

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Republican Senators held a caucus after adjournment to-day, to agree upon filling the vacancies in the standing committees.

The President sent a large number of appointments, upon which speeches were made.

During the recess it was claimed that the effect of Senator Morton's bill for the reconstruction of Georgia will secure the ratification of the 15th Amendment. Morton intends to urge the bill on Wednesday.

A number of bills were introduced, among them were the following:—For protecting all persons in their civil rights and to provide means for their vindication. This bill will make all persons of color competent to testify in all the Courts in each State; to reorganize the medical and engineer corps of the navy and to fix their rank; one to require the planting of trees on homesteads; to amend the banking act and promote the return to specie payments. This last bill, introduced by Sumner, repeals the section of the banking act limiting their bills to 300,000,000, and allows existing banks to be enlarged, and new ones to be organized, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but that no more bills than are now authorized be issued, unless the Secretary of the Treasury at the time of this issue, cancels or destroys the like amount of greenbacks.

Trumbull introduced a bill to relieve Members of Congress from importunity and to procure independence among heads of Departments. It provides for a fine of \$1,000 against any member of Congress who directly or indirectly solicits or recommends the appointment of any person to office, except in response to a written request for information by any head of Department, and forbids the President, or any head of Department, to appoint any person so recommended.

Davis denounced some appointments made by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue in Kentucky.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning for the purpose of reorganizing the standing committees. Among the changes of importance were Morrill, of Me., to take the place of Fessenden as chairman on appropriations; Cragin to take the place of Grimes, chairman on naval affairs; Schurz, of Mo., on foreign relations, to take the place of Fessenden on ferry committee; Cragin as chairman of contingent expenses. The committee on elections agreed to report a bill for the uniform election of Congressmen throughout the United States. The idea is to have the elections take place in all the States on the same day. The bill fixes the first Tuesday in November, 1872, as the time for it to take effect.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The House met at noon; quorum present. An objection was made to receiving Sherrard and Fox, members from Alabama, and they were not sworn.

After a brief recess the President's message was received and read, that portion relating to Georgia being received with applause.

A motion was made that the members from Alabama be now sworn, as there was no charge against them and nobody here contested their seats. On the motion of Paine their credentials were referred to the committee on elections.

Cheeves, of New Mexico, Garfield of Washington Territory, and the Delegates from Montana and Wyoming were sworn in.

Stokes, from the Committee on the census reported on the taking of the ninth census, which was made a special order for Wednesday next.

Farnsworth introduced a bill declaring that Virginia had complied with all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and authorizing the immediate admission of her Representatives; also for the consideration of the Louisiana contested election cases, and declaring that the trial of contested election cases was a Judicial proceeding and ought to be exempt from personal or partisan consideration or influence. Bingham moved to lay the resolution on the table, when considerable confusion ensued; finally the motion was withdrawn.

Judd introduced a bill for relieving

pork and beef packers from paying a tax as manufacturers. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7.—The first business of the House of Representatives this morning was the distribution of the different points of the President's message to the respective committees having charge of the matters of which the message treats. A resolution was offered by Schenck, with the consent of the committee of Ways and Means, and some discussion ensued, as to the proper committee to which certain subjects should be referred. That portion of the message relating to the Darien Inter-oceanic Canal, particularly excited discussion, the committees on commerce, foreign affairs and navigation all claiming it. A resolution proposed to give it to the Committee on Commerce, and it was so left. The resolutions, as offered by Schenck, were then adopted.

Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to repeal the tenure of office act, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House on assembling resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to distribute the President's message among the several committees. Some discussion arose as to the disposition of that portion relating to specie resumption, which was finally referred to the committee on Ways and Means and the committee on Banking; the other portions of the message were appropriately referred. The subject of the Darien Canal caused considerable discussion; several members thought that it should be referred to the committee on Navigation, but the House decided to refer it to the committee on Commerce.

Davis introduced a bill to re-organize the Treasury Department and fix the pay of its officers.

Butler introduced a bill for abolishing the franking privilege.

Among other bills introduced were the following: To promote public interest a National Industrial Exhibition to be held at Washington in 1871; to establish a uniform system of naturalization; to provide relief from political disabilities; to prohibit sales of gold on the part of the United States; and to provide for the payment of legal tender notes in coin.

Payne, from the Election Committee, reported back the credentials of the four Alabama members, with the recommendation that they be sworn. The oath was then administered to them.

Jencks, from the committee on patents, reported a bill for extending for seven years, Hoe's patent for printing press, which, after discussion, was laid on the table.

After transacting some minor business the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 6.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the receipts from all sources, exclusive of the tax on bank circulation and deposits for the fiscal year ending June 30th, '69 to be 160,039,344.29. The tax on banks, which is collected by the Treasurer of the United States has been previously reported at 590,799,347; the total receipts from internal taxes therefore amount to 165,947,337.86, nearly eleven millions in excess of the estimate. Commissioner Wells' year's receipts from the customs are likewise ten millions larger than Wells' estimate of last year, amounting to 180,040,410. The total receipts of the Treasury from all sources for the fiscal year have been about \$377,000,000 against \$405,638,083.02 in the previous year.

Commissioner Delano furnishes two tables showing, from different sources, that in the internal revenue of '68 and '69, with the percentage of gain or loss, in the first half of the fiscal year of '69 there was a gain of a hundred per cent in the receipts from distilled spirits; in the last half of the year the gain was one hundred and eighty-four per cent, notwithstanding the reduction of the tax from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon. The gain on spirits during the six months was 9,586,522; in the second six months 16,784,249. There was, however, considerable falling off in the receipts for the six months ending September 30th, 1869. The aggregate of the receipts was \$104,377,950 against \$18,543,082 for the same month in 1868, being an increase on the receipts on the tax on spirits alone of over 11,000,000.

The number of gallons of spirits in the bonded warehouses, produced before July 1, 1868, was 2,451,664; the number of gallons produced from July 20, '68 to June 30, '69, was 37,575,417, showing that from June 30, '68 to June 30, '69, the tax was collected on 62,092,417 gallons, which was 55,382,871 more gallons

than paid tax in '67. During the eleven months ending June 30, '69 there were produced and tax collected on 37,575,583 gallons of spirits, which, with the 16,663,838 gallons remaining in bond, amounted to 54,239,419.

The Commissioner is of the opinion that ninety per cent of the entire receipts was collected from a few objects, all of which may be classed as luxuries, or as the accumulated and associated wealth of the country. The Revenue law is not unjust or burdensome, and he thinks that if fairly administered 173,000,000 dollars may be collected annually from spirits and tobacco. He shows that the total product for 11 months was 4,239,621 gallons, equal to nearly 60,000,000 gallons in the year; this, however, the Commissioner does not believe to include all the spirits actually distilled. Hitherto on surveying a distillery the average fermenting period was 79 hours. Under this rule 864 distilleries have been operated, having a total mashing and fermenting capacity of 150,155 bushels of grain in 24 hours, and a spirit reducing capacity of 47,366 for the same time. 444 of these distilleries are now in operation, others are temporarily suspended. Having become convinced that 79 hours were too long for the fermenting period and that frauds were perpetrated, 48 hours have been fixed as the basis. By this re-survey the present capacity of the 864 distilleries is 677,342 gallons every 24 hours. This change will not only increase the revenue but will prevent frauds and repeal all deductions on account of leakage in spirits in bond, and is regarded as a wholesome reform. The Commissioner estimates the annual production of spirits at 80,000,000 a year, which ought to produce 52,000,000 in revenue. He thinks it is possible to execute the law so as to secure \$50,000,000 of tax annually, and advises against any essential change in the law until its provisions have farther practical tests.

The number of cigars returned for taxation in 1869 at an average tax of five dollars per thousand was 991,535,934, against 347,443,894 in 1868, when the tax was ten dollars. The Commissioner advises that no change be made in the law respecting the tax on tobacco.

The receipts for stamps since March, '69, exceed, by nearly a million dollars, the receipts for the same period of last year. The Commissioner regrets his inability to recommend any satisfactory plan to prevent frauds and evasions in the use of stamps.

The receipts from the income tax for the year ending June 30th, 1869 are \$26,000,000 against \$23,399,000 in the preceding year. The Commissioner is of the opinion that as long as a large revenue is needed the income tax ought to be continued, and as it expires by limitation next year, he recommends that it be renewed by Congress.

He advises that the appointment of supervisors of the revenue be vested in the President.

He is of the opinion that tie metres in distilleries have failed to accomplish the desired end, but he has appointed a commission to practically test them sufficiently.

The cost of collecting the revenues for the year was \$6,785,477, being a reduction of \$1,091,337 from the expense of the preceding year. The number of officers employed reporting to the Bureau is 6,003.

WASHINGTON.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy details at length the employment of the vessels in active service, as follows: The North Atlantic Squadron, 12 vessels, 76 guns; the South Atlantic do. 4 vessels, 43 guns; the Pacific fleet 14 vessels, 129 guns, including the frigate *Guerriera*, now refitting at New York; the European squadron, 6 vessels, 100 guns; the Asiatic squadron, 10 vessels, 72 guns. The commander of the North Atlantic squadron has been directed, while preserving strict neutrality between the contending powers, Spain and Cuba, to permit no injustice to citizens of the United States, to permit no interference with our commerce and to repel and punish any disrespect of or violence to our flag. The other squadrons have all need of reinforcements, and the action of Congress is invoked for means to largely add to their efficiency. The service needs and our country requires a great increase in the effective force of the navy, not so much in the number of ships, as in the number and character of those employed. He recognizes the necessity of close economy in the expenditures; under the present circumstances of the country; but the naval expenses make but a small part of the national appropriation, and the true wealth of the country will not be increased by

neglecting the means of national safety and honor. More money will be saved by according adequate protection to commercial enterprises.

NEW YORK.—A government detective, who was sent to Montreal to effect the extradition of ex-deputy collector Blatchford, reached that city on Friday evening, and on making known his desire to have him returned, the government cheerfully waived all forms of law and voluntarily returned Blatchford. The result is the sudden departure from the country of more than one official who so far considered themselves safe.

GALVESTON.—The election returns come in slowly. The best information shows that Hamilton carried Bell, McClellan and Williamson Counties, with an aggregate majority of about 2,000. Davis carried Brazas, Callahan and Robertson Counties, with an aggregate majority of 5,172. The indications are that Clark, a radical, is elected to Congress in the Third District, Haynes, conservative, from the Fourth District. From the meagre returns received it is impossible to say how the State has gone.

General R. B. Cowen has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for California, Utah, Arizona and Nevada, vice Ball resigned.

This morning Senators Johnson and Lewis, with the members elect of the House now in Washington, and several members of both branches of the Virginia legislature, conservative and radical, called upon the President to pay their respects and to thank him for the recommendation in his message concerning that Commonwealth. The Senators made brief addresses to this effect, also expressing the hope that the people of Virginia would, in future, as now, have his support and approbation. The President returned thanks for the compliment and trusted that the conduct of that State would justify him in the recommendation for her restoration to all the rights conferred upon all the members of the Union. After the presentation of the delegates they requested that Judge Alexander Rives be appointed District Judge under the new law, for the fourth district. The President replied that Judge Rives was too old. Senator Lewis replied that Rives was sixty-five years of age, but he was in good health, bodily and mentally, and in all respects qualified for the office. The delegation then withdrew.

NEW YORK, 7.—The storm has ceased; four inches of snow have fallen. There was much detention last night on the railroads in and out of the city. It is now clear and cold.

A letter received last night, from Havana, gives details of barbarity practiced on some negroes suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy to burn plantations near Sagua. They were shot in the presence of all the negroes of eight estates. About a dozen were whipped, receiving from 800 to 1000 lashes.

Arms for the Cubans have been landed at Mayrias. General Jordan is marching on Gibra. A heavy column of Spanish troops has been sent to the neighborhood of Sagua.

The *Times* says the President's Message is one of good news throughout the world. It says this is the weakest message ever sent to Congress by an American President. It considers that the message settles the Cuban insurrection against the patriots. On financial affairs it is quixotic and too chimerical for serious consideration.

The *Tribune* regards the message as one of the wisest and most judicious ever transmitted to Congress, and predicts its hearty approval by the American people.

Beecher prints a card in the *Tribune* defending his course at Richardson's marriage and funeral.

The election in the city is progressing quietly; there is a heavy force of police in the up-town wards, where trouble is apprehended. There is good sleighing here.

ST. LOUIS.—Last night Mike McCool and Tom Kelly gave George E. Douglass, a correspondent of the *New York Clipper*, a terrible beating at the saloon of the former. Edward Gallin, a friend of Douglass, was also severely pounded. Douglass had written some strictures on McCool and Kelly. The two were arrested.

SPRINGFIELD.—L. W. Smith, Democrat, the workingmen's candidate, has been elected mayor; the Republicans have a majority in the City Council.

LAWRENCE.—Melvin, Democrat, is elected mayor.

HAVERHILL.—Whitely, Republican, is elected mayor.

CHICAGO, 5.—The Senate met at noon, there were fifty-four members present.

Drake introduced a bill regulating and defining the jurisdiction of the

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