

There is a copy of the home-land and pre-emption and R. R. lands bill as it passed the House.

More Military Academy appropriation and economy talk in the House.

Senator Chandler has given an important decision in an Oregon land case.

The Otes want to go to Congress on Wednesday next.

Citizens of Utah ask Congress for a Centennial appropriation.

Indictments have been found against some false claim defrauders.

Half a million greenbacks destroyed by government.

There is another defaulter—a business man's son speculated in Wall Street.

The New Orleans have been meeting and resolving about the N. O. and P. R. R.

More about the robbery of the Northampton bank—about a million stolen, but the greater part unavailable to the thieves.

The charges are serious against those indicted (Chicago) whisky conspirators.

There is considerable of a rush commencing towards the Black Hills from the East.

Representative Blackwelder is dead.

A \$10,000 fire at Foxboro, Mass.

Meeting of the International Ocean Telegraph company.

McKee's defence, as to evidence, was not very strong, but his counsel are hopeful otherwise.

A plot to rob the safe of Adams Express Company has been discovered.

Elbert and Rosenthal, under arrest at San Francisco, are to go to New York.

The Direct U. S. cable has resumed business.

A man shot at Haw River, N. C.

The British government has ordered the steamship *Spirus* to proceed to the west coast of Africa and take Lieut. Cameron's party on board.

There is some talk of Anglican ritualists looking towards reunion with Rome.

The Turkish success in the battle on the Taurus has been known.

New Mexico's memorial for admission into the Union has been presented.

Springer has introduced a bill in the House to "regulate" elections in Utah.

American cotton goods find a better market in England.

A conspiracy to rob the Chicago and Toledo express car frustrated.

Sexton won the billiard match with Blosson.

Woman municipal suffrage slightly defeated in the Ontario legislature.

The statement about malicious injury to the Direct U. S. cable is positively contradicted.

Cardinal Antonelli is in good health.

Bavaria must conscript priests.

Postal Congress holds forth in London in June.

War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Postage and Centennial Bills.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The President laid before the Senate the House bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, which was read by Little and referred.

Morrill, from committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill relating to the centennial celebration of American independence, and recommended its passage. Placed on the calendar.

New Mexico Applies for Admission.

Hitchcock presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, asking the passage of an act to admit that Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States; referred.

East's Election Contest.

Morrill, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back the papers relating to the claim of J. D. Easton for U. S. Senator from Louisiana, with a written report declaring that in the opinion of the committee there is no vacancy in the Senate, B. P. S. Planch back having been elected U. S. Senator for the term commencing March 4th, 1875. He recommended that the Senate proceed to the table and printed. So ordered.

Saulsbury said as a member of the committee on privileges and elections, he dissented from the conclusion of the majority in his judgment. There was a vacancy existing at the time of the election of Easton, and his credentials, although irregular in form, were all that was necessary to entitle him to his seat, and at a proper time Saulsbury would state the grounds of his dissent.

Merriman, member of the committee also dissented and said he had given his reasons in the past at considerable length.

Morrill gave notice that on Wednesday next, he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Louisiana senatorial case. He thought it should be settled one way or the other.

The Centennial Bill.

The Senate committee on appropriations, in their consideration of the millitary and naval appropriation bill, to-day, deemed it unnecessary to rectify the clerical error in the preamble, as this does not affect the body of the bill and might delay the passage of the measure by returning it to the house for correction. They therefore reported the bill precisely as it came from the House.

House's Impeachment Committee.

The Speaker announced the following select committees on real estate, Pool and Jay Cooke; on indebtedness, Glover, New, Lewis, Pratt and Smith of Pennsylvania.

New Mexico's Memorial.

Elkins, of New Mexico, presented the memorial of the Territorial Legislature for an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State, referred.

Alleged Abuse.

On motion of Whithorn, chairman of committee on naval affairs, a select committee, consisting of

Whithorn, Willis, and Danford, was authorized to take testimony at Norfolk in regard to alleged abuses and fraud at that navy yard.

C. and D. Appropriations Bill.

Singletons, from the committee on appropriations, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates \$222,847, and fixes the pay of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia at \$14,000; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico and Japan, \$10,000 each; to Italy, \$8,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and Hawaiian Islands at \$6,500 each; to Chili and Bolivia, one mission, \$5,500; to Peru, Ecuador, and Columbia, one mission, \$5,500; to the Argentine Republic and Paraguay and Uruguay, one mission, \$5,500; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, one mission, \$10,000; and to Liberia \$14,000.

Another Bill for Utah-Other Bills.

Springer introduced bills to prohibit American citizens from holding slaves in foreign countries, and to regulate elections in Utah Territory.

Hunkler, from committee on revolutionary pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 1st of February, 1871, pensioning soldiers of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. He moved to have the bill put up on its passage.

Congress made a point that it must first be considered in committee of the whole. The point of order was sustained and the bill so referred.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, 25.—The government has ordered its steamship *Spirus* to proceed to the station of Loanda, west coast of Africa, and to take aboard Lieut. Cameron's party, just returned from the southern coast of central part of Africa from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. The Lieut. Cameron's health is still in confinement here.

The Vatican and the Anglican Clergy.

The *Pope's Della Verita*, a newspaper at Rome, noticing the report in the English papers of secret negotiations between the extremists of the Anglican clergy and Vatican looking to the restoration to Rome of the whole body of rituals, strenuously denies the existence of any such negotiations and says there is a powerful but not secret movement among the English Protestant clergy towards a return to the glorious unity of the church. Rev. Frederick Leeson, of All Saints, Lambeth, to whom a correspondent credited a letter to Archbishop Manning and the promotion of the petition to the Pope on the subject, writes to the *Manchester Guardian*, denying any connection therewith.

TURKEY.

The Trebizond Jail Fight.

RAGUSA, 25.—Accounts from Slavonic sources admit the defeat of the insurgents on Trebizond road on Wednesday, but represent that the Turks were greatly superior in numbers. They admit a loss of 150 killed, and claim that the Turks lost 130.

Correspondence.

Our Children.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Questions are frequently asked by strangers visiting our city respecting the mental and physical qualities of the children of the Latter-day Saints. An impression has got abroad that as a race we are retrograding, our children are degenerating, and are inferior to those of other nations, especially by our practice of polygamy, and as this is thought to be the most valuable point for the attack on "Mormonism" it is fashionable to assert that this is the predisposing cause of the "degeneration."

Seeing that it is impossible that our children, or even a fair proportion of them, can be brought before the scrutiny of the public to decide this question, it may be pertinent to assert and as far as possible to prove that our children are not degenerating, nor are they inferior to those of other nations, as a people such as are likely to cause degeneracy.

Before attempting this, it would be well to discover a correct standard by which to judge of our children. As the standard of the relative height of our children, and of our offspring physically, and intellectually, and morally, as it will, however, be impossible to find a standard among any people to which all men will agree to refer, we shall have to institute a standard among those characters which most men acknowledge as essential to virtue, and as correct indices of relative superiority in a race.

Among the conditions that have been in all ages and still are recognized as evidences of superiority by every civilized people, are:—

1. The ordinary difficulties incidental to building up a community; although we are a young people, we are not to deny the fact that we possess this kind of superiority.

2. But we claim that this is the result of higher motives and that those which have actuated and still actuate men generally in founding cities and building up communities, motives which only inspire the superior races, enlightened religious motives.

Of course men outside the pale of the community will be apt to question for what it is worth; but the individual to discipline for the common good, the incessant and arduous labors which are essential to and without which it is impossible to attain to a high state of civilization, may at least be received as evidence of moral excellence.

As to those who would judge of our children let them concede the truth of the proposition that as a people we are physically and morally equal to other people. We would then refer them to the biological law that children born under the same conditions of environment and to the same parents, inherit an organization better adapted to the circumstances than those of other races, and that those who have proved their superiority as a people are, if Spencer is correct, among the most favorable impulses to and promoters of the higher development in our offspring.

With regard to the perpetuation of the race we have only to show that the causes that are operating to produce extinction do not exist among us as a people. It is the violation of the natural laws that govern the perpetuation of the race, their vitality, by practices which are denounced by every thoughtful and honest writer on physiology, and which are the exception here. The increase of families here is recognized as a blessing; and if we have not yet attained to the knowledge by which to save, at least try to save, and do not destroy our children. No physiological natural laws are being violated, and no religious laws are being published or needed to instruct the most unlearned among us in reference to this or kindred immunities.

And what is the result? Is seen to our children today? Just what we might expect if there be natural laws to regulate the family of man. Our children are hardy, intelligent, moral, willing to subject themselves to discipline as their fathers have been. By the extraordinary circumstances that have brought to our notice the habits of other races, and whose habits of life have been brought about that is highly favorable to development. This has not been brought about by the sword; by the conquest of race by race, which has been an acknowledgment

of element of improvement among men, but by the voluntary habits of thought naturally congenial together when they have sufficient energy, intelligence and independence.

These are a few of the many evidences that can be adduced to show that the thoughtful among visitors need not have any apprehensions about our children having degenerated; and most certainly there is no ground whatever for fear of our becoming extinct as a race. The conditions are highly favorable to our perpetuation as a people; the mothers of our children are, as a general thing, superior, honest, industrious, self-sacrificing, intelligent. We have seen what the fathers are, all may see it in the grand results which crown their labors. Who ever heard of a race degenerating under such circumstances?

And in this connection, it is not argued, nor should it be expected, that we are perfect as a people and, in every instance, our offspring superior to the children of other people in moral excellence, physical superiority and intellectually. But we do claim that the surroundings, the habits, the associations, the freedom from evil influences of longer and older cities, and as we believe, the religious teachings of our children, as well as the superior advantages now alluded to in the practice of virtue instead of vice, are not only preventing degeneracy but producing an evident improvement in our children, and laying the foundation of our perpetual increase and development as a people.

F. T.

The Oonodaga Indians—The Oonodaga Community.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 11th inst., Brother J. W. Fox, Jr., and myself visited the Oonodaga Indian reservation, five miles south of Syracuse. The principal settlement is about seven miles. These Indians have made considerable advancement in civilization. They have some well cultivated farms and comfortable houses. A few of the adults read, write and speak English. They have one Presbyterian and one M. E. Church. About one-half of the population profess Christianity, the others mostly cling to their old traditions.

They have two schools, which are supported by the State, and 100 school children between the ages of five and twenty. There are eighty families, made up of 300 Oonodagas and 100 Oneidas, in all 400 persons. They have about 7,000 acres of land which they own in common. This is valued at one hundred dollars per acre. Oonodaga Creek runs through the reservation into the head of Oonodaga Lake.

These Indians pay no taxes. Their chiefs settle small difficulties among them, but they are subject to the laws of the State, from which they receive yearly annuities. They appear to have been under the influence of the State of New York since about the close of the revolutionary war, and the first treaty between them and the State was in 1788. They have occupied their present location about fifty years. Their leading men consider them about the least advanced in civilization of any of the six nations.

Like other Indian tribes which have come in contact with civilization, they are wasting away before disease and dissipation. To their most intelligent men the future looks gloomy. They consider extinction only a question of time, unless there is some great change in their favor.

On the 15th inst. Elder F. Little and myself left Syracuse to visit the Oonodaga community, thirty miles east. We arrived at their fine residence and grounds a little after noon, and were kindly received.

In the evening we were invited to attend a lecture, by a lady of the family, in their fine hall, which is also used as an evening sitting room. As we entered the hall it presented a very pleasant appearance. About 150 persons were present, and the lecture was a pleasure and convenience. They were enjoying themselves in that free and easy, chatty style so characteristic of a large, well regulated family.

The subject of the lecture was the original and early history of the Oonodaga order of Jesuits. The lecture was delivered without notes, and in the social conversational style, and was both pleasing and instructive. After the lecture the lecture, facts and ideas pertinent to the subject were suggested by others.

After a short intermission, the usual family evening meeting took place. A few people who had been talking over and some correspondence was read, when we were introduced as gentlemen from Utah. They signified that we would be pleased to hear anything we might have to say concerning our people.

Brother F. Little talked about thirty minutes. The people were much interested and sought further information by asking questions concerning our condition and prospects.

As the people seemed to desire to be remained with them the following day, during which we were shown their industrial departments.

In the evening they had a religious service, which was a pleasant and enjoyable affair. I commend their wisdom in commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening, and during which they considered two hours of such sufficient for health and pleasure combined.

After sufficient time for the usual quietude to change their clothing, and to rearrange the hall, the usual family meeting took place. After usual business, when attending it, it was suggested that the people would like to hear further concerning our doctrines and some of the principles involved in our faith.

Elder J. A. Little occupied a little time, when the conversation became somewhat general and interesting.

The following morning they welcomed us to their hospitality as guests of the family, and as there was no early train on the branch road running through their domain, they furnished us a conveyance to the village of Oneida, four miles distant, whence we took train on the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. to Syracuse.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

Arrived at Minneapolis at New York, 15th inst.

Brother J. A. Little, known for many years to the Elders of Israel, who are some abroad, is therefore well known to this in our effort to inform you of our arrival in this city, after a pleasant voyage of 38 days from San Francisco. We are all in excellent health, and are very much pleased to be here. Four of the brethren will remain here, and the rest will expect to find Bro. William Stead, and Miller.

We were delayed nine days from Honolulu to this place, in consequence of the breaking of the main

crank of the engine, which occurred twice, Nov. 25th and Dec. 2nd. The latter break came near being a very serious affair, but, through the very protecting care and tender mercies of our heavenly Father, and the prompt and wise conduct of the chief engineer, the damage to the steamer was slight, but the fright to passengers and crew for a few moments was considerable.

The distance from here to Sidney is 1,200 miles, time, under ordinary circumstances, five days.

Your brother in the Gospel of peace.

ISAAC GROO.

At Torrville, Kane Co., Jan. 15th, 1876, by Bishop Wm. A. Bringham, at the residence of John Steele, Esq., the bride, JOHN PETER JENSEN and Miss JANE C. STEELE.

Long life to the pair.

ARTHUR NEEBKE.

At York, Utah, of scarlet fever, January 25th, 1876, aged 2 years and 8 months, and on January 27th, 1876, aged 4 years and 8 months, the children of Charles F. and Louisa Decker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles F. Decker, 25th Ward of this city, on Saturday morning, 28th, at ten o'clock.

In Soligo, Mills, d. Co. ANW, daughter of Thomas and Emma Mennett, aged one year and seven months.—(Omn. Jan. 24. Millennial Star, p. 400 copy.)

TO THE PUBLIC!

WE HOPE THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE on the Centennial Commission's petition will not prevent the people from sustaining us in our benevolent Saturday night.

ELIZA R. SNOW.

In behalf of the Committee.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One third or four year old bay mare, branded MC with a half circle in lower left tail.

One red STEER, coming two years old, about cut in end and under in right ear, and left in left.

Not claimed before March 4th, at one o'clock p.m., will be sold at auction according to law.

HENRY REYNOLDS.

District Poundkeeper.

Washington, Jan. 25th, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One red bob-tailed STEER, about 4 years old, branded with a half circle in lower left tail.

Not claimed before March 4th, at one o'clock p.m., will be sold at auction according to law.

LANGLEY A. BAILEY.

District Poundkeeper.

Nephi, Jan. 25th, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Utah Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held on Friday, February 19th, 1876, at 11 o'clock a.m.

GEORGE SWAN.

Secretary.

CENTENNIAL

Theatrical Benefit!

TO THE PUBLIC!

"The Salt Lake Dramatic Combination" having generously volunteered their services in giving a theatrical benefit on SATURDAY NIGHT, The 29th of Jan., 1876, to aid in raising means for defraying expenses in the WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT of the approaching Centennial Exhibition, we earnestly invite our friends to patronize the performance.

Tickets for sale at the principal Stores, Hotels, and at the Theatre Box Office, in advance of the performance.

Miss ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. EMERSON & WILSON, Secretary.

Mrs. J. H. HARRIS, Treasurer.

DR. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW, President.

Mrs. MARY H. BARKER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNOW,