed. The railroad buildings of the same Company at Truckee were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss \$50,000. Legal tenders 77.

St. Louis, 30.—The losses by fire, last night, are estimated at \$260,000 on the cargoes and \$250,000 on the steamboats.

Gettysburg.—A difficulty between the owner of the springs here and the parties to whom they are leased led the former to take possession; the lessees threaten to retake them by force. Trouble is anticipated.

New York, 30.—Judge Barnard has directed the Sheriff to break open the safe of the U. P. R. R. Company in order to get the books and papers.

New York, 31.—Wiggins' removal was procured by a fraudulent statement that he had failed ever to make a report Cole urges his restoration.

The nomination of Wm. Kohns, for Collector of Customs in Alaska, was procured by the Oregon delegation, unknown to California.

Boston, 31.—A special legislative committee on woman suffrage, was addressed yesterday by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone and Wendell Phillips, on behalf of the petitioners the committee room was crowded; much interesting being manifested.

Poughkeepsie, New York.—A serious break, fifty feet in depth and two hundred feet long, has occurred on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Fears are entertained that there will be extraordinary high water in the river, and that much damage will ensue, as all the piers between Hudson and Albany are submerged.

New York, 31.—In the Union Pacific litigation case Judge Barnard directed the receiver to break open the Company's safe; this he attempted to do, assisted by some laborers and others, but Barlow, a member of the Company, warned the whole party off as trespassers, and they left.

The Times special says the Union Pacific and Central Pacific unite in their endeavors to defeat the El Paso Pacific road, which may soon prove a formidable rival.

Covode expresses full confidence that he will be admitted to the contested seat in the Senate.

The President has recognized Ely Squires, as Consul General for Honduras in New York.

The Senate has confirmed Charles La-follett, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

FOREIGN.

New York, 29.

The Herald's Havana special says the Spanish war steamer *Montezuma* arrived with E. R. Codrington, U. S. Consular agent at Gibara, in irons. Codrington is suspected of complicity with the insurgents. Richard Gibbs, U. S. Consular agent at Nurevitas, leaves for New York to-day.

London, 29.

The grand review of the volunteers at Dover to-day is over. There were 30,000 men in the ranks. Immense multitudes witnessed the spectacle. There was some snow. Several persons were hurt; but none seriously. A portion of the channel fleet went through naval movements off shore and exchanged salutes with the batteries on land.

Havana, 26.

A large party of insurgents was defeated on Saturday near Trinidad. Telegraphic communication with Cienfuegos is restored. A detachment of twelve hundred troops had arrived at Santa Cruz on the 20th from Puerto Principe for supplies; they were to return the next day.

Advices from Nassau to the 22nd state a Spanish man-of-war had captured the British ship, *Jeff Davis*, returning with a cargo of sponges, and had also boarded and searched the schooner *Brittania*. One of the Peruvian monitors still remained at Ragged Island waiting for supplies of coal from Nassau.

Havana.

President Baez, of San Domingo, has refused to allow the organization of an expedition to aid the Cuban rebels. The *Diario* publishes the news that in the Cienfuegos district the troops completely surrounded the insurgents under Valladero. General Buctea, with 300 regulars, left Cienfuegos yesterday to attack the insurgents in the mountains near Siegunia.

Paris.

The officers and privates on leave of absence are ordered to join their regiments by the 1st of April.

New York, 1.—Panama dates to the 24th, by the steamer *Aspinwall*, state that on the arrival of the steamer *Tuscarora* at Buenaventura, to inquire into the outrage upon the Vice Consul, that gentleman informed the Capt. that the United States Minister had the matter in charge, and he believed ample satisfaction would be given by the authorities.

The committee on Foreign Relations in the Columbian Senate have reported against the Cushing treaty for the St. Thomas Canal.

A fire at Valparaiso, on the 25th ult., destroyed property to the value of a quarter of a million.

The yellow fever was raging on the south coast of Peru. It had broken out on the *Tuscarora*; Pay-master Cushing died of it.

London.—The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool has petitioned the House of Commons, Gladstone and the Postmaster-General to support the present contracts with the steamship lines for carrying the mails to America.

Admiral Hastings has received orders from England to leave Victoria immediately for Valparaiso with the iron clad frigate *Zealous*.

Havana.—The steamer *Commandita-rio* has arrived at Nassau; her captors having abandoned her and gone ashore, she will probably be taken possession of and brought to Havana by the Spanish man of war. The Spanish war steamer *Guadalquivir* found a schooner abandoned near Siquan, supposed to be a vessel which recently landed a cargo of arms on the coast near Cienfuegos.

Fresh troops from Spain have arrived and disembarked this morning.

A Lima letter says the Peruvian Minister at Washington has been instructed to settle the question at issue with Spain. The points that cannot be settled by the ministers of the two countries will be submitted to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final.

London, 2.—There has been an explosion at Orley colliery, Lancashire, in which twenty-eight persons were killed.

Madrid.—The new constitution proposes a hereditary monarchy. Serrano told the Cortes that orders for the Cuban elections had been sent, and that deputies thence might be expected shortly.

Madrid.—Troops are going to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists crossing the frontier into Spain.

Constantinople.—The difficulties on the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled, the Porte having agreed with the Persian government to refer their rectification to a mixed commission of Turkish and Persian subjects.

Havana.—Advices from Mexico to the 27th ult., say it was reported that Col. Myer, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Mexican government was to be banished from the country. An accident recently occurred on the railroad, by which eight soldiers were killed and thirteen injured.