

Washington, 8.—The President has nominated Thomas N. Tilton, of Indiana, Minister.

Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede for the release of Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Indiana. The resolution was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, and went over.

The Senate amendments to the bill repealing the cotton tax, were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Van Horn, the sitting Member, for the sixth District of Missouri, which, after debate, was agreed to.

Broomall offered a resolution looking to a repeal of the tax on the manufacture of Woolen, Iron and Steel; also, a resolution declaring the recent vote on impeachment not to be construed into affirmation of the minority in the Judiciary Committee. Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

Harrisburg, 8.—The nine bolting Republicans signed an agreement binding themselves not to vote for Davis, the caucus nominee, as speaker. Davis' friends are equally unyielding. The Democratic Central Committee have decided not to interfere, and there is some probability that a Democratic speaker will be elected.

Boston, 8.—Wm. B. Bradbury, the well known music composer, died yesterday.

New York, 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the best authority for the statement that the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court, in the cases from Mississippi and Georgia, testing the Constitutionality of the reconstruction act, will be adverse thereto. It is likely the minority of the Court will be smaller than was supposed. It is even hinted that the Chief Justice may not care to place his dissenting opinion on record. Such a decision will strike down all the reconstruction work thus far done, and leave the decision of the next presidential election in the hands of the north.

The *Herald's* special mentions a case of conflict between the Judicial and Military authority in Raleigh. The matter is laid before the President.

Chicago, 9.—The Ohio Democratic convention yesterday nominated candidates for State officers; Thomas W. Hubbard heading the ticket for secretary of State, George H. Pendleton was endorsed for President. He came forward and made a brief speech amid the wildest enthusiasm.

The Indiana convention also endorsed Pendleton, and nominated Hendricks for Governor, and Alfred Edgerton for Lieutenant Governor, and full ticket for State officers. Both Conventions sustain Johnson's plan of reconstruction, though the resolutions were not very enthusiastic. The platforms of both Conventions are similar and are in favor of the payment of the public debt in greenbacks, and demand the abolition of national banks and declare in favor of the protection of naturalized citizens in all rights at home and abroad.

The Illinois central Democratic committee met at Springfield in the character of a mass meeting. They adopted resolutions very similar to those of Ohio and Indiana, though they expressed no preference for a presidential candidate. They made no mention of Johnson or his policy. The State convention is called to meet on April fifteenth.

The Democratic banquet at Washington in honor of the battle of Orleans was an enthusiastic affair. The President was heartily greeted upon entering. Letters were received from Pendleton, Pierce and others, giving their political views. West Virginia Democratic convention was also held yesterday.

The report that Stillwell was nominated minister to Austria is corrected; he is nominated to Venezuela.

Dublin.—Piggott, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been arrested for publishing a seditious article.

Florence.—Menabrea claims that the new cabinet will be supported by a working majority of thirty-six members in the House of Deputies.

Berlin.—In the Chamber of Deputies a series of resolutions, taking strong grounds in favor of freedom of speech and the inviolability of the members of the Diet, were adopted by a majority of thirty.

Lisbon.—The regular mail steamer from South America has arrived, but makes no mention of the loss of the British mail steamer *Saturn*, with 400 people. The report of the disaster is generally discredited.

Last reports from the allied armies state that extensive preparations are being made to storm the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaila.

London.—It is reported that in con-

sequence of the recent successes of the rebels, the Imperialists are reduced to extremities. The Emperor of China has asked the European Powers' assistance to defend his throne.

Boston.—Samuel Nicolson, inventor of the Nicolson pavement, is dead.

Washington, 9.—Senate.—The House bill to prevent frauds on the revenue from distilled spirits passed with a slight amendment.

On motion of Morton the Senate took up the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to abrogate the existing state governments in the south and provide for provisional governments instead. Morton urged such legislation, in view of Hancock's course, and other recent occurrences, speaking till the morning hour expired.

The bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency, and suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes after the passage of this act, was debated by Sherman, Morrill and Stewart. Without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

Memphis, 9.—A terrible affair occurred at Dyersburg, in West Tennessee, on Tuesday. Sheriff Parkinton attempted to arrest a man named Duncan, who fired, slightly wounding the Sheriff. Parkinton instantly shot and killed Duncan, whose son coming up fired, killing young Parkinton. The Sheriff then fired killing young Duncan. The most intense excitement followed, and from the extensive relations of the families more trouble is apprehended.

Burlington, Vermont, 9.—Bishop Hopkins presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, died at his residence to-day.

House.—Eggleston offered a resolution for inquiring into the manner in which the bridge over the Ohio at Louisville is being constructed, charging that the bridge will be a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river: referred.

After the introduction of several other resolutions and bills the House proceeded to consider the joint resolution with regard to the request of the President to intercede with the Queen of England for the release of Father McMahon. After debate, the resolution passed unanimously. Also, a similar resolution with reference to other American citizens held as Fenian prisoners.

Schenck offered a joint resolution providing for a Commission to examine various whiskey meters and report with recommendations. Schenck, Logan and others spoke at considerable length, denouncing the frauds practiced on the revenue. The debate was protracted to a late hour, mainly consisting of denunciations and defence of the conduct of the President.

Paris, 9.—The new cabinet of Portugal favors the collection of the new taxes. It was because these taxes were odious to the people that the old cabinet resigned.

London, 9.—Later intelligence from the Abyssinian expedition says that the troops are still at Senafe in good health, and the natives are every where friendly.

Berlin, 9.—Bismarck made a speech at a public dinner yesterday, reviewing the present political situation of Europe. He said a war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter.

Vienna, 9.—The Austrian frigate, bearing the remains of Maximilian has arrived at Corfu.

London, 9.—The Fenians arrested at Birmingham were examined to-day, and extraordinary precautions were taken in apprehension that a rescue would be attempted. No disturbance occurred.

Virginia City, Montana, 10.—Clear and warm, thermometer 11 above zero. Indications are favorable for a little snow.

Helena, 9.—Cold. At 9 a. m. the thermometer was 22, and at 1 p. m. 12 below zero.

Washington, 10.—Senator Doolittle is preparing a minority report in Stanton's case, sustaining the action of the President, and putting the blame of the Orleans riot on Stanton.

A conference of soldiers and sailors has decided to head a national convention in Chicago, May 19th.

The Senate rejected Edmund Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Atlanta, 10.—General Meade informs the convention that his opinion is they are entitled to draw pay for their incidental expenses from the State Treasury, and he will endeavor to remove the existing obstacles to their being paid.

It is said Governor Jenkins and the State Treasurer will both be removed.

Washington, 10.—The House ordered the session of to-morrow to be devoted to general debate. Stevens reported a bill to establish a system of schools for

the District of Columbia. It was made the special order for Wednesday. The House resumed the consideration of the Joint resolution which was under discussion yesterday in regard to whisky meters. After debate the resolution passed.

The Secretary of State reported in response to the resolution that the following States had ratified the proposed amendment to the constitution, designated article fourteenth: Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the election committee, confirming Trimble, the sitting member, for the first district of Kentucky. After three hours' debate the resolution was adopted; and Trimble was sworn in. The House soon after adjourned.

Senate.—Howard made a personal explanation in regard to the premature publication of the report of the Stanton case. The special order prevented further discussion, and the contraction of the currency was taken up. Edmunds offered an amendment that the act should not be construed to authorize an increase of the currency beyond the amount now in circulation. After debate it was rejected. After further debate the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

London, 10.—The Fenians examined yesterday were taken to Warwick jail to-night, heavily guarded.

Oswego, 10.—The entire Grant Block was burned last night. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars.

Washington, 11.—The President sent to the House to-day a communication relative to the seizure of the Spanish steamer in the harbor of Port Royal, in '61, by General Sherman, under the suspicion of conveying contraband correspondence, and which was afterwards released by order of the court, and asking the House to make an appropriation to pay the damages.

Ottawa, 11.—The military sentries around the Parliament House and other public buildings have been doubled recently.

Correspondence.

PARADISE, CACHE CO.,
December 26, 1863.

Editor *Deseret News*.—I thought a word from this secluded place would not be uninteresting to your numerous readers, and especially as you have little or no correspondence from us. Notwithstanding our silence, I assure you we are doing our best in keeping pace with the spirit of the times manifested by our more numerous inhabited towns and cities.

Our settlement numbers about fifty families, quite a number of whom have but just commenced to realize the pleasure in obeying the first commandment given to man and woman on the earth, and therefore cannot at present boast of a numerous family, but those whose children's age is four years and upwards, are endeavoring to give them an education. Our day school numbers fifty scholars under the able teaching of Elder Henry A. Shaw, and it is a well conducted, and most interesting institution; and although we are in a corner, isolated from a thoroughfare, our children are being brought up in a manner creditable to the community. Some two months since a Sunday School was established under the superintendency of Elder John P. Wright, and on Christmas day, there was an exhibition of the attainments of the scholars. Chapters in the Old and New Testament had been given to each class to learn for prizes, and to see the little juveniles walk to the stand and rehearse their tasks, was one of the most gratifying sights that I have seen for many years. I have witnessed similar exhibitions in my native land, but never saw it equalled.

One remarkable feature in our little settlement is the fact, that eighteen members of our ward were residents of the same branch of the church in England, and but a small branch at that, namely, Shrewsbury. The early associations we formed in coming into the church, nearly simultaneously; brought up together, almost as one family; emigrating to this Territory; finding ourselves forming so large a part of a little ward, with our numerous families growing up, uncontaminated by the wickedness and tradition of the world; and with our beloved and much esteemed Bishop, David James, one of our number, to preside over us, gives a satisfac-

tion to us that is better realized than expressed.

By the counsel of our presiding officers in Cathé, we are moving our present location two and a half miles north, on an open bench, to be better situated to protect ourselves from the surprise of an enemy. When we get established, with our fine houses built, our orchards planted, and our mills moved, if not before, I will take the liberty of again dropping you a line.

Praying for your success in your noble undertaking of editing a paper aimed at defending "Truth and Liberty,"

I remain your brother in the Gospel,
HENRY B. GWILLIAM.

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