

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate Summer, at his own request, retired from the chairmanship of the committee on privileges and elections.

Logan introduced a joint resolution, legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the secretary of war, to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

Trumbull argued the necessity for the revival of the committee on retrenchment, reading from the report of that committee on the abuses in the New York custom house. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the government was used for mere partisan purposes. He said in the olden times removals from subordinate offices were of rare occurrence; only nine were removed during the eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of the elder Adams. He contended that appointments to office should be upon the ground of fitness alone, and dwelt at length upon the evils of the present system of appointments. He was in favor of reform, and one long step towards it would be the passage of a bill disconnecting members of Congress from appointments to office. He referred to the Tammany frauds, and said it would have been impossible to perpetrate them but for this principle of partisanship in official positions. He closed his remarks with a strong appeal for reform in the civil service and the elevation of official integrity and public patronage. But unless there is purity in the administration of the government, the prediction of Clay, that the republic would go down in a despotism worse than that of Constantinople, must sooner or later be fulfilled.

Ramsey introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Ojibbeway, lying between the 46th and 49th parallels, and extending from Minnesota to Montana.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over from December 21st to January 8th.

At his own request Morton was relieved from his position on the committee of agriculture.

Morton called up a resolution for final adjournment to the 3rd Monday in May. Sumner moved that there be no adjournment until after the passage of a bill securing equal rights, without distinction of race or color. "Laughter" Schurz moved to amend by adding a bill to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and to reform the civil service.

HOUSE.

In the House, under the call for the States, various bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. A bill was introduced by Banks to carry out the treaty of Washington, and one by Cox for a general amnesty without exception.

Morgan introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the United States. He also introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and authorizing the States to provide for the separate education of white and colored children.

On motion of Dawes, a concurrent resolution for an adjournment from December 21st to January 8th, was adopted.

Wood asked leave to offer a resolution that the Republicans, having a large majority in Congress, and the President should take measures for the immediate reduction of direct taxation, import duties to be strictly revenue, for the reduction of expenses in all departments, for the abolition of sinecure offices, and collections of revenue by informers and spies, to restore to the people of the States all the rights originally possessed under the constitution, to abolish paper money and restore specie payment, reduce the army to a peace footing and abolish the employment of military officers in civil duties, to provide against the retention of large sums in the treasury, to prevent the purchase and sale of public credit at the option of the secretary of the treasury, to subject the President and cabinet to the authority of the law the same as other citizens, to restore to the Southern States and people legal rights with other people of the Union, revive American com-

merce, republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and develop the agricultural, mineral, navigation, and commercial prestige of the country.

Dawes thought the resolution should go to a committee of the whole, and Wood said: "If the gentleman object, I move to suspend the rules."

Maynard raised a point of order, that the resolution did not pertain to the legislative proceedings of the house, and the speaker said that the question ought properly to be settled by the House. The motion to suspend was lost by 77 to 136.

Campbell asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution, requesting the president to cause negotiations to be commenced with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the conditions on which they would consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent. The resolution was not received.

The house soon after adjourned. Herndon was sworn in from Texas. Dawes' resolution, directing an investigation into the management of the various executive departments was adopted.

The bill consolidating the postal laws passed.

Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill fixing the first Monday in November 1872, for the Presidential election; the bill was postponed to the second Wednesday in January.

In committee of the whole, Hooper, of Utah, introduced bills granting various land privileges, which were referred.

Randall, on the committee of rules, reported a rule that the speaker appoint one territorial delegate on the committee on territories and the delegate from the District of Columbia on the committee for that district, such delegates however, not to have a right to vote in committee. The speaker appointed Chaffee of Colorado on the committee on territories, and Chapman a member of the committee on the District from Columbia. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 11.—John Pettitt and Izzy Lazarus, convicted of illegal registry, have been sentenced respectively to two years and a half and one year in the State prison.

There was a strong meeting of the Internationalists this evening. After a great deal of violent declamation against the police authorities, for preventing the parade on Sunday last, a motion to parade next Sunday was carried amid the wildest applause. A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Hoffman, and request him to revoke the police order, and another to inform the superintendent of police of their determination to parade. The meeting finally broke up with wild yells of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive l'Internationale!"

NEW YORK, 11.—At the anniversary meeting of the Protestant Episcopal board of missions last evening, Dr. Haight announced that the meeting would also be considered as for the special benefit of the Indian mission. Rev. Hinman detailed his fourteen years' missionary experience among the Dakota Indians, and made a plea for the theory of Christianity as the best means of civilizing the red man, and asked for money to aid in the work. The bishop of Oregon spoke of the missionary labors among the Chinese. Addresses were also delivered by bishops Tuttle, of Montana, and Clarkson of the Nebraska and Dakota missions.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, to be register of the land office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routh, of Illinois, second assistant postmaster general; John R. McBride, superintendent of the U. S. assay office, Boise city, Idaho; Charles Adbartine, assayer, Boise city, Idaho; Robert Andrews, melter and refiner, branch mint, Carson city.

The senate to-day confirmed a large number of appointments; among others, Frederick Watt, of Pennsylvania, commissioner of agriculture; Francis A. Walker, Mass., commissioner of Indian affairs; George A. King, collector of internal revenue, Nevada; Wm. McMichael, assistant attorney general; George C. Bates, U. S. attorney for Utah; Joseph W. Fish, chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming.

The nomination of Walter C. Irving, of Ill., to be register of the land office, Utah, was withdrawn.

NEW YORK, 10.—The Bible war at Hunter's Point has ended in a compro-

mise between the Catholic committee and the commissioner. All the expelled will be taken back, and if the Catholics will not oppose the reading of the Scriptures, the Catholic children will be allowed to remain in the class rooms during religious exercises.

Prominent Internationalists with red neckties and red feathers in their hats, were at the Cooper Institute, where it was to form, and walked around an hour. The police were on hand to prevent the parade, and to disperse any crowd that might collect.

A special dispatch from London says that tremendous excitement prevailed in Madrid on the receipt of President Grant's message relating to the Cuban difficulty. The government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude. Reinforcements of 4,000 men, with two additional generals and four iron clads, will be immediately dispatched to Cuba.

The same special says the question of the alleged violation of neutrality by the United States, with regard to Cuba, was discussed by the council of ministers at Madrid on the 6th. As a result of the council, dispatches were sent to the Spanish minister at Washington, which are said to contain important instructions respecting the attitude of the United States towards Spain in Cuba. The course of the American government is likely to affect the Alabama claims in the Geneva conference by furnishing a precedent in favor of the British government, in the cases of the *Hornet*, *Florida* and other privateers. Dispatches on the subject of the Geneva conference have also passed between the cabinet of Madrid, Florence and Berlin.

The first colored juryman in New York was yesterday sworn in a case before the marine court.

It appears from the London Times that the Prince of Wales contracted his illness at Lord Lonsborough's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests who visited the house at the time were attacked with fever, among them the Earl of Chesterfield, who has since died. Another English journal, speaking of the Prince's disease, says, "There seems to be a liability to this kind of attack in the present branch of the Royal family; the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from cold and fever, said to have been produced by sitting in damp boots after returning from shooting. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, died from the consequences of neglected cold; and the present illness of the Prince is said to have been produced by a chill following excessive heat and exertion in sport."

A dispatch from Raleigh states that both branches of the legislature held an excited debate upon the recent arrests for alleged Ku-Kluxism. The general assembly authorized the attorney of the State to apply to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to test the legality of military arrests.

An Atlanta despatch states that a conflict has arisen between the legislature and governor Contry, the latter declining to recognize the right of the former to extend the session beyond the legal forty days. Yesterday the governor instructed the treasurer not to pay the members. It is rumored, at midnight, that the President was in support of the governor against the legislature. Both houses met to-day.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The senate to-day confirmed the following appointments: John W. Douglass, commissioner of internal revenue; Wm. L. Manning, collector of internal revenue, New Mexico; Chester A. Arthur, collector of customs, New York; George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the German empire; W. D. Hughes, clerk of the assay office, Boise City; R. P. Andrews, smelter and refiner, Carson City; John E. Routt, Ill., second assistant postmaster general.

Delegate Hooper will return to Utah next week. He favors the formation of a State constitution, acceptable to Congress, preliminary to the admission of Utah.

A Columbia, S. C. dispatch states that the government witnesses against Logan, Foster and Mitchell, charged with conspiracy against the government, detailed the full secrets of the Ku-Klux of South Carolina, and gave accounts of seven different raids with their concomitants of whipping and disgusting brutality.

The Times Washington special says, Vice-President Colfax has informed many prominent republicans, who have questioned him on the subject, that he can't withdraw his refusal to be considered a candidate for renomination.

A representative from Governor Palmer, of Ill., who is in Washington endeavoring to secure the removal of the government troops from Chicago, says the Governor is anxious for this, and if it is not done he will fulminate another proclamation.

CONCORD, N. H., 13.—The Democratic State convention met to-day. The resolutions declare the party pledged to perpetual union, a strict obedience to the Constitution and an honest enforcement of the laws, respect for the rights of every citizen in accordance with fundamental law; opposition to every species of corruption in all departments of the government; no privileged classes, and no political capital; a tariff to raise money for the necessary expenses of the federal government, not for the benefit of the monopolists; denounce the establishment of martial law in the south; advocate reform in the civil service of the government. James A. Western was nominated for governor by acclamation, and Henry Conroy of Keene nominated for railroad commissioner.

HAYANA, 13.—The reports received from the sugar districts relative to the new crop, are very favorable, the cane yielding well.

A document dated Puerto Principe, Sunday, signed by over 3,200 insurgents, who have lately surrendered to the government, has been issued. It says: "We will in future adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the government. The country failed to support us, and foreigners failed to send us aid. Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory, and all hopes of success are given up."

The Eighth National bank, which is not a regular member of the Associated bank, was to-day refused further clearing accommodations by the Butchers' & Drovers' bank. The last statement of the Eighth National was assets \$155,900, liabilities \$584,400. Confidence seems to be shaken in outside banks, by disclosures showing that bank examiner Callender has been using money of the Ocean bank. Two other banks are in difficulty.

Later.—The suspension of the Eighth National bank has been announced.

It is reported that the police commissioner will revoke the order forbidding the parade of the Internationalists.

The Erie railway company restored the 50,000 shares of Erie stock claimed by the English bondholders. The certificates were handed to commissioner White, who transferred them to the counsel for the defense. There are remaining 10,650 shares claimed by Gould and Fisk as their personal property still held subject to a reference to decide the ownership.

The statement of the receiver of the Ocean bank to-day shows the liabilities to be \$1,310,000, and the assets \$2,600,000. Of the assets \$1,630,000 are good, the rest probable.

The New York clearing house association have resolved that the bank examiner and collector has ceased to command the confidence of the banks, and asked the comptroller of the currency to appoint some one in his place.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—The national executive committee of the Union League of America met to-day, and adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of General Grant, and pledging the Union League to sustain the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, for president in 1872.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Ackerman has resigned, and Williams is appointed.

There are indications that the new city Council is but a small improvement upon the last. Their recent appointments to the elective city offices are mostly office holders under the former administration, and it is now openly charged, on the street and in the papers, that these appointments are mostly of free holders under the former administration, and made by the ring in the council, who set a certain price on each office, and made the candidates pay before the election.

INFORMATION wanted of David Grundy, who emigrated to Utah from Wigan, Lancashire, in 1853, and was residing in Springfield when last heard from. Address—William Sixsmith, Withington Lane, Aspen, near Wigan, Lancashire.—*Mill. Star.*

A. T. GREEN,

Commission Merchant

and

Purchasing Agent,

No. 3 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

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