

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 9.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

VOL. XV.

The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be handed in by Monday Noon, and paid for in advance.

By Telegraph.

New York, 4.

Latest advices from Honduras report notable political changes; the insurrection had terminated. The Congress of the Republic of Honduras has decided to abolish the Senate Chamber; the reason given is that, in a country essentially democratic like Honduras, an Upper House or Senate is not deemed necessary; all the members of Congress will henceforth be of equal political rank, and will be called representatives of the Congress of Honduras.

Advices from Valparaiso, to Nov. 1, give a varied picture of the excitement prevailing in Chili, in regard to Spanish aggression in declaring the blockade of the Chilean Port of Valparaiso. The Chilean Government has ordered all Spanish residents to Valparaiso, where they can be under the vigilance of the authorities. Transfer of Spanish property or assets is forbidden. Foreigners in Chili are decided in support of the government. The Diplomatic Corps resident in Santiago have expressed their approval of the protest of Chili to Spain. The Germans have voluntarily renounced all exemption from taxes, to which, as foreigners, they have a right. Preparations for war are vigorously carried on.

Washington, 4.

The House proceeded to vote, with the following result:—Coffax, 139; Brooks, 35; Coffax was declared elected, and, amid applause, was conducted to the chair by Morrill and Brooks, when he returned his thanks in a brief and eloquent speech. The Speaker took the oath of office, and afterwards administered it to the members, who were called up by delegations.

A resolution was adopted declaring McPherson, Clerk, Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, Goodnow, Doorkeeper, and Given, Postmaster, until their successors are duly qualified; the yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution with the following result:—yeas, 135; nays, 35; these officers of the House were then sworn in.

Thaddeus Stevens offered a bill, approved in the Republican caucus, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representatives in Congress, which passed, yeas, 123; nays, 36:—the House then adjourned.

In the Senate Watts presented a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; the bill provides that, from and after its passage, every male citizen 21 years of age, who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the District for 6 months, and never convicted of an infamous crime, shall have the right of suffrage in the District. Section 2d imposes a penalty for interruption or interference with the rights granted above. The bill was ordered printed. Sumner introduced a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist of one-half of persons of African descent in those sections where one-sixth of the population are Africans, and the same proportion in petit juries, where the matter relates to any injuries inflicted by persons of African descent upon a person not of such descent, or vice versa. Prejudice against such African race is made a ground of challenge and exclusion from such juries. The bill was ordered printed.

Sumner introduced a bill prescribing the oath to maintain a Republican form of government in the States in rebellion, as follows:—I do hereby swear that I will, at all times hereafter, use

my best endeavors to maintain a Republican form of Government in the State of which I am an inhabitant, and the Union of the United States. That I will, at all times, recognize the indissoluble loyalty of the Republic, and will always discountenance any endeavors to break away or secede from the Union, and will give my influence and vote, at all times, to sustain the national credit, and will always discountenance and resist any attempt, directly or indirectly, to postpone either any part of the debt contracted by the United States in the late rebellion, or the obligations assumed to Union soldiers, and will always discountenance and resist any laws making any distinctions of color or race, and will always strive to maintain a State government completely loyal to the Union, where all men shall enjoy equal protection or rights. Such oath shall be preserved, and, if falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury and, in addition to the present penalty for that crime, he shall forfeit his right to hold office. Ordered to be printed.

Sumner offered a bill to enforce the constitutional amendment, by punishing any attempt to control the services of any persons contrary to this provision, by fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both, at the discretion of the court. It shall be no defence that the claim is sanctioned by State law; it annuls State laws in conflicts with it, also in regard to cases growing out of it to the United States' courts. Ordered printed.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution, proposing to amend the constitution, so as to make voters instead of population the basis of representation in Congress.

Foots moved the adoption of an order that the Senate meet every day at 12 o'clock; carried. At half past 12, took recess until 1, when it re-assembled, directed the Secretary to inform the House of its organization, and adjourned.

New York, 4.

The Southern members have given up the hope of their admission immediately, if at all; most of them will leave to-morrow for their homes.

The President's Message is lengthy and highly important; it takes a decided stand in reference to foreign affairs; our claims for indemnity against England are to be sustained; European aggressions upon our continent are firmly protested against.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the policy of a judicious contraction, as a means towards a return to specie payment.

Raleigh, N. C., 4.

The Hon. A. Graham was elected United States Senator to-day, for the long term, receiving 138 out of 154 votes; Graham was in the confederate Senate, and has not been pardoned.

Richmond, Va., 4.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled to-day. The Governor's message was received and read; the Governor first calls attention to the public debt, showing an aggregate of \$41,000,000 against \$23,000,000 available assets; the State has several millions in unproductive internal improvements; the interest due on the 1st of January exceeds \$6,000,000. The question of taxation is considered at some length; the Governor says a levy of sixty per cent. on real estate will be required; he recommends the passage of laws holding the fiduciaries responsible for their investments in confederate bonds; thinks, after mature consideration, that very little legislation is needed in regard to freedmen, but they should be allowed to testify as witnesses, and should be tried and punished the same as whites; a repeal of the usury laws is recommended. The Governor devotes a considerable part of the message to reconstruction, and says it is of the utmost importance that the people of Virginia give cheerful support to the General Government, in the payment of all taxes assessed for paying the National debt.

Washington, 4.

The following was introduced by Sumner, in the Senate to-day:—Resolved that, in order to provide proper guarantees for security in future, so that peace and prosperity shall surely prevail and the plighted faith of the nation be preserved, it is the duty of

Congress to take care that no State declared to be in rebellion shall be allowed to resume its relation to the Union, till after satisfactory performance of the several following specified conditions, which conditions precedent must be submitted to the popular vote and sanctioned by a majority of the people of each State respectively, as follows:—A complete re-establishment of loyalty, as shown by an honest recognition of the Union of the Republic and the duty of allegiance to it at all times, without equivocation of any kind; the complete suppression of all oligarchical pretensions, and the complete enfranchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law; the rejection of the rebel debt, and at the same time the adoption, in just proportion, of the national debt and national obligations to the Union soldiers, with solemn pledges never to join in any measures, direct or indirect, for their repudiation, or in any way tending to impair the national credit; the organization of an educational system for the equal benefit of all, without distinction of color or race; the choice of citizens for office, whether State or National, of constant and undoubted loyalty, whose conduct and conversation shall give assurance of peace and reconciliation. Resolved that, in order to provide these essential safeguards, without which the national security and the national faith will be imperiled, the States cannot be precipitated to political independence, but they must wait until these conditions are in all respects fulfilled.

New York, 5.

The Tribune's special says the payment of the January Coupons will be anticipated, owing to the large accumulations of coin in the treasury.

Another smuggling dodge has just been detected; a number of coffins have been brought across the Canada line of late, for interment on the American side; last week the United States Revenue officer insisted on seeing the corpse, after the coffin was landed, against the earnest protests of the stricken relatives, when instead of a dead body, the coffin was found filled with costly silks.

Two per cent. of all the fractional currency received at the Department is counterfeit; this comes to the Department from bankers and others deemed experts in judging money, and two per cent. escaping detection from such parties gives some idea of the extent of this kind of counterfeiting.

The Supreme Court met at noon, yesterday; all the judges were present, and proceeded in a body to the White House; after paying their respects to the President, they adjourned till to-day, when they will enter on the business of the term.

S. C. Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington, making arrangements for the examination and acceptance, by the Government Commissioner, of the first forty miles of the main line west of Omaha. Since the decision of the President, approving the amended location of the line, the work has progressed very rapidly.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Supreme Court yesterday, a meeting of the members of the bar communed for the purpose of paying proper respect to the memory of the late Judge Catron; Judge Black, formerly Attorney General, presided; eloquent speeches were made by Caleb Cushing, Montgomery Blair and others; appropriate resolutions were adopted, which will be presented in court to-day.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent notices the arrival of Commander Lannon, commanding the Atlantic squadron, which is already reduced to 10 vessels and will be further reduced by sales of two vessels.

A Herald dispatch says the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau has received communications from the Superintendent of the Indian agency in Kansas, giving decisive information of the belligerent states of the tribes in that section. The report that was previously obtained, in regard to burning a stage coach by the Apaches and Cheyennes, on the Smoky Hill route, Nov. 19, is fully substantiated, together with the

massacre of Frederick Marvin and 5 others then travelling on the coach; it is also represented that, after committing this outrage, the whole force attacked 5 mail stations along the route, which they destroyed; taking possession of the live stock along the line of their devastations, they departed in a southeasterly direction.

The Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Columbia have had submitted to them some 70 cases, a large number of which have been passed upon.

Chicago, 5.

A synopsis of the official report of Gen. Grant, from the time of assuming command of all the armies of the United States to the closing of the rebellion, is published in the Tribune this morning; the General opens with an outline of the general plans adopted in consultation with Sherman, Thomas and other coadjutors, the leading feature of which was to concentrate all the available forces at the strategic points, for strong and decisive blows; he then describes the condition of the army of the Potomac and the rebel army of Northern Virginia, adverting to the great confidence of the latter in its past success, and contends that it was necessary to fight the terrific and bloody battles of Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Coal Harbor, in order to thrash the conceit out of the rebels, and to inspire our troops with proper confidence in their strength and leadership; he then corrects the statements put forth by Gen. Butler in his Lowell speech, by stating that it was his original design to flank Lee's right, and so advance on Richmond from the east and south, rather than from the north and west; he states however, that in his instructions to Gen. Butler, he suggested that if the latter should succeed in investing Richmond on the south, so as to have his left resting on James River above the city, he would have formed a junction there; he characterizes Butler's movements as unsuccessful, and compares his position, hemmed in at Bermuda Hundreds, to that of being in a bottle strongly corked up; he pays a handsome tribute to Meade, as the real commander of the army of the Potomac during all the operations ending in the capture of Richmond, modestly waiving much of the credit which public opinion has fastened on himself. The final movement against Richmond seems not to have been expected to result in its immediate capture, but only in destroying Lee's means of communication with Johnston; having accomplished the full results of this movement, which he had initiated with intense anxiety, events developed themselves in a manner to satisfy him from that hour, for the decisive blow had come, and it was vigilantly struck, and boldly and persistently repeated, till the final surrender. The report is written in the plain, clear and forcible style characteristic of the General.

THE Marysville (Cal.) Express learns from parties just over from the Sacramento river, that that stream has been wild and full, and the ferry boats, almost without exception between Red Bluff and the mouth of Feather river, have been washed from their landings and sent down stream.

THE FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN HUMBOLDT, CAL.—The Register says Lieut. Osmer had 46 soldiers, four citizens, and eight Putes, and in the fight every man went in for himself. David O'Connell was the white soldier killed, while it is supposed 55 Indians were wiped out.

WASHINGTON Territory has adopted the national currency.

Snow was two feet deep at Summit City, Excelsior District, November 27th.

THE British cities have suffered severely from fires. There were last year at Aberdeen 32 fires; at Belfast, 36; Birmingham, 132; Brighton, 26; Bristol, 59; Carlisle, 8; Chester, 12; Cork, 18; Dublin, 68; Dundee, 55; Edinburgh, 87; Exeter, 17; Glasgow, 308; Hull, 44; Leeds, 50; Leicester, 36; Liverpool, 206; London, 1,847; Manchester, 201; Nottingham, 35; Sunderland, 32; and York, 15.