

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 22.

Distinguished Visitors.—We had a call to-day from Lord Ebrington and T. D. Fortesque, Esq., of England, and John Power and F. Power Codd, Esqrs., of Ireland, who are on a pleasure tour in this country. They manifest great interest in this City and surroundings.

Protect Your Vines.—The large worms which frequently appear and prosper upon tomatoe plants, are out in some of the orchards in pretty strong force and are doing damage to the grape vines. Those who wish to save their grape crop and preserve their vines should look out for and demolish these pests.

The worms are several inches long, and are green in color, with the exception of a black stripe down the back.

Sunday Horse Racing.—Yesterday a Mr. Moritz was arrested for engaging in horse racing on the Sabbath day. It appears that himself and another man had made up a race, to be run yesterday, but the other person, having been notified by the officers that he must not break the law in that way, backed out and would not run his horse, but Mr. Moritz seemed determined about the matter and ran his horse around the track. The case was set, in the Police Court, for this afternoon.

Spilled.—Yesterday afternoon a couple, who had apparently been to Camp Douglas, undertook to drive westward along South Temple Street at a break-neck pace, as if determined to pass everything on the road. The car received a sudden check, however, opposite Mr. H. B. Clawson's residence, where the buggy turned topsy-turvy, spilling the contents of the vehicle unceremoniously upon the ground. The lady was carried into Mr. Clawson's house in a state of insensibility and the gentleman was also injured, one of his arms being damaged to such an extent that, when he drove away, he had to manage his team with one hand, the other being in a sling.

Musical.—To-day Mr. Lee, of the musical instrument house of Lee & Kaye, of Melbourne, Australia, visited the Tabernacle and minutely examined and also played upon the grand organ. He says it is a splendid instrument, indeed he pronounces the workmanship on the case as really wonderful, and gives it as his opinion that when fully finished it will be a credit to the country. Mr. Lee is an organ manufacturer himself, and is an expert performer. A number of citizens were present and listened with pleasure to his clear manipulations of the instrument. He is a thorough musician, and played a number of pieces in a very skillful manner from memory. He is accompanied by Mr. W. U. Dillen, also from Australia.

Gen. H. A. Morrow.—This gentleman and soldier, who has long been a general favorite with a large portion of the citizens of Utah, owing to his universally courteous conduct in his intercourse with them, has received orders to remove to Fort Steele, and expects to leave for that post on or about the 1st of July.

Gen. John E. Smith, who, it will be remembered, held a position here, under the government, in 1866, will take his place as commander of the Camp Douglas post.

The many friends of Gen. Morrow will regret his departure. Changes in the military department of the Platte seem somewhat general at present.

The Provost Guard.—On Saturday a resident of First South Street was witness of a little trouble between a member of the provost guard from Camp Douglas and a couple of drunken and rather unruly soldiers, whom he was driving before him in the direction of the post. When a certain point was reached the tipsy men refused to go, and the more boisterous of the two picked up a large boulder to throw at the guard, when the latter pulled out his pistol, and the trio again resumed the march. After a while the guard returned towards the central portion of the city and shortly afterwards the two drunken fellows came along also. They had evidently watched him, after he left them, till he was out of sight, and then turned their backs upon Camp again.

Not Guilty.—Officer Clay, of Bingham, arrived in this city on Saturday night with a warrant for the arrest of a man named Jackson, on a charge of robbing a Bingham man of a sum of money. Mr. Jackson was taken, and placed in the city jail for safe keeping, until he could be removed to the place where the robbery was alleged to have been committed. Meanwhile a dispatch was received from Bingham, stating that the money supposed to have been stolen had been found, and that consequently Mr. Jackson was innocent of the charge preferred against him, and he was at once discharged from custody. People should be very sure that they have good grounds for making such serious charges against other people before they make them.

More "Habeas Corpusing."—Today two convicts, "Jack" Beegan and "Nobby" Clark, were brought into the Third District Court, J. B. McKean, C. J., presiding, on writs of habeas corpus, which were served upon Warden Rockwood. Beegan was serving out a sentence of a term of years under a conviction of the Probate Court, for garrotting and robbing one William Sharp, on South Temple Street, a year ago last winter. Judge McKean discharged the prisoner from the conviction and sentence of the Probate Court, but, there being sufficient evidence, in his judgment, that a crime had been committed, he committed him, under \$5,000 bonds, to appear for trial in the District Court.

In the course of the proceedings the Judge discovered, on enquiring, that this was the same Beegan who was discharged under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Englebrecht case, from indictment for the murder of "Ned" Doyle, and incidentally stated that he did not intend to ignore the records of his own court. It may be fairly presumed from this that it is his honor's intention to put "Jack" through on the murder charge yet.

The other convict, "Nobby" Clark, was discharged from the conviction of the Probate Court and set at liberty. Clark was one of the Patsey Marley No. 2 party who were convicted for robbery with intent to kill, in Tooele County.

Captain Burt, by request of deputy marshal Smith, took charge of Beegan, placing him in the city jail, till tomorrow morning.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Scott called up the report of the conference committee on the mofities bill, and a discussion ensued relative to fixing the salaries of the collectors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

The chair then called up the unfinished business, being the bill to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

Frelinghuysen unsuccessfully attempted to have it laid aside to take up the bill to enforce the laws in Utah, and the Southern Claims bill, as amended, was passed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Boreman moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a new government for the District of Columbia passed yesterday, and explained that his reason for the motion was that the bill provided for taxing church property the same as any other, which he thought was an unheard of thing.

Allison defended the action of the committee in the matter, and said they saw no reason why church property should not be taxed.

On motion of Thurman the resolution was tabled without division. The bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma was reported favorably from the judiciary committee, and placed on the calendar.

Sherman called up the bill authorizing the transfer of gold in mint bars from the bullion fund of the assay office in New York to the assistant treasurer of New York, which had been amended by the House, and he moved a further amendment by inserting the words, "and not less than the market value," so as to provide that they may be applied to the redemption of coin certificates or in exchange for gold coin, at not less than par, and not less than market value, and it was agreed to and the bill passed.

Sprague, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of the subjects of Great Britain in the territory which was the subject of award by the Emperor of Germany, under the treaties of '46 and '71, between the U. S. and Great Britain; placed on the calendar.

Wright called up the report of the conference committee on the finance bill, made yesterday, and asked that it be disposed of immediately.

Flannigan opposed the report.

Edmunds favored the redistributing clause, but objected to and argued against that abolishing the reserves banks were now obliged to keep.

Wright said this clause had been agreed upon by both houses of Congress. In case of a panic the bank reserves amounted to nothing, and it was unanimously thought best to leave them out.

Sherman hoped the report would be adopted. The question of paper money and of the resumption of specie payment had been postponed.

Stevenson thought that all could stand on the report, for without inflating the currency it met the views of all parties.

Thurman said the report was the best obtainable this session, there was little or no evil in it, and it might be some good.

Morton said the abolition of the reserves would set free over thirty million of dollars, which at certain seasons, to move the crops, would be a great relief.

Morrill of Vt., opposed the bill because it contained no feature looking to resumption of specie payment.

Edmunds argued, at length, against abolishing the bank reserves.

Schurz said he was paired with Logan on all financial questions, but was opposed to the report because it proposed to legalize the forty-four million reserve, which he thought never ought to have been issued; he, however, favored the re-distribution feature.

At four o'clock the debate closed and the report was agreed to, as follows: Yeas—Alcott, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry, of Mich., Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harrey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnson, Kelly, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pierce, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright; 43. Nays—Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Edmunds, Fenton, Flannigan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, of Md., Hamilton, of Tex., Hamlin, Jones, Morrill, of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Sargent, Stewart, Stockton, and Washburn; 19.

The unfinished business, being the river and harbor appropriation bill, was then taken up, and after disposing of a number of amendments the Senate went into executive session, and on re-opening the doors, took a recess till seven-thirty. On re-assembling the Senate went into executive session and resumed the consideration of the nomination of McCook, to be Governor of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the House joint resolution to purchase for the heirs of Lafayette the watch presented him by General Washington; passed. A number of other bills were also passed.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony, for the remission of the fine imposed upon her by Judge Hunt, of the U. S. District Court, and upon the bill introduced in the Senate to enable her to pay the fine; the committee reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. He said that the committee were not satisfied that the statement of the petition, in regard to the ruling of the judge, was exactly correct, and it further did not believe it had the power to review the proceedings of U. S. courts. The committee was discharged from the further consideration and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Carpenter expressed his views as to the minority of the committee, holding that the decision of the court was erroneous in taking the case from the jury, and in directing their verdict, refusing the request of attorney's counsel to have the jury polled, thus denying the jury the power even of rendering a verdict of not guilty; he agreed with the majority that Congress cannot grant the precise relief asked, but thinks Congress ought to declare its disapproval of the course of Judge Hunt.

The Senate, after several hours' debate, by a majority of one vote, confirmed the nomination of Edward McCook for Governor of Colorado, vice Elbert removed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—On motion of Crounse, the rules were suspended and the bill for the reappointment of the legislative assembly of Idaho Territory was passed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—On motion of Hooper the rules were suspended and a joint resolution, appropriating \$300 for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis DeLafayette, of the watch given by Genl. Washington to Lafayette, was passed. The watch was bought of a pawnbroker in Louisville a few years since by a citizen of Texas, who now owns it. It was lost by Gen. Lafayette at Nashville, Tenn., on the occasion of his last visit to America.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Teyner, from the appropriation committee, reported the amendment to the post office appropriation bill, restricting letter carriers to cities of thirty thousand inhabitants, instead of twenty thousand; concurred in, as also the amendment prohibiting the advertisement, in Washington papers, for post routes, except those in Virginia and Maryland; also the amendment prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes of the U. S. in newspapers at the government expense. The amendment to strike out the proviso for the free transmission of agricultural reports was non-concurred in. The amendment fixing the rates of newspaper postage at four cents a pound, and on single newspapers at a cent each, and requiring prepayment, was discussed at length. E. H. Roberts moved to amend by making the postage on daily and weekly papers one cent a pound, on magazines two cents a pound, and argued in favor of the amendment. He said the newspapers asked no sympathy, but simply justice. He was confident the House would not legislate against newspapers out of spite; and great as some public men might be in their public life, their career was short as compared with the life of a great newspaper, and there was none so great that he could afford to sneeze at it. If the House chose to legislate from spite newspapers would be carried outside the mails. Finally Roberts' amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment modified so as to fix the postage on periodicals and papers published weekly or more frequently, at one and a half cents a pound; on those published less frequently three cents a pound; on single periodicals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, the letter carrier to deliver, one cent each; periodicals weighing over two ounces two cents each, such rates to be prepaid. The amendment allowing newspapers to go free to subscribers within the county where printed, was concurred in, also the amendment allowing four pound packages to go in the mails; also the amendment making the change in newspaper postage commence on the first of January next. The amendment requiring the oath of publishers was concurred in with some amendments. The amendment setting the salaries and classifying postmasters created a long discussion, and finally, was nonconcurred in. All the other Senate amendments were nonconcurred in, except the last, which exempts public documents from prepayment, and limits the rate of postage to 25 cents. The House amendment was further modified by reducing the limit of postage on public documents to ten cents each, striking out the proviso limiting this rate of postage to documents already printed or ordered to be printed, and by striking out the provision allowing the Congressional Record or any part of it to go free through the mails. As this is modified the Senate amendment was rejected, yeas 113, nays 118. The bill now goes to the President.

The largest audience seen in the House this session, gathered this evening to hear Butler of Mass., speak on the moiety system. The floor and galleries were filled. He began by declaring that no personal feeling should actuate him in what he said, he simply wished to raise his voice against what he considered unwise legislation. He declared that the losses to the revenue by smugglers were small compared with the wholesale robberies of importers, who, by false invoices and bribed customs officers, made hundreds of thousands at a time. He called up the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and declared it was susceptible of proof that they had defrauded the government out of millions. He read from the *Globe* the facts stated by Thad. Stevens, in the 38th Congress, in relation to the firm taking advantage of the law of the United States admitting American statuary free of duty, to import lead, tin and copper statues of the goddess of liberty, also of Washington and Jefferson, and then melting them up. He also declared that in '62, when gold was 1,80, and Congress had passed a law temporarily increasing all duties fifty per cent, Wm. E. Dodge went to the Treasury department, and, by having a comma taken out of one place and put in another, made two and a quarter millions of dollars, and these he said were Christian merchants, philanthropists, who brought tears from the eyes of the committee of ways and means in reciting their wrongs. He then paid his respects, in a characteristic way, to the committee of ways and means, giving Foster, of Ohio, particular attention, reading an extract from a letter written by Foster, and picked up in the streets of Brooklyn, in which the writer says he "would give old Cockeye a rap yet." It would have been better if the committee had been attending to legitimate business, instead of trying to rap old Cockeye. Had Butler a two thirds' majority of the house, they would not now have to hang their heads in shame, that Congress had to go home after a six months' session with no comprehensive measure of revenue or finance passed, or even reported, and yet, said he, triumphantly, old Cockeye escaped, as usual, without a rap. In conclusion he said he looked forward to the time when the majority of the House would be opposed to him politically, and then he courted an investigation of every act of his; and he wanted an investigation of the gentlemanly political opposition, not for malignant, personal spite and spleen, egged on by political rivalry, but, said he, "because I humbly trust that, when my every act is known and understood authoritatively and exactly in its breadth and motives, the kindly judgment of my countrymen will be, after all rivalry and unkindness of thought has passed away, that he was a man whose virtues overbalanced his faults, who loved his country, his kind, justice and nobleness." (Applause.)

Roberts replied to Butler, remarking on the extraordinary method, by that gentleman, of opposing a passed bill about which he remained silent before the passage. Tremaine defended Phelps, Dodge & Co., against the imputation of having imported metal statuary, which stories were stale and were originated to injure the house. They were taken from the gutter. Butler replied that they were taken from the congressional records, when Thaddeus Stephens, Morrill, of Vt., and Eldridge, of Wis., were the debaters.

Tremaine responded again. In referring to Butler's personalities he said the time had been when he had a more impartial feeling of duty, when his punishment would be swift and sure, but he trusted that he would remember the solemn injunction, "Vengeance is mine." The House at 12-10 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Conference report on the currency bill was adopted, 221 to 40. A conversational discussion arose as to what hour the legislative day of Monday would end; the Speaker said it could only be midnight on Monday, or at the conclusion of the legislative day, which would be eleven a.m. on Tuesday; he apprehended that the two houses must necessarily agree on the hour for adjournment. Kelley said the session could be extended for a day or two if necessary. Garfield said there would be no necessity for extending the session an hour.

WASHINGTON, 20. Wilson, of Ind., from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Bus-