

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Petitions were presented for the repeal of the salt duty, for national prohibitory law and against employing government officers who drink intoxicating liquors.

Trumbull presented a petition from Chicago, asking that building materials be imported to that city be exempted from duty.

Sherman reported from the finance committee a bill repealing duties on salt and iron and moved its recommitment which was opposed by Trumbull, but was recommitted, 82 to 18.

Logan called up a bill, to provide for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things; a remission of all impost duties on building material used, or to be used, on the ground burned over, for one year, from the eighth of October 1871. Second, a suspension or remission of internal revenue taxes upon the sufferers by the fire, until the close of the next regular session of Congress. In advocating the bill, he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago, and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. No action taken on the bill.

Scott called up a bill, amendatory of an act to reduce the internal taxes, and for other purposes, passed July, 1870. The bill, as amended by the committee on finance, provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits, heretofore assessed or collected from certain corporations, shall be remitted or refunded, upon claim being made therefor, except such taxes as were levied for the first seven months of 1870, at the rate of five per cent. Scott explained and advocated the bill. Edmunds was opposed to the passage of this bill, and, therefore, he called up in regular order, the amnesty bill, which sent Scott's bill over for the day.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Scribner, McCleary, Smith, V. T. Gooches and Marshall were appointed a committee on the Louisiana imbroglio.

Banks said no one would be more heartily in accord with any general government that would lead to the restoration of American commerce, as it existed prior to 1860, than he. The question would be before the House, for discussion, at this session, and he believed and hoped that measures would be adopted, which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity and power.

Shellabarger followed Banks. He remarked that no part of the public service demanded attention more than the consular branch of it. No one would fail to perceive that the consuls at the posts where there were duties to be performed, ought to be men high up and well paid; yet he had seen, as every gentleman who had traveled abroad had seen, U. S. consuls living in third and fourth rate garrets, almost literally starving, for want of pay. The pitiful sum of \$1,500 a year, where there were wife and children to be maintained, only permitted consuls to eke out a miserable and disgraced subsistence. He said the American consulates were the scoff of nations. He hoped the committee of foreign affairs would revise the whole matter of the paying of consuls abroad, and provide a reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that committee had any views on the subject.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania, cordially endorsed Shellabarger's remarks, relative to the consular system, which he thought a disgrace to the country. He then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Brooks on the decadence of American ship building, and the debate between the two gentlemen continued at some length.

Dawes then addressed the House, and referred to Shellabarger's remarks, relating to the consular service. He thought the remedy was not an increased compensation, but in improving the character of the appointment, and said, if a rule were adopted by the executive, not to give the appointment to any man recommended by a congressman, it would do more to reform the civil service than any elaborate system contrived by any commission. Several members said, "That's true." In the course of his remarks, Dawes referred to the appointment of Keim, to visit the foreign consuls and report upon their

condition, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and expenses, and who had traveled over fifty-four thousand miles, and brought back nothing that the State Department thought worth submitting to the public.

Butler, for Massachusetts, and Myers spoke favorably of Keim. Butler said he was opposed to the self-oblation of Congress. He did not understand why being elected to Congress caused a man to admit he was incompetent to say which of his constituents was a good man, and would make a faithful servant of the government. He believed he knew as much about the subject as any broken down school master in the land. He was entirely opposed to the idea of congressmen being incompetent to say who was fit to be a twelve dollar clerk, to copy laws. If any member thought different, the easy remedy was to cease recommending persons to office.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 15.—The Russian fleet will not sail for Pensacola till next week or later.

A Berlin letter states that the German government has received a circular from Gortschakoff, relative to some incidents arising from the recall of Catacazy. This circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstances: American minister Cramer, during a dinner at the house of the German minister at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter from the American government, explanatory of the Catacazy matters, but the Russian minister refused to listen, and the German minister said such a letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently Cramer went to each minister in Copenhagen, and read the letter to them individually, they, of course, reporting to their governments. The Russian cabinet feels vexed over the affair, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that a coolness between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom. The letter states that advisers from St. Petersburg represent that Americans and all society there consider Alexis slighted by President Grant not returning his visit.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—There was a quorum in the senate to-day, by securing the presence of a Democratic senator by promises of repealing the obnoxious acts which have caused so much trouble. After the senate was called to order, and a quorum discovered to be present, the rules were suspended, and the registration, election, constabulary and printing bills were all repealed. The bills were sent to the house and their passage concurred in without a dissenting vote. At three o'clock they were sent to the governor and signed, and only lack publication to become law. All the absent senators will return to-morrow now these acts are repealed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The levee on the Sherman Island has been fully repaired, and is all right now.

The five young ladies of princely families, arriving by steamer from Japan, to-day, are bound for Nassau college. They are stopping at the Lick House, while the heads of the embassy are at the Grand Hotel. Forty-five of the suite are at the Occidental. One of the princesses is really a beauty, and there is more curiosity to see her than the ambassadors.

The Japanese embassy, composed of the highest rank yet sent abroad, leave to-day to confer with several governments on the treaty with the great powers in relation to the revision of the treaties, which is demanded to be made before July, 1872. These representatives are progressive, and profess great friendship for foreigners. If sincerely desirous of our friendship the embassy has now the opportunity of conveying to us the boon of free intercourse with the natives, whose commerce and mines might be developed by foreign capital and experience, and their treasury enriched.

Three Japanese men-of-war will start for Europe shortly, to meet the embassy there.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Herald's Washington telegram says that the dispatch from Gortschakoff, about minister Catacazy, has not been received yet at the State Department. Much interest is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon our relations with Russia. It is stated that the President intends to sustain Secretary Fish, and accept the fullest consequences, even to the point of instantly recalling Minister Curtin, and suspending all relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt to put any indignity upon Fish. The department admits that Russia feels some soreness, and the statement

is made that the warmth of the dispatch to minister Curtin, about which complaint is made, is attributed to Secretary Davis, for not having properly toned his message.

CHICAGO, 16.—An ordinance recently introduced in the city council, extending fire limits and prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings, has met with great opposition, mainly among the poorer classes, in the north division, and with property holders, who fear the value of lots may be depreciated by the proposed ordinance. Last night the ordinance was to have been acted upon by the council. In accordance with a pre-arranged programme, a crowd of three or four thousand northsiders, mostly Germans and Scandinavians, formed procession and marched to the city hall, where the council was in session. They carried flags, banners, transparencies, mottoes and devices, indicative of their determination to resist the passage of the ordinance or, failing that, to resist its execution.

The crowd was led by A. C. Hessing, editor of the *State's Zeitung*, the leading German paper, and by Alderman Carney. By the time they reached the City Hall they had degenerated into an excited, tumultuous mob, and had now got beyond the control of the leaders. A few police, who opposed them, were made little account of by the mob. They rushed, with shouts and yells, into the Council Chamber, uttering threats against any Alderman who dared vote for the obnoxious ordinance.

The meeting of the Council was hastily brought to a close, and some Aldermen were obliged to seek an exit from the hall by the back doors.

Hessing and Corney, apparently alarmed at the storm they had raised, appealed vainly to their followers to desist from violence. But little attention was paid to their counsels, and the mob broke the chairs, rifled the desks, and flung their banners in the faces of the few aldermen who had the courage to remain until they were satisfied to leave.

Though Stokes will be arraigned on Thursday, the case is unlikely to be tried until next term of the Court, in the beginning of February. Governor Hoffman has, in reply to petitions for the removal of Harbor Master Hart, directed reinvestigation of the case.

U. S. Deputy Marshals, to-day, were resisted by one Dehoff, a boardinghouse keeper, and others, in an effort to arrest a number of deserting sailors, from the Swedish bark *Maria Augusta*. The officers were repeatedly struck with clubs and bottles, and only succeeded in arresting the deserters upon the production of revolvers.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Capt. Dumfrell, military storekeeper of the O. M. department, is ordered to report before the Veterinary board at San Francisco.

The President received a telegram from Governor Warmouth, last night, giving a resolution of the legislature, requesting the President to place the military in the vicinity of New Orleans at the disposal of the Governor, the latter, therefore, asked the request to be complied with. The President referred the telegram, with instructions, to Attorney General Williams, who forwarded a reply, acknowledging the receipt, and saying, "There is a contest as to the legality of the election of the Lieutenant Governor, and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the legislature; dispatches having been received from two persons, each claiming to be the Speaker thereof; the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding these questions at this time, under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters, with the military power of the Government, except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity."

The President refuses to furnish troops in accordance with the request of Governor Warmouth, Lieut. Governor Pinchbeck, Speaker Brewster and their friends, in the legislature.

NEW YORK.—A special to the *Herald*, from London, says that a rumor prevails at St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis has been married, since his arrival in America, to a Russian lady, whom his father had opposed, and with whom it was thought the attachment was broken off.

The principal defence which will be set up in the Stokes case, will be that there was a conspiracy to take Stokes' life, and the shooting, therefore, was in self defense. Stokes' friends claim that Fisk had men following Stokes for a week before the shooting. An attempt will also be made to prove that Fisk was armed when shot, and that a loaded revolver was taken from his person afterwards. Also that the wounds alone were insuffi-

cient to kill Fisk. Every effort is being made by Stokes' counsel to have the trial deferred as long as possible.

There seems to be no sympathy here for Stokes.

In answer to enquiries by Cox, Boutwell said the debt had been increased to one hundred and thirty millions, and that he construed law to justify him in this temporary increase, to enable him to place the loan. He considered that the laws gave him large discretion in the matter.

Jay Cooke, in his testimony, refused to say how much the Syndicate gained in the operation. It is understood the Secretary will make no more Syndicate transactions until Congress approves the last.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Supervisors, last night, authorized the Mayor to extend to the Japanese Embassy such welcome, on behalf of the city, as they might think proper.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Some parties of squatters fenced in Jefferson square, in the western addition, last night, and, this morning, chief Crowley sent a squad of police to assist the street superintendent, who, at once, destroyed the fences and reinstated the city in possession. This has been attempted at least twenty times, and always with the same result.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *World* states that Stokes' friends affirm that the Fisk-Mansfield letters yet to be published will establish the connection of Fisk with the murderous assault on D. B. Eaton, whom Fisk had been anxious to have put out of the way, on account of his knowledge of affairs.

WASHINGTON, 17.—At a regular meeting, this forenoon, the following was unanimously adopted in the Senate: Resolved, that in making Federal appointments within the Territories, the President is respectfully requested to apply the same rule, by selecting citizens thereof, as is adopted in making appointments in the States.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The political middle continues. The Warmouthites' Senate had no quorum. In the House, fifty-two were present. The Carterites' House had forty-one present and the Senate twenty-one, including several Warmouthites. Armed police still occupy Dryades street, blockading the landing and the approach to the House.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The serenade to the Japanese embassy last night drew an immense crowd, and the chief, Iwakura, was warmly received when he appeared on the balcony to respond, which he did in a speech of which this is a translation:

"Citizens of San Francisco.—It is now a recognized fact in Japan, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and our country, that our true prosperity has greatly increased with our new commercial intercourse. Our advancement in the arts and sciences of western nations, we now concur, is a substantial benefit to our nation, and we desire that with every increase of national intercourse, there shall be an increase of national friendship. With a view of hastening the results and further facilitating the instruction of our people in the civilization of western nations, his imperial majesty, the Mikado, has commissioned us to visit all of those countries having treaties with Japan in the capacity of ambassadors plenipotentiary. First visiting your country, the warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof to us of the friendship of Americans, and I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. Your expression of feeling when announced to his imperial majesty will be made known throughout Japan and assist in cementing a mutual friendship between our countries, which is the wish of the Japanese should constantly increase, as by intercourse we get to know each other better."

The hon. Chas. E. De Long was then called for and in response made a telling speech which was loudly cheered.

They will in the next three days visit several mercantile establishments, and take a government steamer to make a short trip around the harbor, visiting rolling mills, gas works, dry docks, California theatre, and Mare Island.

The *Christian Register*, commenting on the frequent abuse of D. D. and LL. D., says it would direct Mr. Bergh's attention to the "cruelty of killing men by degrees."

MARRIED.
CREEK-ROBERTSON.—In this City, Jan. 15, by Elder Joseph F. Smith, Mr. Wm. O. Creek and Miss Emma Robertson, both of Spanish Fork.