

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Harlan presented the credentials of J. B. Howell to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Grimes. Howell took the oath.

The Vice-President submitted the joint resolution of the Kansas legislature asking the removal of the capital to Fort Leavenworth.

Petitions were presented for a female suffrage amendment to the Constitution and for an increase of the salaries of the U. S. Judges.

Buckingham introduced a bill supplementary to the currency act of June 1864, authorizing free banking under that act. It regulates bank issues, and prohibits the payment of interest on deposits.

After the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the currency bill was resumed. Sumner opposed the bill asserting the reduction of the existing currency could not be made without serious consequences to the business of the country, and would not materially aid financial reconstruction. He offered an amendment by substituting a provision for the enlargement of the National Bank circulation to five hundred millions; for its distribution and for the withdrawal of greenbacks for every bank note issued until we have bank notes as the only currency. Sherman replied in defence of the bill. He said the effect of Sumner's amendment would be to defeat the pending measure by complicating it with the funding bill. Thurman opposed the amendment, also that portion of the bill authorizing free and unlimited banking for all time to come. Morton gave notice of an amendment to increase the additional circulation to fifty-two millions instead of forty-five millions.

The House joint resolution prohibiting assessments or collections from officials to make presents to their superior officers was passed.

A bill was passed to establish a port of delivery at Omaha.

The Vice President announced that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators elect, were then read and the usual oath of office administered by the chair.

The currency bill was taken up. Howe reviewed the various propositions that had been suggested during its previous discussion. Sherman thought an increase of forty-five millions would be sufficient. Morton desired sixty-two millions. Sumner believed two hundred millions would be about right. He thought to ask each Senator why he stood at these amounts, why not take off all restriction and let the people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking? As a western man he asked that the West should have all the banking facilities it needed, and of which it is deprived by the present method of unequal distribution. Sawyer favored the bill with Morton's amendment for increasing the volume of the circulation beyond that proposed by the Finance Committee. Morrill, of Vermont, favored the proposition of the Finance Committee. He said the present banking system was put into operation as a war measure; the West, at the time, did not avail itself of its privileges, and the South, in consequence of the rebellion, could not. He thought the banks in the loyal States should not suffer because of their support to the Government. Morton advocated a bill authorizing sixty-two millions additional, taking a portion of those millions, when necessary, for the North and East. He quoted statistics showing the inequality of distribution and declaring that the great States of the West needed more than double their present circulation. He said that, financially, the Pacific States had not been friends to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency, adhering to coin.

Cassidy explained that the Constitution of California, before the war, prohibited paper currency. He said their course had not been in consequence of any unfriendly feeling toward the United States Government. Patterson said New England had been made a scapegoat in the present discussion, but the National Bank circulation had been forced upon her, and she had done her duty to the Government. The gents from the South and West ought not to complain because, though New England had had the lion's share of the capital, she took it under compulsion.

HOUSE.

Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the Post Master General to state by what authority he furnished post masters throughout the country with blanks for petition against the franking privilege. An objection was made and Wood gave notice he would offer the resolution on Monday. Van Tromp offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the interest paid by the Government on the bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads. As to Government freight and transportation on those roads and why these bonds were omitted in the official periodical statements of the public debt. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on mining to investigate the causes of the Avondale disaster and report whether Congress has the power to legislate to prevent such occurrences.

Cox offered a resolution which was adopted asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information with regard to the pay of officers employed in civil duties South; whether they were also paid from the State Treasuries.

The League Island bill was discussed at length. The previous question was ordered and finally on the motion of Dawes it was tabled by 94 to 67. The house then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Butler (Mass.) addressed the committee in reply to the speech of his colleague Dawes. He reviewed the speech at length, claiming that the assertions were not based upon facts, nor even upon mistaken views of facts. He said the excess of the estimates for the first year of Grant's administration over the expenditures of the last year of Johnson's was caused by the fact that the outgoing securities in order to make good their showing, abandoned all public works and under-estimated every possible expenditure so as to embarrass the incoming administration and that their estimates were based on large unexpended balances. He reviewed the estimates for the different departments seriatim. He devoted a large portion of his speech to a personal and political criticism of Dawes whom he accused of attacking the Republican party for the purpose of self aggrandizement. At the conclusion of his speech Dawes replied briefly defending himself from the personal attack of Butler and declaring that no personal attacks should divert him from his purpose to call attention to the expenditures and his endeavor to stop them. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Ingersoll from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cleveland, or to Erie, Pennsylvania, by the nearest and most direct line.

The bill to amend the Virginia bill, construing the word "oath" to include affirmation, was taken up and passed.

The speaker announced the following select committee on the postal telegraph bill. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward and Breek.

Payne moved that such of the Virginia members to whose right a seat there was no objection should now be sworn in. Platt, Ridgery and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office. Ward objected to the oath being administered to Porter and read as the ground of his objection, charges and specifications upon which Porter had been convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment and the sentence approved by Gen. Butler. Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in Norfolk, that this government was a G-d d-d humbug from beginning to end, and that Abe Lincoln was doing all he could for his own election and this was a rotten, bogus corrupt Government from beginning to end.

Paine, in answer to this, sent to the clerk's desk, to have it read, a telegram from Butler, dated May 5, '68, stating that Porter, in a heated discussion had used the words which had been repeated to him and that he was obliged to notice him; he however omitted all the onerous part of the judgment because the previous acts of Porter showed that he had not, in fact, been disloyal.

Sargent asked Ward whether he was prepared to state that any person should be excluded from membership of the House for having used such language?

Ward said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe anybody was fit to sit in that

House who considered the Government a humbug or who denounced the President in such scurrilous terms.

Sargent remarked that he had simply wanted to get possession of facts.

Whittmore asked Ward, sarcastically, whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness?

Ward said "yes," but he would not give them front seats.

Eldridge said he would not put them along side of the gentleman from South Carolina. [Laughter.]

Sargent, in reply, said he would hazard an opinion that if the gentlemen were expelled from the House who could be proved to have used such language the seats on the left or Democratic side would be pretty generally vacant. [Laughter.]

Woodward declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

An excited discussion ensued on both sides, by Holman, Smith, of Oregon, Peck, Voorhies, Sargent, Cox, Mayham, Woodward, Butler, Ward, Morgan and Eldridge. The debate was quite bitter and acrimonious, both sides indulging in accusation and recrimination with regard to their party record during the war. The confusion, at one time, became so great that it required a strenuous stroke from the Speaker's gavel to restore order. Porter was finally sworn in.

Farnsworth reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege. By general request it was considered at once, and after hours of discussion was passed, yeas 147 nays 14.

The Committee on Elections, in the case of the contested election of Foster vs. Covode, in the twenty-first district of Pa. reported in favor of Covode.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—Panama advices per the Arizona say that an easy and practicable route for the Darien Canal has been discovered by which the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic can be united within five years. The proposed line is outside the limits of the Panama Railroad Company. The eastern entrance is at Puerto Connedo, where vessels can anchor in seventeen to forty fathoms of water. The western entrance is at Santa Metra Real. The distance between the oceans is thirty-eight and a half leagues. The estimated cost is seventy millions.

NEW YORK, 27.—The lottery litigation business, involving John Morrissey, Benjamin Wood, John Anderson, Zacharias Simmons and others, was on argument before Judge Cardozo yesterday without reaching a conclusion.

The Erie strike is about over. The strikers have failed and a number are beginning to go back to work.

There were only six new cases of small pox reported yesterday, less than half the number reported on the previous day. On the other hand ten deaths are reported, whereas none occurred on Tuesday.

The marriage certificate of A. D. Richardson and Miss Abbey Sage has mysteriously disappeared from the office of vital statistics, where it was filed on Saturday. It will be replaced by a duplicate to be obtained from the officiating clergyman.

Francis R. Mills, an engineer, is charged with having attempted to murder his wife, at Gowanus, on the 16th inst. He was yesterday taken before Justice Nelmar and, after the examination of a number of witnesses, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. His wife, who refused to testify against him, was committed for contempt.

In the Morgue yesterday the body of John Alexander, supposed to have been murdered, was examined by Coroner Flynn and Dr. Doremus. The latter took charge of the stomach for chemical analysis. Nobody yet knows what became of Alexander's sixty thousand dollars. The mystery deepens.

The Irish citizens are indignant that a ball should be given in honor of Prince Arthur.

A secret meeting of Fenians has been held, at which it was proposed to capture the Prince and hold him as a hostage for the Fenians now in prison in England. The proposition was earnestly pressed but rejected.

The Erie strikers held a secret meeting yesterday, lasting several hours. A committee from their body waited upon Fisk and Gould in an endeavor to come to some amicable arrangement. They acknowledge themselves beaten and

disclaim taking any part in the riot of Tuesday. They said they would assist in protecting the men. It is understood that a considerable number have been reinstated. Some will not be taken under any consideration. At five o'clock there was an assemblage of 1500 persons near the Erie shops. A strong police force conducted the workmen to the ferry boat. No demonstration was made except by a few crazy-headed women.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Edward Cordel, commanding the United States survey steamer *Shubrick*, dropped dead in the street last night, from congestion of the brain.

The city is excited over the horrible murder of a little girl, six and a half years of age, who was first outraged and then killed. When the perpetrator was arrested it was with difficulty—the police carried him to prison as the mob endeavored to rescue and lynch him.

The Women's State suffrage Convention met here to-day; about three hundred were present, the women predominating.

PORTLAND.—The reason for not landing Mr. Peabody's remains till Saturday is that the British instructed Captain Commerett that the remains must lie in state aboard the *Monarch* two days after her arrival.

Although the President this morning approved of the bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress, the House has not been notified thereof and the Senators and Republicans elect were all day in waiting at the capitol to be sworn in.

CHICAGO, 27.—Washington specials say there is a probability that the House committee will report, exonerating Judge Busted from the charges against him. Thus far none of the charges have been sustained. The Judge leaves the whole investigation to the committee, not attempting any defense.

The St. Thomas treaty, and probably the San Domingo treaty, will be considered at the next meeting of the foreign affairs committee. Some members favor the considering of both at the same time with reference to the policy of outside territorial acquisition, but the friends of St. Domingo want the St. Thomas treaty out of the way first. The President who has been strongly in favor of the purchase of St. Thomas has said he would be willing to yield this to save St. Domingo. The general feeling in the Senate seems to be against both projects, but the result is uncertain.

The House military committee have agreed to abolish brevet rank. The bill will probably be reported to-day or tomorrow.

ATLANTA.—The house of representatives organized to-day. R. B. McWhorter, Republican, was chosen speaker over J. E. Bryant Conservative, by 21 majority. Three members of the house have been declared ineligible by the military commission, while the seats of sixteen members are declared vacant from their refusal and failure to take the oath required by the laws of the United States.

RICHMOND.—Governor Walker, upon receipt of the information of the President's signing the Virginia bill will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on February 8th. Gen. Canby will give up the control of State affairs when the Legislature meets.

PROVIDENCE.—Mrs. Sutcliffe attempted to kill Mrs. Adrienne B. Mercer while the latter was entering her residence this evening, by shooting her with a revolver. Mrs. Mercer is slightly wounded. It is a case of jealousy; both parties move in respectable circles.

TRENTON.—The bill lately introduced to restrain the Communipaw Abattoirs Company from killing more than a hundred hogs on any day, and compelling the pens to be built a thousand feet apart, is creating much excitement among the members of the company, whose business will be practically destroyed by its passage.

CLEVELAND, 27.—Eight or ten cars of a stock train on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, freighted with cattle and hogs, were thrown from the track yesterday in consequence of a broken axle, killing a large number of cattle and hogs.

The North-western Flax Association, at its annual meeting, adopted a memorial requesting Congress not to reduce the present duty on gunny cloth.

COLUMBUS.—The presiding officers of both branches of the legislature have signed and enrolled the section ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, to be forwarded to Washington.

The President has nominated John Eaton Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education in place of Barnard, to be removed.