

Julian addressed the House in support of his bill, declaring forfeited certain lands to be given in aid of the construction of railroads in the Southern States. During the debate a personal altercation occurred between Chanler and Julian, the former calling the latter a coward. Julian said Chanler could test that question whenever he pleased. Chanler replied he would take an early opportunity of doing so.

The death of Thomas E. Noell, of Missouri, was announced, and after the appropriate eulogies, the House adjourned.

Washington.—The second conference committee have agreed to report the bill to repeal the cotton tax, as passed by the House, with the Senate amendment, taking the tariff off coarse Indian cotton.

John P. Hale has tendered his resignation as minister to Madrid, and a new appointment will have to be made.

Havana.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated, City of Mexico, January 15th, says that Juarez has offered Romero a position in his Cabinet as Minister of Finance. There is no doubt but he will accept the office, but he will revisit Washington first.

Governor Anzea, is appointed Minister of the Interior.

A Spanish war steamer is ordered to Carthagena, to watch the steamer Cuyler.

San Francisco, 22.—A late Sitka letter gives an account of the progress of settling the country. The interference of the authorities with the customs of the Indians has created discontent among them, and notwithstanding the winter season many strange Indians are appearing and disappearing. Some come from Victoria, others from Fort Simpson, but for what purpose is not known. It is expected as the Russians remove and the population becomes Americanized, affairs will change for the better. In consequence of the exorbitant prices demanded for game the knowledge of the fact has been obtained, that the game is principally disposed of by Indians surreptitiously for liquor. General Davis issued an order that whatever article of provisions the Indians wished to sell must be exposed in the market place. In many instances the Indians were detected in violation of the order and were arrested, and the liquor confiscated; whereupon the whole tribe would appear at head quarters and demand their release. If they were refused they would hold a council of war at the lodge of the chief, and make savage threats against the whites.

Continuous rains have given place to snow and hailstorms, which last several days at a time. The thermometer is low, being 110 below the freezing point. Most of the time the unfavorable weather prevents the progress of the city improvements designed by the engineer; but some buildings are being erected.

A billiard saloon, a restaurant, and a pawnbroker's shop have been opened; a number of burglaries are noticed, and brutal fights not unfrequent.

The ship Zaritz, with a cargo of furs for London, and 200 passengers for Russia, sailed on December seventeenth. A solemn mass was celebrated aboard before sailing. Gen. Davis ordered a parting salute of 21 guns.

San Francisco, 22.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company propose to push forward their line across the plains energetically during the present year. They have organized a force of 10,000 to carry on the work through the Humboldt country. The Central Company also have two corps of Engineers surveying the route between San Francisco and Sacramento, intending to complete the connection between the two cities as soon as possible.

It is the intention of the California and Oregon Company to commence work on their road, early in the spring, to San Jose. The Company will complete the extension of the road to Golroy before next harvest.

Other roads are surveyed through the Russian river country, and work will be commenced in the spring.

Late Idaho advices say a terrible snow and wind storm passed over the country about the first of January. The Indians are tired of war and express willingness to go on reservations; one hundred have recently settled on the reservation at Camp McDermitt.

The Yellow Jacket mining company have levied an assessment of \$125 to the share, delinquent on February 21st.

Arrived:—Premier from Baltimore; the Costa Rica packet from London.

Cleared:—The Beatrice for Liverpool with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed:—The Santa Lucia, Derby, and Thomas S. Stow for Liverpool.

Flour, firm at yesterday's quotations. Wheat \$2.50 @ \$2.65, good to choice.

Legal tenders, 72½.

London, 22.—The discussion of the Alabama claims has been revived in the English journals. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the *Times*, sustaining the position taken by the American Government. The editor of the *Times* replies in terms which are moderate and conciliatory.

Quebec.—In the Legislative Assembly notice has been given that the Committee on Immigration will be instructed to inquire into the causes of the present emigration to the United States, and that necessary means be taken to prevent the same.

The following is courteously furnished by Mr. Pomeroy, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city:

Salt Lake City, Jan. 23.—At the request of Prof. Morse, inventor of the Morse system of telegraphing, who is now in Paris, a trial was made of the speed with which business could be transmitted over a wire by his system. The result was as follows:—over a short circuit of one hundred miles, from New York to Philadelphia, 2,520 were transmitted in an hour, being 42 words per minute. On a trial over the long circuit, from Chicago to Salt Lake, 1,800 miles, 2,250 words were transmitted in an hour, being 39 words per minute. This is considered very rapid work, but can be done with safety at any time when the wires are in good working order, and will, without doubt, be highly gratifying to the gifted inventor.

San Francisco, 23.—The Senate, today, adopted a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the Senatorial election.

Acapulco advices of January 7, state that the people of the State of Guerrero are obtaining confidence in the political affairs of the Republic, and that business is improving. The mail route between the city of Mexico and Acapulco is opened. The first mail carried arrived in five days. Robberies in the interior are increasing; no stage passes un molested. The villages and small cities are being plundered and the people assassinated since the unfortunate expedition of Colonel Barrera. General Alvarez obtained a victory without firing a shot. A hundred and thirty-four Pueblos recognize his authority, and the whole coast is now defenceless. Ziruenes could easily take possession of the estate of Alvarez in the neighborhood of Acapulco. A coasting vessel from Manzanillo has brought the news that General Corona was on the point of embarking for Mazatlan, where serious disturbances had taken place on account of the election of Rubi as Governor. Business at Colonia was dull, no conduct could leave for the want of the necessary funds to pay an escort.

Late Arizona advices say that General Palmer of the Southern Pacific Railroad survey expresses the opinion that the road will be built in the thirty-fifth parallel. It is reported that the parties surveying the Gila route, may possibly change the road to the thirty-second parallel, but that is thought to be doubtful. Palmer has placed a corps of surveyors on the line from Teahachafee to San Francisco, and has sent back a party of engineers from the Colorado river to correct the survey from the thirty-fifth parallel to the Rio Grande. It is the intention of Palmer to proceed immediately to Washington via San Francisco, to make the report in time to secure some Congressional assistance for the Southern Company if granted a central road. The Territory has been visited with heavy rains; the low country is flooded, rendering the roads impassable. The San Gabriel river has overflowed its banks and has inundated the finest farming country in Southern California, flooding the town of El Monte. The Indians are quiet in the vicinity of Williams' fork. Work in the copper mines is being carried on vigorously. The great Central Company have struck a large body of rich ore, known as gray sulphurets, in the lower tunnel. The Planet and Springfield Companies continue to work with satisfactory results. George W. Dent, Territorial Superintendent of Indian affairs, is candidate for Congress. He is brother-in-law of Gen. Grant.

Chicago, Ills.—The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Peoria, March 16.

Little Rock.—A resolution was offered in the convention to-day, making it a penal offence in common carriers to refuse to transport citizens irrespective of color.

Columbus.—The Republican State Convention meets March 4.

Washington.—The Secretary of State is advised of the conclusion of a treaty

between the United States and the Republic of Columbia, for the construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. The Treasury Department has decided to discontinue the celebrated Champagne suits, involving at least a million dollars.

The President has appointed Solomon P. McCurdy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Utah, in place of John Titus. Enos D. Hoge is appointed Associate Justice. The President sent a message to the Senate stating that the civil rights bill for the District of Columbia would not become law.

Madrid.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied to Menabrea's note; he says that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the Pope's temporal power, but will not otherwise interfere with the affairs of Italy.

Berlin.—The Ambassadors of Austria and Italy had an audience with the King, and presented their credentials as Ministers to the North German Confederation.

Copenhagen.—It is generally believed that the Rigsdag has approved of the treaty for the transfer of St. Thomas.

London.—Charles Kean, the tragedian, is dead; aged 57.

New York, 24.—The *Times*' special pronounces false the statement, said to be supported by the Members of the Cabinet, that Grant admitted that he had agreed to remain in the war office until removed. He says he notified the President forty-eight hours before the action of the Senate of his intention to vacate the office.

Later advices from Dominica confirm the reports of the success of the insurgents. Puerto Plata was taken after a bloody conflict. A strong expedition is moving against the Capitol.

Washington, 24.—House.—Washburne reported the regular appropriation bill; ordered printed. The appropriations amount to between eighteen and nineteen millions. The morning hour was devoted to business of a private nature. A number of bills was reported from the committee on invalid pensions. The House, in order to prevent the payment of certain claims to certain described classes of cases arising during the rebellion, proceeded to the consideration of a bill which forbids the payment of money from the Treasury until further action by Congress. The bill was discussed at considerable length. Pending its consideration, Schenck reported the action of the Committee of Conference on the bill repealing the cotton tax. The report was finally disagreed to. A new Committee of Conference was appointed. In consequence of the death of Hise, late Member from Kentucky, the House adjourned.

Senate.—The Chairman submitted a message from the President in relation to the District of Columbia equal rights bill. Edmunds contended that the President's position was entirely wrong. After remarks from several Senators the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee. At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill. Morton took the floor and made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill. Nye followed in opposition to Doolittle's amendment.

St. Petersburg.—Newspapers call attention to the fact that the new French army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and a bolder tone in regard to European politics.

Paris.—The *Patrie* editorially observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. The efforts to tranquillize the public mind and to give assurance of prolonged peace, are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively engaged in arming as for an anticipated war. It is said that the new French loan will amount to seven hundred and fifty millions of francs and will surely be put upon the market soon.

Little Rock.—The Convention passed a memorial asking Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to improve the navigation of the rivers of the State. An ordinance was passed levying a tax of one-quarter per cent to defray the expenses of the Convention.

Memphis.—In the court room to-day, during a murder trial, an altercation ensued in which Thomas Malone, ex-Street Commissioner, was fatally shot through the body; though the court room was crowded, it is not known who fired the shot.

Rochester.—A house in Delevan street was burned to-day, in which three occupants were perhaps fatally burned and two more injured by jumping from the windows.

Twenty-five lives of Abraham Lincoln have been published in this country.

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