

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## SENATE.

Howard offered a bill to authorize the Kansas Pacific Railroad to extend and construct a railroad to El Paso, Mexico. The bill gives the Company all the right of franchise the land gives the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, by the act of July, '66.

Wilson, from the military committee, reported the military academy appropriation bill, with amendments.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen, regardless of former condition of servitude.

Sherman proposed to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the currency bill. A discussion followed, Hamlin urging the claims of the special order, namely, of the District of Columbia. Stewart desired action on the census bill. Conkling and Sumner debated these bills to some extent, the former in favor and the latter against taking the census under the law of 1850. The Senate finally determined to adhere to the order specially appointed.

The bill for the temporary relief of the poor in the District of Columbia was taken up. It appropriates thirty thousand for that purpose. The bill was discussed by Thurman, Davis, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Wilson and Casserly.

Pomeroy offered an amendment that a portion of the money be expended to provide lumber and material for the labor of those able to work.

Wilson moved a further amendment to provide certain accommodations for indigent women. Both amendments were finally adopted, and the bill passed the Senate.

SENATE, 31.—The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a draft of a bill for marine hospitable service; also the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold any monies due defaulting State officers on any account whatever.

Craig introduced a bill abolishing the office of Purveyor of the Customs.

Harlan, by request, introduced a bill relating to the central branch of the U. P. R. R.

Wilson, of the military committee, reported adversely to the House joint resolution, authorizing the purchase or lease of a building in New York for the use of the staff of the Department.

Sherman presented a resolution from the Ohio legislature, ratifying the 15th Amendment.

Norton introduced a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the President for information concerning the ratification of the 15th Amendment by the legislature of Georgia and in regard to other affairs there.

Ramsey, of the P. O. committee, reported back, with amendments, a bill to establish a postal telegraph system and a separate postal telegraph company. The company is required to provide lines of telegraph to every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained for the transmission of news to the public and to every place with a population of 3000. The person performing the duties of telegraph commissioner to be styled the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Any postmaster may act as operator with the approval of the Postmaster General. The company may purchase any existing lines of telegraph offered to it before January 1st, 1871.

Morton introduced a bill to provide for the admission of Mississippi, which imposes the same conditions as the Virginia bill, except that the members of the legislature are not required to take any oath.

The Senate took up the currency bill; the pending amendments of Sherman and Sumner were withdrawn.

Sherman submitted an amendment from the finance committee that after six months from the passage of the act, any banking association in any State, having more than its proportion of money in circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion in circulation, provided the amount issued be such that the bank will not be deducted from the amount of the new issue as provided by this act.

Morton and Conkling were opposed to the amendment, which was adopted by 43 to 12.

Morton's amendments were then reviewed, fixing the amount of additional circulation at fifty-two millions.

Chandler moved to amend so as to authorize the issue of a hundred millions, while preventing any increase or diminution in the circulation, by substituting bank notes for legal tenders.

Morton opposed the amendment because he felt satisfied that no bill to fund legal tenders, bearing no interest, into an interest debt, could pass Congress the present session; he desired to relieve the present wants of the West and South by leaving the question of funding greenbacks for future consideration.

Chandler's amendment was rejected without division.

Cameron said the only remedy for the difficulties was the resumption of specie payment, after which it would make banking like other business—free to all.

An understanding was effected and a vote is to be taken on the bill on Tuesday.

Ramsey reported favorably on the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

At four o'clock the Senate went into an executive session and soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Voorhees solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the national debt had no existence in reality, it was fictitious and created by unjust and scandalous legislation, or still more unjust and scandalous perversion of true contracts. It was a fraud fastened upon the labor of the nation, and was utterly unworthy of consideration, legal or moral and was sheer and naked extortion from the wants, necessities and helplessness of the people when they were wholly at the mercy of the capitalists. He then proceeded to show how the men who invested in national bonds, had obtained large bonds on investments under former prices of gold. He said this was extreme injustice and had driven many honest minds to embrace the fearful doctrine of repudiation. The issue was in the hands of the party in power. Butler, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for the purpose of saying a few words additional in defense of the Republican party and the Administration. It would stand the assaults of the gent from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees, but it could not stand an assault in the house of its friends. He then proceeded to reply to Dawes, specially declaring that he had controverted no assertion of Butler's in his former speech.

Dawes, in reply to Butler, said he could not be drawn into further debate on the subject. What each had said had been to the country, and he did not desire to add one word to or fortify anything he had said. He was content to await the judgment of the country.

The House met for general debate, Churchill in the chair; very few members were present. Conger spoke in reply to Dawes' attack on the Administration, in a eulogy on President Grant, in favor of free delivery of newspapers through the mails in the counties where they are published.

Williams, of Indiana, spoke against railroad monopolies and in favor of government interference with railroads to prevent extortionate rates of transportation. Wilkinson made a speech on the same subject, asserting that the agricultural interests do not suffer so much from tariff and taxation as from extortionate rates of transportation exacted by railroad monopolies.

Golladay made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Munger's speech before recess, on repudiation and on the national debt; he was especially ironical upon Brooks' speech yesterday, denouncing repudiation. He declared if the speech proved anything it proved that a contract did not bind people, because they received no moral or legal consideration. He was several times interrupted by Voorhees and Eldredge, and the colloquy took a decidedly personal turn. Voorhees and Eldredge declaring Golladay's course in refusing to allow any explanation was cowardly, the latter offering to prove his bravery by other means than debate and threats on the floor of Congress. Bird followed in a speech again in repudiation dissenting from the views of Munger and Golladay. Eldredge took the floor. Referring in his remarks to Golladay, he said he did not call in question his physical courage as a gentleman or his moral courage in debate. The Democratic party had expressed their views, no uncertain words on question of currency financial endorsing the five dollar bill was that it was legal tender for all debts, public and private except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt and was responsible for all bonds and laws made to the United States. Was there any uncertain sound

in that? Was there any want of courage in it? The venerable leader of the House, who had gone to his final rest, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, had declared in this House that it was a public crime to attempt to pay a debt in any other way. Voorhees remarked that he had heard Stevens declare, on the floor of the House, that he would rather vote for Frank Blair than for any man who construed that law to mean that five-twenties were payable in gold. So, instead of making war upon the Democratic side of the House, the other side ought to make war on Mr. Stevens. The discussion was continued some time longer by Eldridge, Niblack and Stevenson.

Golladay, of Cleveland, addressed the House against all attempts to pay the debt quickly and in favor of the expansion of the currency and a general reduction of expense and excess. The House adjourned.

Cole, from the committee on printing, reported a bill abolishing the office of Congressional Printer, and the election by a concurrent resolution on a joint ballot, of a superintendent of public printing to perform the same duty, at a salary of four thousand dollars. After a discussion the bill passed.

Church, of Illinois, from the committee on elections, reported an adverse claim to the seats of the members from Georgia, under the election of April 30, '68. The claimants were admitted to seats in the last Congress and they claim to be entitled under the same election to seats in the present Congress. After some discussion the resolution was adopted. The time of election was discharged from further consideration.

Cullom introduced bills to organize the Territory of Lincoln and to consolidate the Indian tribes into a Territorial government; also to provide a Territorial government for the District of Columbia.

Stevens offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy for the reports of Admiral Davis on the Darien Canal.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

A large number of bills were introduced, including the following: one to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress; one to aid the Kansas Pacific Railroad and to extend the road to El Paso; one to abolish the department of agriculture; one to provide for the redemption, not exceeding a hundred millions of United States bonds, by issuing an equivalent amount in notes not bearing interest; one fixing the pay of Senators and representatives at three thousand a year; one reducing the millage to ten cents a mile.

Ingersoll offered a resolution directing the committee on banking, to report back within six days, his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tenders to the amount of forty-four millions. The House refused to second the previous question by 43 to 71. The resolution went over.

Cullom offered a resolution directing the special committee on the postal telegraph to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States, authorizing it to send for persons and papers. The House refused to second the previous question 75 to 35.

McNeely offered a resolution declaring that the national debt should be paid by a strict compliance with contract, and that five-twenties are payable in greenbacks, and condemning the policy of the Administration in redeeming such bonds at high rates of premium. Jones moved to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of testing the sense of the House. The motion was carried by 122 to 41, by a strict party vote.

Marshall offered a resolution declaring the constitutional authority to levy taxes does not include the power to impose duties for any other purpose than the collection of revenue, and that a tariff, levied for any other purpose than that of revenue, and especially if levied to foster and encourage one section of the country and one class of its citizens at the expense of another section or other classes, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the people, injurious to almost all the industries, and directing the committee of ways and means to prepare a bill in accordance with these views. Kelsey moved to table the resolution. The morning hour having expired, it went over till next Monday.

Fitch offered a resolution to grant belligerent rights to the Republic of Cuba. He moved its reference to a select committee of seven. Banks moved its reference to the committee on foreign affairs. The latter motion was agreed to by 125 to 41.

## GENERAL.

NASHVILLE.—The convention adopted a vote, fifty to sixteen, on the section conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, who have been residents of Tennessee one year; also a vote requiring that each voter shall show that he has paid the poll tax. Both branches of the legislature passed a resolution thanking the convention for adopting the foregoing.

WASHINGTON.—The President to-day, nominated T. H. Cory, collector of Internal Revenue for the 2nd district of California, and Leander Holmes, Attorney General for Washington Territory.

The committee on banking and currency state that no portion of the testimony taken before them with regard to the gold panic in September last, or the substance thereof, has been given to the press, and that all statements purporting to be such are unauthorized, and to a large extent inaccurate.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the appointment of Luther H. Cory, Collector of Internal Revenue in the second district of California; J. D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Monies, Edward W. Willet, Receiver of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; Michael Vidal, Commissioner of the United States under the convention with Peru in December, '68; William Cumback, of Indiana, Minister resident to Portugal.

one ball going through Freiler's neck the other through his right arm. Freiler drew a revolver and fired, striking Daquis in the breast. As the assailant fell he pointed his pistol at the officer's head but the latter struck his arm, just as the weapon exploded, lodging the ball in the ceiling. Daquis died in a few minutes. Freiler's condition is critical, the ball having grazed the jugular vein, which is liable to burst at any moment.

PARIS.—In the debate on commercial treaties, in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the opposition was violent and there was some stormy scenes; but the government developed some unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion continued. Ollivier made the closing speech and created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would not support the existing treaties; but they were in favor of the freest discussion, for it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all. Headed that the ministers desired the conduct of the government to be sustained by a majority in the Chambers, which was a real expression.

PARIS, 28, midnight.—The Emperor has refused the request of the Cabinet for the reduction of the army.

NEW YORK 29—Prince Arthur arrived to-day and proceeded to the Brevoort House. To-morrow he will attend Trinity church and occupy the same pew that the Prince of Wales did ten years ago. Hedines on Monday evening with Wm. Butler Duncan. On Tuesday with L. P. Morton; and on Thursday with August Belmont. The grand ball comes off on Tuesday evening.

Nearly or quite 2,000 employes, at the Brooklyn navy yard, were discharged to-day.

The *Herald's* Havana special says the steamer *Montezuma* has arrived from Neuvieta. Gen. Puello has returned to Neuvieta; he didn't reach Guaymas; he was beaten by the insurgents under Gen. Puello, and lost thirty-six officers and four hundred men in killed and wounded.

Advices from Neuvieta to the 24th state that Gen. Nessler had been relieved from the command of the army and Gen. Jordan appointed.

The late fight with Puello was on the first of January, near Guaymas.

ALBANY.—The shoemakers belonging to St. Crispin's society are on a strike. A portion of the delegation of the Working Men's Association here have held a meeting and resolved to form a labor reform party; measures were taken to organize a party by the union of every ward and district in the State.

A collision occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday just west of Bryan Tunnel, between a passenger and oil train; one man was killed and two were wounded.

Two men and one woman fell into the water at Brooklyn yesterday and were drowned; their names were not ascertained.

Wm. Townsend, a grocer, at 192 Hudson street, was murdered in his own store, last night, in the presence of his own family, by a loafer named Jack Reynolds, whom he refused lodging; the murderer was arrested.

Lefferts Bergen, a farmer, was robbed by a highwayman, last night, at Hyde Park, Long Island, of \$2000.

Joshua Purdy, colored, has been sentenced to prison for life.

(Continued on ninth page.)