

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

The credentials of re-election of Anthony and Cragin were presented.

Cassidy presented a petition from the citizens of California for the interposition of Congress on behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British government for political offences; referred to the foreign relations committee and ordered printed.

A resolution was passed donating ordnance for an equestrian statue to General Rawlins.

A bill was passed to confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

A bill to aid a railroad from Sioux City to Columbus, Dakota, was amended and passed.

The bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was laid aside, 32 to 22, to take up the civil appropriation bill. Several amendments, adding thereto appropriations amounting to \$587,000, including \$300,000 for an addition to the War Department buildings, were adopted.

In the evening session the civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. Several amendments were adopted, including an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars for geographical surveys and military reconnaissances in the Territories west of the Missouri river. Sawyer offered an amendment, providing for compensation for U. S. officials who have not taken the test oath, for services rendered in 1865 and '66. A discussion ensued, one side arguing that the adoption of the amendment would nullify the statute imposing the test oath, while the other side claimed that the statute had been practically repealed in the appointment to office of former rebels and that the services for which compensation was asked had been fairly rendered.

The amendment was adopted, 28 to 10.

An appropriation was made of \$225,000, for a pier and new levees at Delaware; \$160,000 for the clerks in the Treasury and \$150,000 for repairs and refurnishing the President's house.

A bill was reported to the Senate and the amendment concurred in for the removal of the Indians from the Black Cob reservation, Nebraska, to Indian Territory.

The post route bill has been passed, also a resolution to print twenty thousand additional copies of the bill to enforce the 15th amendment.

Sherman, from the committee of conference on the tax and tariff bill, made a report, which was adopted. He stated that the most important of the Senate amendments had been agreed to by the House. The principal question referred to the committee was relative to the tariff on sugar, in regard to which it was in substance the Senate classification, with a slight reduction on Melada sugar and an increase of one-fourth of one per cent on one of the higher grades of sugar. The duties on books and Bessemer steel remained as passed by the Senate. All the assistant assessors, now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out by the bill, are to be immediately discharged and supervisors of districts are to be consolidated. Gross receipts and tonnage taxes are both repealed.

Sherman also submitted the conference committee's report on the funding bill, which was adopted. Section first provides for the issue of two hundred millions in five per cent bonds, three hundred millions in four and a half per cent bonds, and one thousand million in four per cent bonds, running ten, fifteen, and thirty years. Section two authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell said bonds at par for coin and apply the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding five-twenties, or he may exchange new for old bonds at par, but the new bonds shall be issued for no other purpose. A sum not exceeding one-half per cent is allowed for disbursing the new bonds. Section three is unimportant. Section four provides for the redemption of the five-twenties now or hereafter falling due, at par, beginning with the first numbered and issued, the interest to cease three months after proper notice has been given. Section five authorizes a two and a half per cent interest on gold deposits, twenty-five per cent of which deposit must be retained in the U. S. Treasury, the balance to be used in the redemption of five-twenties. Section six provides for the cancelling of all bonds now held or hereafter purchased, on account of the sinking fund. Section seven is stricken out.

In reply to a question by Williams, Sherman stated that a reduction of taxes will be effected by the tax bill to the amount of seventy-six millions.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported from the committee on appropriations, with amendments.

A bill was introduced, granting a bounty to soldiers honorably discharged from the service between the fourth of May and the 22nd of July, 1867, and to the widow, children, father and mother of any soldier killed or wounded in the service, who enlisted for not less than one year. It was thought that it would cost about ten millions.

A bill was presented, for granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was briefly considered and an amendment to give her fifteen thousand dollars in lieu of a pension, was rejected.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ferris offered a resolution declaring that the 14th and 15th articles of the amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, and Congress, and on the judiciary of the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States; adopted, yeas 138, nays 32, a party vote.

Cox offered a resolution declaring that the resolution just adopted is foreign to the duty of legislators, and mischievous in its tendency and effect. The previous question was not seconded and the resolution went over, under the rules, Cox remarking that it embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side of the House.

Davis, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and to concur in the Senate amendment to the naturalization bill; agreed to, yeas 133, nays 53. The bill goes to the President.

The Kentucky contested election case was decided in favor of Rice, the sitting member.

Schenck, Kelly, and Brooks, of New York, were appointed a conference committee on the tax bill.

The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were acted upon and the bill sent to the committee of conference.

Dawes reported back the Senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the Indian delegation to Washington. It passed.

The House decided that Segar is not entitled to a seat from Virginia.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of the Agricultural Report for 1869 were ordered printed.

Ingersoll reported a resolution directing the sub-committee of commerce to investigate, during recess, the tariff and exclusive rights of the ocean telegraph companies, but the House refused to suspend the rules for its passage.

The tariff and funding bills go to the President for his signature.

Maynard, from the committee on ways and means, reported a joint resolution, suspending the use of whiskey meters at distilleries; the bill, without further action of Congress, passed.

In reply to a question by Garfield, Maynard said that the committee did not and would not entertain a proposition to raise the duty on spirits at this session.

Farnsworth moved to suspend the rules and pass a general amnesty bill, excluding from its benefits the graduates of military and naval academies, members of Congress, and heads of departments who had given aid to the rebellion. Butler stated that the bill was not the report of the reconstruction committee, but had been changed by the members from Illinois. The motion was rejected, 74 to 101.

Schenck moved to suspend the rules, in order to take from the Speaker's table the Southern Pacific Railroad bill; rejected, 75 to 134.

Arnold from the committee on education and labor, made a report, acquitting General Howard from the groundless charge preferred against him, and speaking of the General as deserving the gratitude of the people; it was signed by Arnold, Beatty, Hoar, Townsend, Hamilton, Burdett, Tyner and Pearce. The minority (McNeely and Rogers), report included resolutions providing for a court martial and for a measure to secure the interest of the government in the Howard University and the lands owned thereby and for the recovery of money disbursed in aid of churches not in pursuance of law. There was no action on the reports, except that they were ordered printed.

GENERAL.

CINCINNATI.—Senator Revels lectured here to-night to a good audience, in Pike's Music Hall; he held a levee afterwards at the house of Mr. Ball, at which many were present.

Valentine Ashborne stabbed, fatally, Elijah Powarth, last Thursday, in a harvest field near New Vienna; the dispute was about a man hired by one from the other.

Forty persons were precipitated into the water by the breaking of the bridge over the Morris canal this afternoon; all were saved.

A London special to the *Herald* says a crisis is imminent on the continent. Military preparations were going on all last night in Paris, and if the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war declared. The conduct of France in forcing the issue, and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people is strongly condemned by all Europeans, and Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

Later—Eve.—Negotiations between Paris and Emis are reported to be unsatisfactory: Prussia declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidature of Hohenzollern on the ground that she has neither the right, power nor inclination to dictate to Spain or to Prince Leopold. A large party in France favors a suspension of action till the meeting of the Spanish Cortes; but the general belief is that the Emperor is determined to fight, and will move instantly without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now rather than after Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claims of his own dynasty on the popular vote.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune* special says that our government has received notice that Prince Leopold accepts the offer made by Prim, of the Spanish throne, and nothing remains to consummate the matter but the consent of the Cortes.

The *Times* Washington special says that Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is lying very low at his residence; his physicians have little hope of his recovery.

Secretary Fish has consented to remain in the Cabinet until the first of October, but he contemplates taking two months' vacation after the adjournment of Congress.

This morning, John Dealen, a discharged employe of Morse, Reddin & Hamilton, jewellers, in this city, entered the store and approached Morse, who was behind the counter and fired a revolver at his breast; the ball struck him over the heart, but the cartridge being defective, the ball did not even penetrate his clothing.

Heavy rains throughout Central and Southern Illinois, yesterday, greatly benefitted the growing corn and pasture.

NASHVILLE.—On Saturday, a party of Federal soldiers seized a lot of whiskey in Lincoln County, and took it to Tullahoma and shipped it on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, for Shelbyville; on Saturday night a squad of men went to Concord, on the Manchester and McMinneville railroad, took possession of the locomotive, and forced the engineer to run it to Warterrace, where the car containing the whiskey was overtaken and captured; they took it back to the neighborhood of Tullahoma, unloaded it in the woods and dismissed the engineer.

WASHINGTON.—The President has signed the legislative appropriation bill.

The ironclad rendezvous at New Orleans is broken up, and the vessels ordered to League Island.

George B. Williams, of Indiana, has been appointed second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Parrel resigned.

The Democratic members of the House have signed a paper to the President, to the effect that the name of Orth, of Indiana, having been mentioned for Minister to Berlin, they hope that he will receive the appointment.

A London special to the *Herald* says the army at Paris has received orders to march to the Moselle, and the transports at Toulon have the steam up ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops. The special guards are to constitute the first corps d'armee, which will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, with Gen. Cortolde Cesexy chief of staff, and head quarters at the Moselle. Marshal McMahon has been ordered from Algiers to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. Gen. Le Brun will be his chief of staff, and Generals Frassade and Burbakor

will march with him. The Count de Paliko with Changomer and other generals will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have been issued to prepare a fleet to transport thirty thousand troops, whose destination is Hamburg and the North sea.

CHEYENNE, 12.—A telegram from Rawlins says sixty Indians, supposed to be Utes, passed north at the separation yesterday, and captured one man. Troops are in pursuit. The weather is delightful.

NEW YORK.—As the Orangemen were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne at Elm Park today, they were attacked by a party of three hundred Irish laborers, whose anger was aroused by some expressions by the Orangemen, insulting to their nationality and faith. The assailants used stones and the implements with which they had been working. The Orangemen defended themselves with pistols. Thomas Grady was shot in the head and instantly killed, as was also John Brady, fourteen years old; also a man whose name was unknown and four others, named Pat Cairn, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Adams and Samuel Smith were fatally injured, and a large number were seriously wounded. A force of policemen was summoned to the spot and succeeded, by the vigorous use of their clubs, in quelling the riot. Subsequently the cars conveying the Orangemen down town were attacked and several persons wounded, and the cars badly damaged. Thomas Kane was met in Central Park by the Orangemen and fatally stabbed. The affair created the wildest confusion in the neighborhood where it occurred. From the latest accounts received it appears that the riot assumed more serious proportions than at first supposed. There are two versions of the origin of the difficulty. Superintendent Jourdan states that the Orangemen played party tunes, used insulting epithets and finally threw a stone at a workman and fired several shots before any attack was made upon them. The workmen then assaulted the Orangemen with spades and shovels and every available weapon. The Orangemen were nearly all armed with revolvers. Captain Helm states that the workmen were the assailants, and that after 200 or 300 of them had stormed the Park and driven 3,000 Orangemen out, fighting was carried on in a settled manner all over the country. During the skirmishes some hundred were wounded and several killed; but full particulars have not yet been ascertained. Three workmen are known to have been killed and five taken to the hospital in an insensible condition. The wounded Orangemen were taken from the field of conflict in carriages; it is impossible to ascertain their numbers, but, so far, it is believed that no Orangemen were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The following are the names of those wounded on board the *Mohican* in her action with the pirate *Forward*; F. W. Tounrow, C. B. Scott, Thos. Dally, J. C. McIntyre, Wm. Higgins, John Welsh; killed: Ensign Wainright and James Donnell, coxswain. Wainright's body will be sent to New York. Lt. Brownson was commander of the expedition. He said that the Government of Sinaloa, and consul Sisson and other prominent persons urged Captain Low to destroy the *Forward* which was not only a piratical vessel, but in their opinion was intended to seize on Panama steamers. The expedition found the steamer aground, and it was impossible to move her. She was fired and burned to the water's edge. There are various opinions in Mazatlan on the action of Gov. Ruble towards commander Low. The lower classes sympathize with Vega. The better classes approve of the action taken by Gen. Vallejo. Prominent Californians, friends of Vega, are said to be the owners of the *Forward*.

The Harpending prospecting expedition, hence May sixth, for Arizona, was surrounded by Indians forty miles east of Tucson; the members of the expedition cut their way through, and several were wounded; they retreated to Florence, enduring intense suffering for want of water. Thirty Indians were killed and wounded. The savages were armed with Henry and Spencer rifles and were clothed in Federal uniforms. The party reached the valley of Florence safely, enroute for the Tucson and Barro mines.

NEW YORK.—A Washington special says there is the best reason for believing that Motley's successor will be Ex-Senator Theo. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and that his name will be sent to the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

(Continued on ninth page.)