

(Special to the DESERET EVENING NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Virginia City, M. T., 7.

Clear; thermometer 21 below. Very little snow.

Helena, 7.

Weather pleasant, but cold. At 6 a. m. the thermometer stood at 31 below zero, and at one p. m. it was 14 below.

Detroit, 4.—Joseph Aspinall, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants here, died to-day.

London, 4.—Government is continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. Public excitement is unabated. Dispatches from Cork relate another Fenian movement to-day. Men surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city and carried away, unchallenged, half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The Fenian clergy of Limerick have signed a document, declaring there can be no permanent peace till Ireland is treated like Hungary.

The Turkish envoy at Vienna, starts for London immediately to ask the protection of England against the intrigues of Russia. Late despatches from Japan, state that the Christians imprisoned at Nagasaki have been released.

New Orleans, 4.—The finance committee of the Convention reported their inability to effect a loan, and asked to be discharged. Cromwell, colored, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inform Congress that the Convention has been in session for a month, without the means to defray expenses; also, that the Convention be adjourned till the view of Congress can be ascertained. This created considerable confusion.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

Baltimore, 4.—The steamer Highland exploded near this city and 10 persons were dangerously scalded.

Washington, 4.—It is expected that Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England to-day. The peculiar circumstances under which he has been appointed are regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full power to propose a counter proposition with regard to the Alabama claims; also, it is believed that a speedy solution of the complicated question with regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, will take place in a satisfactory manner.

The Government warrants issued to meet the requirements of the government amount to over 30,500,000. This does not include the sum issued for the payment of the public debt.

The immediate cause of Pope's removal is said to be his allowing negroes to vote for the convention, without making an oath that they had been registered. It is believed that Meade will permit a revision of the registry tests, which will cancel the names of 25,000 negroes, minors, registered contrary to law.

New York, 5.—The *World's* cable special says the eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming, a perfect river of fire running down the mountains and nearing the town of Cereula. The action is accompanied by shocks of earthquake.

Mexican advices state that Gen. Jimenez has captured Elapa in the State of Queretaro. As a result of this victory, Alvarez and family have gone to Mazatlan, whence it is reported they will sail for San Francisco. This ends the trouble in the State of Queretaro.

Washington specials state, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the reinstatement of Stanton, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, and test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law.

Grant has approved of General Howard's plan, to supply provisions from the fund of the Freedmen's Bureau, to persons actually suffering in the south, on security or apian on their crops.

Cincinnati, 5.—The steamer Harvey Dean exploded her boiler this morning, and burned to the water's edge. Eleven persons were killed and a number missing. Her heavy cargo is a total loss.

The Metropolitan Hotel damages by fire, amount to \$10,000; two men were killed.

London, 5.—Late advices from the Abyssinian expedition state that the troops remained at Senape waiting the arrival of the Commander in Chief. Their health is good, but the horses are dying from want of proper forage and the intense heat.

Paris, 5.—The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Emperor in his New Year's speech, to the deputation from the Corps Legislatif, urged the passage of the army bill.

Lisbon, 5.—A new ministry has been formed under Count Avilla.

New Orleans, 5.—General orders have been issued, reciting the many applications made to the military commander, to employ the existing arbitrary authority vested in the Commanding General, touching purely civil controversies. The number of such applications make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts, and must be settled according to law. The General has no right or power to interfere, and he will allow no forcible resistance to the execution of the process of the civil courts.

Havana, 5.—The latest advices from Mexico say the proposed expedition to Yucatan is abandoned, General Diaz opposing the measure, and warning the government of the fate which the former expeditions against Yucatan have always met; and advising them to leave the people to fight amongst themselves instead of affording them the opportunity to combine against the national government.

The revolution in Yucatan is increasing.

New York, 6.—The *Herald's* Havana special says advices from the city of Mexico to the 31st state that a steamer with 1,500 troops had sailed for Yucatan to suppress the rebellion.

The Mexican Treasury is reported to be empty, and the Minister of the Treasury is resigned.

Juarez was inaugurated at an extraordinary session of Congress.

On Christmas a duel occurred between Colonel Mejia and Garcia, in which the latter was fatally wounded.

A Shanghai special, dated Dec. 7th, per Atlantic Cable, confirms the reported revolution against the Chinese government.

The Japan Tycoon has resigned; Miko seized him.

Minister Van Valkenburg has issued a proclamation that Port Higo and a port on the coast of Nippon will be opened on the first of January.

Washington, 6.—House.—Broomall introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of legal tenders, when presented in sums of not less than a hundred dollars, at \$1.40 in gold for the first month, \$1.39½ the second month, \$1.39 the third month, and so until gold and notes become of equal value.

Van Horn offered a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and organize a system of Government for the Indians in the Territories.

Chilcott offered a bill amending an act to provide a temporary government for Colorado.

These, with others, were appropriately referred.

Upson offered a resolution, instructing the committee on resolutions to report a bill allowing the Southern registration conventions to appoint all civil officers to act till the constitution is ratified; other officers to be chosen as qualified.

Boutwell offered an amendment for the committee to enquire, also, into the expediency of authorizing the General of the Army to detail officers for service in the several military districts; also to consider the expediency of constructing the Southern States into a single military district under the command of the General of the army; also to consider the expediency of declaring, by act of Congress, the governments heretofore set up in said States, by order of the President, not republican in their form of government.

Upson accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Eldridge offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Hancock for his prompt determination to maintain the supremacy of law.

Washburn asked Eldridge to accept an amendment; That we utterly condemn the conduct of Andrew Johnson, in removing that gallant soldier, Sheridan, and the thanks of the House are due to General Grant, for having addressed to the President a communication in relation to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan.

Eldridge declined to accept the amendment, and moved the previous question. After considerable speechifying, the resolution was laid on the table, by 85 to 28, a strict party vote.

Washburn offered the resolution just offered by Washburn of Illinois, condemning the President and thanking Grant.

The question was divided, and both portions adopted.

Ward presented a communication from American citizens, representing that they had been unjustly arrested while visiting Ireland. Ward thought it time to take up this subject earnestly, and offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the matter, which was finally adopted. Banks introduced a bill, making eight hours a legal day's work, by Government mechanics. After a debate the bill passed. Adjourned.

Chicago, 6.—Recluse Island, Lake George, suddenly sunk about five this afternoon, accompanied by a tremendous upheaving of the waters of the lake. The island entirely disappeared, and soundings were made at 85 feet. No lives were lost.

Senate.—Attendance small. The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was taken up. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of admitting him to a seat. Several other Senators spoke at considerable length.

Paris, 6.—Late dispatches from Civita Vecchia state that there is much sickness among the French troops there.

Washington, 6.—General Pujol, the diplomatic representative of the Dominican republic has been received.

It is reported that the President proposes to send General Sherman to investigate the lower Southern States.

New York, 6.—The new city government was organized to-day. The Mayor's address states that the city and county debt is \$43,800,000, being an increase of \$5,000,000 within a year.

Florence, 6.—Menabrea has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

Copenhagen, 6.—The debate in the Rigsdag on the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies was adjourned to a future day.

Washington, 6.—Sherman introduced a bill into the Senate which provides for a coinage of the weight and value of the French standard.

Washington, 7.—Senate.—Wilson introduced a bill vacating certain offices in Georgia, and empowering the constitutional convention to fill the same. Sumner called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the President had not returned the Equal Rights bill for the District of Columbia; and now asked leave to introduce a bill similar. A point was raised whether the bill, not having been returned, was not law. After considerable discussion, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House.—The bill to repeal the cotton tax was considered, and an amendment, exempting the cotton still in the hands of producers, was lost. A long debate ensued.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the special Commissioner of Revenue; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the surveying and bringing into market of the lands of Alaska.

A bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties came up; and for an extra number of clerks to prepare the papers necessary to secure the payment of bounties, which passed.

Pike reported back the bill authorizing the sale of such ironclad vessels as are not required by the interests of the service; and stated that the bill applied to four ironclads now laid up. After debate, the bill passed.

The Senate joint resolution passed, authorizing Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to compel the payment of taxes on distilled spirits, when withdrawn from bonded warehouses, which passed.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole.

Washington, 7.—The report of Senator Howard, on the case of Secretary Stanton, presented to-day, covers over a hundred sheets of foolscap. The report cites the circumstances of removal, and then quotes the Tenure of Office bill, to show that Congress intended to prevent such a removal, except for misconduct or legal disqualification, mutual dislike, or difference of opinion, not being a sufficient cause. It says the President by using the power of suspension which, created by the law, exists only under the Tenure of Office bill, recognizes the binding force of the law; therefore the Committee do not propose to discuss the constitutionality of the law, but only to examine the reasons upon which the President relies to justify his action. The report then reviews the President's action, relative to the reconstructed measures of Congress, and shows that the whole course of his conduct has been in violent antagonism to the will of the nation expressed through Congress. Stanton on the other hand, favored a faithful execution of these acts, and had good reason to believe that if he resigned, the President would fill the vacancy with an enemy to the congressional plan of reconstruction, and thus thwart the execution of those statutes. He therefore refused to

consent when the President requested him to resign.

The report declares the President's doctrine is not only a step towards tyranny, but is the issuance of tyranny. It then proceeds to pay a warm tribute to Secretary Stanton; and concludes by submitting a resolution, refusing to concur in the President's suspension.

Washington, 7.—The Senate, after a long debate, passed the bill to repeal the cotton tax, amended so as to confine the exemption to a year.

The 1868 statement of the public debt shows a total of \$250,812,565,010, being an increase of \$50,000,000, in the debt bearing coin interest, and a decrease of \$51,000,000 in the debt bearing currency interest. The increase of the total debt is upwards of \$7,000,000, within a month.

London, 7.—Lord Stanley has prepared a dispatch, protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Romania.

St. Petersburg reports from Siberia state that rich and extensive gold deposits have been discovered on the Amoor river, and the natives were flocking there in thousands. So great was the excitement that the troops that had been sent to preserve order had disputes with them, and bloody fights had occurred between the natives and the soldiers.

Columbus, 7.—A majority of the delegates to the Democratic Convention have arrived. It is pretty well settled that the Convention will favor Pendleton for President, also that Thurman will be elected Senator, although Valandigham is working hard.

Harrisburg, 7.—Much excitement prevails in legislative circles over the refusal of nine Republican members to abide by the action of caucus which nominated the officers. This renders the Republican majority of eight in the House powerless. The dissenting Republicans favor a free rail road law, and refuse to vote for Colonel Davis for Speaker, because he opposed that measure.

Chicago, 7.—The loss by the burning of Faneuil Hall is estimated at over \$300,000. Measures are already taken to rebuild it.

The Indiana Democratic Convention meets to-day, and will nominate Hendricks for Governor and favor Pendleton for President.

Havana, 7.—The Dominican government has fled to Turks' Island. Baez proclaimed President and the capital is blockaded by his brother. It is expected that Cabral will soon announce his abdication. Baez, himself, is at Curacao and is daily expected to arrive at Porto Plato.

Virginia City, M. T., 8.—A shooting affray at Sterling in this county last night resulted in the death of Frank Hanna.

The weather is moderating, thermometer 6 below zero.

Helena, M. T., 8, 1 p. m.—Thermometer 4 below. Clear and pleasant.

London, 8.—Nearly all the journals comment on the resolution recently adopted by the House of Commons, on the question of citizenship; and an abatement of British claims, in accordance with the American view, as expressed in the President's Message, is urged with singular unanimity.

Washington, 8.—The President sent a message to the House to-day, in answer to the resolution relating to the alleged interference by a Russian man of war with American vessels in the Okotsk Sea. Seward addressed a note to the Russian Minister on the subject on Dec. 23, who promised to lay the matter before the Russian government immediately.

Senate.—Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amending the bankruptcy act and recommended its indefinite postponement.

A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of fixing the penalty for any officer of Government who expends money for any purpose not previously authorized by Congress.

The Senate took up the House bill directing the payment into the Treasury of the proceeds of captured or abandoned rebel property.

Trumbull charged the Secretary of the Treasury with having paid over \$2,000,000 to disloyal claimants. Even after the adverse opinion of the Attorney General he had paid hundreds of thousands of dollars. The debate was continued by Edwards, Conness, Howe and others, and the subject was formally dropped.

A resolution was adopted asking the President whether the District of Columbia Civil Rights bill had become a law.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.