

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Sumner reported the Belgian and Bermuda cable bills.

Nye called up a bill amending the act granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast.

Sherman called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, which was discussed and then went over to the unfinished business for Thursday.

In the Senate the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was considered and an amendment for a land grant to the Decatur, Aberdeen and Vicksburg railroad was rejected.

An amendment was adopted striking out a provision for the speedy extinguishment of Indian land titles in the Indian territory along the proposed line. Various amendments were offered and withdrawn, including one by Morrill, of Vermont, authorizing railroads to be built anywhere by anybody, and granting for the purpose all lands not already taken up.

Nye moved as a substitute for incorporators in the Railroad bills the names of John C. Fremont and a large number of others. This was opposed by Howard, who spoke of alleged fast and extravagant representations made by the agents of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad to the French people to advance the sale of the company's lands; he did not think that Fremont was entirely clear from blame. Trumbull defended Fremont, who served his country too well to be assaulted with impunity, because his name happened to be associated with others as incorporators of railroad. Howard read from the report made by himself, as one of the sub-committee on the Pacific Railroad and verified his statement. He gave way to adjournment and the bill was assigned specially for tomorrow evening.

Sumner from the foreign committee reported a substitute for the House Cuban resolutions. They declare that the United States protests against the outrages and barbarities by both parties in Cuba, and solemnly insist that they be stopped at once. They demand that slavery be abolished in all the dominions of Spain on this continent, and express the belief that the day of European sway is at an end and that our people objects to witnessing the efforts of Spain to maintain her hold upon Cuba against the wishes of the Cubans. The substitute expresses sympathy with the people of Cuba in their effort to secure independence, and with the liberal party in Spain who are endeavoring to secure a free government there. Casserly objected to the consideration of the resolutions until printed, and they were laid over and ordered printed.

Stewart moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts for servile labor. Casserly gave notice of an intention to amend the bill in some very objectionable features, and asked further time for that purpose. Bayard referred to the importance of the question as occupying the attention of the best minds of our day. He thought the introduction of the Chinese element too recent for any reliable deductions as to the consequences likely to ensue. Stewart finally agreed to withdraw the motion. Wilson hoped he would call up the bill tomorrow or as soon as possible and press it to a vote. He said the time had surely come when Congress should arrest this importation of servile labor, and he was opposed to casting a drag-net over the world and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor, and to degrade the workmen of the United States. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn and the tax bill was taken up and the income tax discussed till recess. Cole was among the speakers against its retention.

Amendments to the army appropriation bill were reported; also a bill for the relief of the National Homestead at Gettysburg for orphans of the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Sumner reported a joint resolution, directing the return of certain monies of the government of China, being the balance of the Chinese indemnity fund; ordered printed.

A bill was passed, authorizing the forty thousand appropriation of 1866 for the Darien Canal survey, to be expended by the present expedition.

Ramsey introduced a bill to establish a transatlantic postal telegraph service by the American cables; referred.

Sumner called up his Cuban resolution. Thurman spoke of them, and said that they were grand, eloquent and rhetorical and were in fact, an anti-slavery declaration; but he preferred to tell Spain that she ought to recognize Cuban independence. Casserly said he was not prepared to tell Spain that we understood the merits of the slavery question in Cuba better than she did. The subject laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

The tax and tariff bill was called up and Williams moved to continue the tax bill; it was then postponed until Monday to give the finance committee an opportunity to consult, Sherman stating that there was a necessity to restore other taxes to the bill. He believed, however, that the bill would finally be defeated in consequence of the vote just taken.

Harlan introduced a bill for additional representation in the forty second Congress of States exceeding by 150,000 the previous census.

The naval appropriation bill was considered and the amendment of the naval committee was agreed to.

Nye, from the majority of the select committee to investigate the charges made by Dawes and Hatch against General Babcock, made a report. It is quite lengthy and goes into an elaborate analysis of the testimony taken, reviewing at length the evidence of Babcock and Perry, the commercial agent of the United States at San Domingo city, and concluding with a recommendation that the petition of Hatch be indefinitely postponed. The committee state that while Gen. Babcock has been guilty of some indiscretion, there is nothing in the evidence to show that he was in any way guilty of any attempt to keep Hatch in prison.

The minority report, signed by Terry, Schurz and Vickers, censures the conduct of Babcock and charges that he connived with certain parties in San Domingo to keep Hatch in jail for some purpose best known to the parties themselves. They recommend that the fifty thousand damages, set forth in the petition of Hatch against the Dominican government, be collected by the United States. The reports were ordered printed.

The report of the committee of Conference on the bankrupt bill was adopted.

Abbott introduced a bill for the consolidation of certain North Carolina railroads for the purpose of constructing a railroad to Cleveland, Tennessee, and establishing a continuous railroad from the Atlantic to the contemplated Southern Pacific railroad.

The resolutions of the foreign committee on Cuba were called up, and Casserly continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, until the expiration of the morning hour, when the subject went over.

The House naturalization bill was debated by Drake, Salisbury and Vickers.

HOUSE.

A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, passed, with an amendment, reducing the spans to 300 feet wide.

Schenck reported a bill to organize the department of Internal Revenue under commissioners, which reduces the number of employees to about one-third the present number, and repudiates informers, spies, &c. The bill is made the special order for next Wednesday.

Sargent introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean steamer service to Australia; referred.

Van Horn introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Echo City, to the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon, Utah; referred.

Poland, from the select committee, reported that Representatives Fitch and McCormick were completely exonerated from the charge of suspicion or even complicity in any schemes for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influences; but the committee does not consider the fault of the correspondent of the *Post* of a character to justify his expulsion or a formal resolution referred to them to be tabled; the House so ordered it and then proceeded to consider the business in order. The Senate requested a committee of conference on the currency bill; agreed.

The veto by the President of the bill for the renewal of the postal patent of Rollin White occasioned an exciting debate, Farnsworth charging Butler of Mass., with fraud, in being the paid counsel of White and Hastings, and receiving a fee of two thousand dollars. He believed that the House and the coun-

try would arraign any member for being on both sides of a question, first on one side and then on the other, for a fee. The Speaker called Farnsworth to order, but having concluded he sat down. Butler replied, detailing the circumstances of the case and said there was now presented the singular spectacle of an attempted arraignment by one member of another member, who attacked him unawares and in a manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made. The House was much excited during the discussion, but after Butler closed it was gradually restored to order and the vote sustained by a vote of 12 to 16.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, relative to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California, were concurred in, 94 to 72. The House refused to table the Senate amendments to the House bill providing for the apportionment of representation to Congress.

In the House Hay reported a bill to pay pensioners whose pensions were withheld between the 3rd of March, 1863, and the 6th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the government; passed.

The apportionment of the representation bill was discussed at length, and referred to the judiciary committee by a vote of 98 to 95, which is regarded as equivalent to its rejection, as the committee is unlikely to be called this session. A motion to reconsider was tabled, 97 to 93.

Butler reported the Georgia bill from the reconstruction committee with a substitute, being the same as the bills of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with the simple addition of giving these four States the right to organize the militia.

Dawes offered a substitute, recognizing the fact that Georgia had ratified the amendments to the Constitution, and was entitled to representation and was authorized to organize military for her defence.

Cessna offered a substitute, declaring that the State is entitled to representation in Congress.

Farnsworth stated that he was authorized by a majority of the committee to offer an amendment.

Various amendments were offered, and, with the bill and substitutes, were ordered printed, and it was agreed that the previous question be seconded.

The Georgia bill was discussed till three o'clock p.m., then amended and finally passed, as follows: Section first, that the State of Georgia, having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution having been ratified in good faith by the legal legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State is entitled to representation in Congress, and nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of their rights to an election for members in the general assembly, as provided for in the Constitution of said State. Section second states that so much of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 13th, 1868, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service the militia forces of the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, is hereby repealed.

Randall charged Butler with going to the *Globe* office and procuring the omission from his, (Randall's), remarks a few days since, of certain words of a personal nature. The subject was referred to the committee on rules.

GENERAL.

READING, PA.—The infant of W. Ludy was killed yesterday by the nurse girl, named Catherine Hammel, by cutting the throat with a butcher knife; she was arrested.

NEW YORK.—The cigar makers' strike, which commenced in December, has ended in favor of the employees.

The working men are organizing in opposition to the introduction of Chinese laborers. A secret session of the labor union will be held to discuss the subject.

CANANDAIGUA.—The United States Circuit Court opened yesterday, Judge Woodruff presiding, and A. Dorshimer, District Attorney, appearing as the prosecutor of the Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before them many Fenian officers and citizens, but has found no bills. Forty known witnesses are here from Malone. Marshal Quinby's deputies seem to have subpoenaed all who know nothing, and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Gleason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodruff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwelt upon the necessity of the vigorous enforcement of the

neutrality laws, as the raids upon Canada, a friendly power, were villainous and criminal. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others are, so far, *non est*. It is understood that Starr will demand an immediate trial. The others will waive a preliminary examination and their cases will go over to the October term at Albany.

The letter of Goldwin Smith, in replying to Disraeli's anonymous assault upon his character, in "Lothair," has created a very decided sensation. The London papers of June 18th, without exception, have something to say of it. The *News* says "coward" is a word which is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but he has earned it in this case, and writhe and struggle as he may he cannot escape the strong hand of public opinion which follows him. The *Telegraph* indulged in a number of sketches, from day to day, "of the two gentlemen who are the favorite aversions of each other." The *Times* observes that Smith has shown his accustomed lack of wisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in "Lothair," and adds that public curiosity would be much relieved if the prototypes of Phœbus and Pinte would also reveal themselves.

WASHINGTON.—There were many absentees from the House when the vote was being taken on Whittemore's case yesterday, the majority of whom were dodging in the cloak rooms. Whittemore was on the floor during the whole discussion, and when the vote was announced he quietly took his hat and retired. He feels very bitter towards General Logan for the course which he pursued in this matter. He says Logan promised him, before he went back to South Carolina, that should he be re-elected by his constituents he would not oppose his admission. Whittemore will return to South Carolina and run for the Forty second Congress. He says that so long as Logan remains at the head of his pursuers his constituents will stand by him.

The House committee on commerce has decided to report favorably on Boutwell's bill to enlarge the Erie canal, and ultimately to make it free from toll. The bill involves the guarantee of the interest on the bonds, amounting to nine millions, with a provision for their payment, principal and interest out of the toll. The committee will ask that the bill be set for consideration some time after the first of next January.

Brooks of New York, a member of the committee of ways and means, authorizes the statement that the committee has resolved to report no bill or amendment at this session of Congress, in relation to whisky, tobacco or fermented liquors, these articles, therefore, will remain for another year under the present rates of taxation, unless Congress reverses the action of the committee.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—A hundred and fifty Chinamen arrived here from Omaha last night; they leave for New Orleans to-night.

Late letters from the plains report that nearly all the young Indians belonging to the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes below the Arkansas river, are on the war path. It is reported that trains have been captured and a number of the whites killed. It is very dangerous for travel of any kind below Fort Dodge.

CHICAGO.—Col. Morrow, of the 15th infantry, arrived from Sioux City yesterday, bringing news of an attack, by Indians in force, on a party of woodchoppers, near Fort Buford, killing nearly all of them. The Colonel pronounces this the opening of a long meditated war.

Information was received at Sheridan's headquarters in this city to-day, of a fight with Indians near Fort McPherson by a company of the 5th cavalry, under Lieut. Thomas.

The *Press*, this morning, publishes a protest addressed to the delegates sent to Canada, signed by L. Schmidt, Assistant Secretary of State under Reill, against the treaty recently consummated by the delegates with Canada, and against the entrance of Canadian troops into the country. It intimates that the delegates have transcended the authority vested in them. Another protest is also published under the signature of Reill himself, which protests against everything generally. The *Press* thinks Reill is determined to oppose Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—Professor Gilman, of Yale College, has been elected President, and Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has been elected Professor of Law, in the University of California.

NASHVILLE, 21.—Twelve convicts