

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

## By Telegraph.

Washington, 16.

In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, several of which contain various financial propositions looking to the resumption of specie payment.

A resolution was offered reciting the President's recommendation to repeal the reconstruction laws, and declaring that Congress will never consent to take a retrograde step, nor deviate from its fixed purpose of protecting all men equal before the law, and stating that there is no reason to doubt the restoration of the rebellious States being successfully accomplished, nor any good reason to repeal the reconstruction laws. The resolution passed by a strict party vote: yeas, 111, nays, 32.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the deficiency in the appropriation bill.

The House soon after adjourned.

*Senate.*—After the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, the House bill repealing the tax on cotton, was considered. Several amendments were offered and a long discussion ensued.

Washington, 16.

The President's communication, giving his reasons for the suspension of Stanton's published. It says Stanton's condemnation of the Tenure of Office Bill, in the Cabinet meeting, was the most elaborate and emphatic of all the members. It says after the death of President Lincoln a scheme of reconstruction was adopted which Stanton had himself prepared for the Lincoln proclamation, organizing a government in North Carolina, which was issued in pursuance of this scheme with the approval of every member of the Cabinet. The present difference of opinion with Stanton began with the acts relating to suffrage in the District of Columbia and the reconstruction bills of March '66. It affirms that Stanton withheld the dispatch stating the probability of a riot in New Orleans until after the riot had occurred, and refused to send instructions to prevent the disturbance.

The President then attempts to prove the illegality of the efforts to check the responsibility of the President by depriving him of the right to elect his agents.

The President has nominated W. H. Gibbs, Governor of Idaho; Alexander K. Lowry, Register of the Land Office in Marysville; and Jas. F. Swain, Postmaster at Benicia.

Havana, 16.

The murder of General Montez is confirmed. The populace are very tumultuous.

St. Domingo, 16.

War has been declared by St. Domingo against Hayti, on account of the Government lending aid to the partisan forces already marching to Hayti.

Paris, 16.

Baron M. Gunzh, Prussian Minister to Mexico, has arrived.

Copenhagen, 16.

Negotiations with Prussia, with regard to Schleswig, have been resumed. Important notes are exchanged, but the result is unknown.

London, 16.

Last night an apparently organized attempt to fire several warehouses in the city was unsuccessful. It is generally supposed to be the work of Fenians. The events cause alarm throughout the metropolis, and hundreds of special policemen are being sworn in. A man is arrested on suspicion of having engineered the Clerkenwell explosion. He is said to be the person who lit the fuse.

New York, 16.

The English papers contain dispatches from Lord Stanley in reference to the Alabama claims, which say, England cannot consent to refer to foreign powers to determine the question whether her policy in recognizing as belligerent the Confederates was suitable to the circumstances, at the time. When the negotiations were made regarding the so-called Alabama clause, the only point which the English Government would consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter was the question of the moral responsibility of England, on the assumption whether an actual state of war existed between the United States and the Confederate States; on which assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been such failures on the part of the British Government as a neutral, legally or morally, in the observance of any duties or relations towards the United States, as would be deemed to involve moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good the losses caused by the Alabama or other ves-

sels. Stanley proposes a limited reference to arbitration, with regard to the so-called Alabama claims, and an adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims.

Chicago, 17.

The *Times'* special says the President is about to send to Congress an extraordinary Message, specially commending the course of Gen. Hancock in New Orleans; and will ask Congress for some recognition of one who, the President says earnestly, has inaugurated the reign of civil law, given the citizens the privilege of Habeas Corpus, the possession of the Courts, and the freedom of the press.

This document will be soon presented, and will probably create a sensation, being regarded as the commencement of a new policy, which will probably be followed by the removal of Pope and Canby.

Dublin, 16.

Legal proceedings, on the charge of seditious conduct, have been commenced against Martin, President of the Irish National League, Sullivan, Editor of the *Dublin Nation*, and others, for taking part in the Fenian funeral obsequies of the 8th.

Florence, 16.

The Liberal members of Parliament have made a violent attack on the Government. Minister Menabrea replies to-morrow.

New York, 16.

The Susquehanna has lost three of her crew by yellow fever.

Admiral Palmer died at St. Thomas on the 7th.

The *Tribune* editorially says, negotiations for the fusion of the Fenian organizations are likely to be successful under the Presidency of John Mitchell.

New York, 17.

The *Herald's* Havana special has news from Demarara, which state that a terrific fire occurred there.

The report of the terrific fire on the island of Guadalupe is confirmed.

Violent shocks of an earthquake were experienced at St. Kitts, Nov 13th and 30th, the sea rising several feet on each occasion.

An earthquake visited Antigua on the 8th, causing great loss of life and property.

Reports from St. Thomas are more cheerful. Attempts to raise the sunken wrecks, by a New York Submarine Company, are meeting with great success.

The commercial feeling at Havana is very insecure, and some failures are expected.

Montgomery, 17.

The *Advertiser* contains the particulars of the arrest of the negro George Shorter, the leader of the insurrectionary movement in Bullock County. Shorter pretends to have been sent by the northern Radicals to organize a Government for the blacks.

At a sheriff's sale to-day railroad stock sold at remarkably low figures, and land sold from five cents to twenty cents per acre.

The *Herald's* special says, several Democratic members from the west who have heretofore favored Pendleton have declared in favor of Hancock. The movement in this direction acquires strength daily.

The *World* has a marked editorial upon the ability of Hancock setting his judgment above that of General Grant.

The *World's* special says, the Committee on Ways and Means find that the government ought to receive for the whisky tax \$305,000,000, whereas the actual receipts are only \$28,000,000 estimating the product from the capacity of the stills government ought to receive \$1,200,000,000.

Chicago, 17.

The *Post's* special says the Senate Finance Committee has reported the House anti-contraction bill, Senator Sherman saying it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on Finance.

The Committee agreed upon a bill for funding the National Debt, which authorizes the issue of six per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used for redeeming existing securities. These bonds are exempt from taxation. The bill creates a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt and provides for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in currency. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the bonds held abroad by the issue of bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest, payable in forty years.

London, 17.

The *Times* devotes a leading article to American finances, and thinks McCulloch's policy is simply to substitute new evils for old ones.

Washington, 17.

House. — Stevens asked unanimous

consent to introduce a bill from the Reconstruction Committee. The bill provides that a simple majority of the votes cast may affirm a Constitution in any of the Southern States. It apportions the representatives to Congress from the excluded States; and provision is made for the election of a specified number of members from each State on a general ticket, the remainder to be elected from districts. The bill was objected to and was not received. The Military Committee reported a bill forbidding officers, cashiered and dismissed by sentence of court-martial, being restored to the military service except by re-appointment and being confirmed by the Senate. The bill passed.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution changing the time of holding annual elections for the Directors of the U. P. R. R. The resolution provides that the terms of the present directors shall cease next March. The House went into a Committee of the Whole on a general debate on the President's Message. In the Senate Sherman reported a bill funding the National Debt, the provisions of which have been previously telegraphed.

London, 17.

The authorities having received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine had been secreted in Newcastle-on-Tyne, supposed by the Fenians, sent the Sheriff and a posse of police to remove it; while moving it the substance exploded with a tremendous detonation and several of the police were instantly killed, the men nearest the package being blown to atoms. The Sheriff was badly hurt. The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed in the Clerkenwell explosion, failed to elicit anything satisfactory.

Rumors have reached here that a change in the Austrian Ministry is impending. Count Taaffe, it is said, will form the new Cabinet.

Chicago, 18.

The following is a synopsis of the bill prepared by the Senate Finance Committee for funding the National Debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registered coupon bonds, as he shall prescribe, payable, both principal and interest in coin, bearing interest at six per cent., to be payable in forty years from date, or redeemable in coin at pleasure by the government after ten years. There shall be issued an amount sufficient to cover all the outstanding existing obligations of the United States, and they are to be disposed of on such terms, and not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best. The said bonds to be exclusively used in taking up the existing securities of the United States. Section two provides for the entire exemption of those bonds, which are to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, from all taxation, whether State, municipal or any other authority. The interest thereon, and the income thereupon shall be exempt from the payment of all excess of duties to the United States; but in consideration of such exemption the Treasurer shall reserve one-sixth of the interest accruing, which sum, in lawful money, shall form a special fund, one half of which is to be distributed among the several States, in proportion to the population, the remaining half is to apply to the payment of the national debts in a manner to be afterward provided. Section third substitutes for the sinking fund, as provided by the laws now in force, a plan for appropriating yearly from the moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum which includes the amount necessary for the payment of the interest and maturing the debt, and one half of the reserved tax, as aforesaid, which sum, during each fiscal year after the current fiscal year, shall be applied to reduce the public debt in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress shall hereafter direct. The bill further provides that the five-twenty bonds shall, at the expiration of five years from date, at the option of the holders thereof, be changed for the bonds authorized by this act. Such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the first of November next and not thereafter; the residue to be presented on or before the expiration of five years from their date. Section five provides that the holders of any lawful money of the United States, which amount to one hundred dollars may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount. The notes so received shall be held in the Treasury as a part of the reserve already provided for, and the holder of any 5-20 Bonds, or Bonds contemplated by this act may demand their redemption in lawful money, and the treasury shall redeem the same in lawful money un-

less the amount of United States notes then outstanding shall equal four hundred millions; but such bond shall not be redeemable after the redemption of specie payment. The Secretary of the Treasury in order to carry out the foregoing provision is requested to maintain in the Treasury a reserve of not less than fifty million of lawful money, similar in all respects to the United States notes authorized by law, provided the same shall not at any time exceed four hundred million. To enable the Secretary to redeem the securities of the United States held abroad, he is further authorized to issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin, in Frankfort or London, bearing interest @ 4 1/2 per cent., payable semi-annually at a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs per dollar. Such bonds shall be payable in 40 years, or shall be redeemable after 20 years from date, at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, at a like rate of exchange, and to be issued to an amount not to exceed five hundred thousand, to be exchanged for an equal amount in 5-20 bonds or to be disposed of at such terms, not less than par, in lawful money, as the Secretary may deem best.

## Miscellaneous.

## GREAT SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to tell twenty more to maintain one.—[Pope.]

Virtue is a rock, from which rebound all the arrowshot against it.—[Koslay.]

Wrong is but falsehood put in practice.—[Penn.]

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.—[Swift.]

Education is the cheap defense of nations.—[Brooks.]

Talkative men seldom read. This is among the few truths which appear the more strange the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?—[Landor.]

Give your son a trade and you do more for him than by giving him a fortune.—[Franklin.]

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.—[Colton.]

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no power to make scholars.—[Webster.]

Books are the depository of everything that is most honorable to man.—[Goodwin.]

There is a comfort in the strength of love. 'Twill make a thing endurable which else would upset the brain or break the heart.—[Wordsworth.]

Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful and most noble employment of man.—[Washington.]

One-half of mankind are not born with saddles on their backs, to be ridden by the other half.—[Jefferson.]

I would rather my daughter should have a man without money than money without the man.—[Themistocles.]

Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wings wherewith we fly to heaven.—[Shakspeare.]

Success in life depends upon the heroic self with which one sets out in life.—[Lowell.]

The history of the world tells us that immoral means will never interrupt good ends.—[Coleridge.]

Wit will never make a rich man, but there are places where riches will always make a wit.—[Johnson.]

It is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.—[La Rochefoucauld.]

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—[Swift.]

He is a fool who will not yield to reason.—[Shakspeare.]

Castles are proud things, but 'tis best to be outside of them.—[Emerson.]

Every man is a volume if you know how to read him.—[Channing.]

Beauty devoid of grace is a mere hook without the bait.—[Talleyrand.]

What you leave after your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—[Osborne.]

A good example is the best sermon.—[Franklin.]

Foreigners very slowly adopt American improvements, but they have to come to them at last. It is announced that the Chief Commissioner of the London Police has at last made up his mind to have the principal police stations connected with his office by telegraphic lines, and also to have telegraphic communication established with the principal station of the Fire Brigade.