

## COMMISSION FOR 1869.

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a retail Merchandise and Commission Business, under the firm name of JOHN NEEDHAM & Co., in SALT LAKE CITY and LOGAN, respectfully inform the citizens of Utah that

**Mr. John Needham will leave  
for the East**

TO PURCHASE GOODS

**ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF  
FEBRUARY.**

COMMISSION ORDERS received Until the 1st of March, by S. W. SEARS, at office of Woodmansee Bros., SALT LAKE CITY, and by W. H. SHEARMAN, at LOGAN, with whom terms can be arranged.

All orders will receive careful attention.

Address P.O. Box 347 Salt Lake City.

JOHN NEEDHAM,  
W. H. SHEARMAN,  
S. W. SEARS.

w50 1m

**WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,**  
DEALERS in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
wtf Fire-Proof Building, Main Street

## SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS And Tickets

ARE SOLD BY

**W. H. SHEARMAN, LOGAN,**  
CACHE VALLEY, at  
**NEW YORK PRICES.**

w50 tf

GEO. Q. CANNON.

## TO THE MERCHANTS OF UTAH!

### A. T. GREEN,

Successor to

**JAMES LINFORTH,**  
Commission Merchant,  
3 FRONT STREET, near Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**MERCHANDISE and MACHINERY** of all descriptions purchased or imported for UTAH TRADERS on the most favorable terms and at lowest current rates.

The near approach of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD to the principal business points in Utah, affords an opportunity to merchants to quickly and frequently replenish their stocks at any season of the year.

Many articles of general consumption, both of Foreign production and California manufacture, can be obtained at less cost from San Francisco than elsewhere.

California and Oregon-made Woolen Goods, Blankets, Cassimeres and Clothing, such as underwear and Hosiery, are superior to anything imported and intrinsically cheaper.

Making

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Unquestionably

**The Market for Utah!**

And ahead of all others in the advantages offered. Actual market quotations and all necessary information furnished to merchants on application.

Having been for the last sixteen years engaged in the Wholesale Trade of this city, and acquired a general knowledge of this Market, and the wants of the Country Merchants, through direct intercourse with them, I feel justified in saying that all orders for Goods, of any description, or any other business intrusted to my care will be attended to with satisfaction to my patrons.

Respectfully soliciting a continuance of the business, as heretofore confided to Mr. Linforth, I beg to refer (by permission) to the following gentlemen.

**A. T. GREEN,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

References:

Jas. Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail;  
Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.;  
A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.;  
Palkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindenberg;  
L. B. Benchley, Esq.; Meagher, Taaffe & Co.;  
J. A. Donohoe, Esq., of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;  
Roberts, McNish & Co.

w30 1y

**EAGLE EMPORIUM.**

**WM. JENNINGS & CO.,**

Importers and Jobbers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc.

w42 tf

J. G. Megeath, W. D. Thomas, S. D. Megeath

## MEGEATH & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

CHEYENNE, ..... D.T.

Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc. Charges for Advancing, Storage and Forwarding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City generally.

### MARK FREIGHT

Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath & Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co.,

End of Track, U. P. R. R.

w6-6m

Jas. Linforth, E. B. Rail, F. D. Kellogg.

## LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,

(Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.,)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

**American, English  
and German**

## Hardware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And

MINING TOOLS,

Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market,

w10tf

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

## HENRY DINWOODEY,

Manufacturer of every description of

## CABINET WARE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Salt Lake City,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS A Large Stock of Good, Oil Painted

## FURNITURE

Constantly on hand.

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

Prices Reasonable.

The Undertaker's Department is also  
Appropriately Furnished.

w24:tf

## GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

### CHEAP GOODS!

BEING desirous of CLOSING OUT our present Stock, to prepare for change in business, we offer

**10 PER CENT DISCOUNT**

On all retail Cash or Grain Purchases of

**ASSORTED MERCHANDISE!**

To the amount of \$5.00 and upwards, until the end of February ONLY.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to W. H. Shearman, or Shearman & Penrose, are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise before that time. Also all accounts against W. H. Shearman, or Shearman & Penrose, must be presented before that time to insure settlement.

**A first-class Piano for Sale.**

w50 1m

SHEARMAN & PENROSE.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL  
SENATE.

Wilson reported favorably on a bill to amend the law establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army.

Davis offered a resolution declaring that the noisy and disorderly conduct of Benjamin F. Butler and other members of the House of Representatives, yesterday, was disreputable and an insult to the people of the United States. The resolution went over under the rule.

A resolution, providing for the publication of a medical and surgical history of the war; the resolution was re-committed after some discussion.

Morton, from the Military Committee, reported favorably to a resolution to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed by them to equip and pay their troops.

The morning hour having expired the Senate proceeded to consider the currency bill.

On motion of Chandler an evening session was ordered for the discussion of the river harbor bill.

Conkling addressed the Senate, and Morrill, of Vermont, also spoke on the general question of the currency.

Corbett followed, advocating his own amendment to the bill, requiring national bonds to be kept in hand for certain specified amounts in coin.

The bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia passed. This same bill has passed twice previously, but in both cases it was too late to become law.

A bill passed to regulate the elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

Corbett introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

The Senate, after spending a short time in executive session, took a recess.

Ramsey presented a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe; referred.

Abbott introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad; referred.

Cragin reported, with amendments, a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories.

Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution, declaratory of an act to establish a line of mail steamers to Europe; it gives the company another year to build their ships. Hendricks and White opposed the taking up of the bill. Thayer favored the bill. Sumner also spoke in favor of taking up the bill. The discussion was progressing when the morning hour expired.

On motion of Trumbull Wednesday was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judiciary system.

On motion of Sherman the Senate resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Morton addressed the Senate in an elaborate speech.

Williams followed, advocating his amendment, providing that not over two millions of currency shall be converted into bonds during any one month. He attacked Morton's theory and plans with regard to the finance, and defended the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, he said, would be the best and safest way yet suggested of bringing about specie resumption.

Sherman opposed Williams' amendment because there would be a difficulty in determining who should be entitled to preference in the conversion of greenbacks into bonds where the amount was limited to two millions per month.

Williams thought this was a very slight difficulty.

Morton opposed all contraction as unnecessary.

Fessenden also gave his views on the subject of Williams' amendment, which was finally rejected, only nine of the Senators voting in its favor.

The Senate then took a recess.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the river harbor bill.

Howard introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the North Pacific Railroad to issue the first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$2,000 per mile on the main road, and on the branch to Portland, Oregon.

HOUSE.

The Speaker said the first business in order was the question of privilege, pending at adjournment yesterday.

Having expressed his opinion, he asked Dawes to occupy the chair during the discussion.

Shellabarger made a speech in opposition to Butler's resolution, protesting against counting the vote of Georgia.

Wilson and Pruyn were appointed a committee to inform the President and Vice President of their election.

Shellabarger's speech defended the action of Vice President Wade, and said the concurrent resolution had settled all difficulty in advance. He said this was copied from a similar concurrent resolution adopted at the time of the election of Munroe.

Thomas said, 32 years ago he was teller to count the electoral votes when Van Buren was elected; then a difficulty existed relative to the State of Michigan, which Clay, with great foresight avoided by preparing concurrent resolutions similar to that under which the joint convention had acted yesterday. The debate was continued by Woodward, Eldridge and Bingham, all defending the action of Mr. Wade. Bingham denounced Butler's resolution, as being revolutionary and as unwarranted as any act of the session. He called upon the House to compel him to take it back.

Schenck replied to the legal arguments of his colleague. Bingham denied that the convention was bound by the concurrent resolution, and denied, in the course of his remarks, the power of the Speaker in joint convention, to order the arrest of members as yesterday. He yielded to Colfax, who defended himself against the imputation of exceeding his rights, claiming that he performed a simple duty.

Schenck disclaimed all intention to impugn the motive of the Speaker and said it was only a question of law with him. Colfax continued to speak at length.

Garfield addressed the House, advertising strongly to the conduct of the members of the House yesterday. He moved the previous question on the motion to table the resolution, but afterwards withdrew it.

Logan obtained the floor, but yielded half an hour to Butler, who replied to the attack of Bingham, and disclaimed the idea that Wade was responsible for the ruling of yesterday, saying that he was the mouth-piece of some one, parliamentary courtesy forbade him saying who. He modified his resolution to forward to the House protests against the manner of proceeding, and to order the President of the Senate and the presence of the two Houses during the counting of vote of Georgia, in obedience to the order of the Senate only, and his adjourning the joint convention at his own will as an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House.

Pike reported a bill to pay the officers and crew of the steamer *Kearsarge* \$190,000, to be distributed as prize money, that being the estimated value of the rebel pirate *Alabama*. After some discussion a proviso was inserted that no money shall be paid to assignees, and that none are in any manner entitled to share the prize money except the mariner himself, or his wife or children; the bill passed.

Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to organize a Provisional government for Mississippi; ordered printed.

The House resumed the consideration of Butler's resolution protesting against the procedure of the President of the Senate during the joint convention. Dawes occupied the chair *pro tem*. Butler concluded his remarks, advocating his resolution. Woodbridge defended the ruling of the Vice President. Logan made a vigorous speech against Butler's resolution, or against any censure, real or implied, upon Wade, whom he eulogized very highly, and concluded by desiring Butler to withdraw his resolution. Butler protested that he never believed that Ben Wade ever meant to do an intentional wrong, but he considered the privilege of the House had been invaded, and that it was necessary to have legislation so that it could never happen again. Butler, again disclaiming any intention to censure Ben Wade, consented to withdraw his resolution and to accept the substitute suggested by Kelsey, which refers the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing a joint convention for counting electoral vote being referred to a select committee of five.

Pruyn and Mullins desired to offer other substitutes, but Logan declined to yield.

Farnsworth made it a point of order that the substitute accepted by Butler was not a privileged question. The Speaker *pro tem* overruled the point of order of Farnsworth, and appealed it,