

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

The Vice President, submitted the resolutions of the Virginia legislature for the removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia; the resolutions were tabled.

The House bill, to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation of the sale of cadetships, was passed.

Morrill, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide that unexpended appropriations be conveyed into the Treasury two years from the time the original appropriation was made.

Wilson introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition according to existing laws, the military reservations at Forts Lane and Wallace, Oregon, Camp McGarry, in Nevada, and the portions of the Fort Bridger reservation in Wyoming.

The annual post route bill was amended and passed.

Spencer advocated the claims of the laboring classes in the Government employ, and urged the passage of the pending bill upon the subject.

Some conversation arose regarding the reading of a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska to Sumner, yesterday, announcing the ratification of the 15th Amendment.

Tipton and Thayer considered that parliamentary courtesy required that such intelligence should be communicated through the Senators and Representatives of that State. Thayer had received a telegram similar to that read before the Senate at the request of Sumner.

Williams called up the bill granting land to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon.

Thurman spoke against the land grants contained in the bill. He said the Government had already given twelve million acres to the Union Pacific, seven or eight millions to the Central Pacific and twenty millions to the Northern Pacific; and now a dozen bills were pending proposing subsidies to railroads running in every direction to the amount of a hundred millions more.

The country's great source of prosperity was cheap lands, and giving them to corporations enhanced the price and made it more difficult for the people to acquire homes for themselves and children.

Stewart believed the policy of distributing the public lands to railroads was the best that could be pursued. He did not propose to leave the public domain a heritage for future generations, but would have the present age realize the greatness and grandeur of the country.

The country demands an opportunity for the expansion of the West, and railroads were an efficient means of its development, he therefore wanted more railroads.

Cassidy spoke in decided opposition to distributing the public domain in parcels to railroads. The fact that they had contributed to the development of the material wealth of the country was not sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country. He claimed that the government held these lands in trust, not for the present generation but for millions hereafter.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was rejected; the motion to strike out land grants was defeated 3 yeas to 37 yeas. Cassidy, Davis, Saulsbury and Thurman having paired off, the bill was variously amended.

A provision was adopted prohibiting any company taking land containing iron or gold, and the bill passed.

A message was received from the President relative to Col. Baker's recent conflict with the Indians.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House passed a bill declaring that the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, Colorado, subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating ninety-one thousand for a branch mint at Carson City was agreed to. Arnell moved the appropriation of \$100,000 for the bureau of education. Pending the action the committee rose.

McCreery introduced a bill to provide a stay in executions for all debts contracted prior to July 1862, the date of the passage of the first legal tender law. This bill is intended to afford some

relief against the operation of the recent legal tender decision and provides a stay of from one to four years, according to the amount; but if the plaintiff will receive his pay in currency there shall be no stay. Whenever specie payment is resumed all stays under the Act shall terminate.

Garfield, from the committee on the rules, reported the following: The committee on elections of the 41st Congress shall consist of fifteen members. Each contested case shall be assigned by the chairman to a special committee of three members thereof, for their exclusive consideration; such special committee shall report the decision in the case directly to the House. Garfield stated that it was understood, though it could not be stated in the rule, that the Speaker would appoint five Democrats and ten Republicans, and that the subcommittee would consist of one Democrat and two Republicans. He said the present practice of settling contested election cases, all must deplore; it was a sad state of affairs to have judicial questions settled on strict party lines. After a brief discussion the rule was adopted.

The House again went into a committee of the whole for general debate. Several speeches were made or allowed to be printed, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 19.—Washington specials say that the State Department will send to Congress a batch of documents, bearing on Cuban affairs, including Sickles' correspondence. Friends of the Administration say that this will fully justify the course the Government has pursued towards Cuba. The President freely says that his personal sympathies have always been with the insurgents; but they are losing ground, and no good would result from a recognition of belligerency, and there is no probability that anything will be done by Congress unless it be the adoption of an attitude of strict neutrality.

A witness before the military committee yesterday, testified to having paid Blackburn, a member from Louisiana, fifteen hundred dollars for a cadet appointment. Sypher, another member from the same State, offered the same witness the appointment for \$2,500.

It is generally believed that Schurz, in his speech yesterday, killed the national exposition measure, many of the members being convinced that the first appropriation that committed the Government to the scheme, would only be a pretext for additional demands.

Efforts are being made to prevent the President from signing the Mississippi bill. Several of the members elect have already arrived.

A case similar to that of Yerger, is about to come before the Supreme Court. Geo. R. Kennedy, a citizen of Texas, who was tried before a military commission for murder, is now held in military custody. The District Judge of Texas has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus and application is now made to the Supreme Bench.

A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, and it is much drifted by a high wind; it is now clear and growing cold.

An excursion of clergymen to San Francisco is being arranged for the summer, embracing all who desire to go at half rates. They will probably leave Chicago some time in June.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Boutwell informed the Senate that of the hundred thousand appropriated for defending what are known as the cotton suits, against the United States \$91,000 have been expended; he also informed the House that the disbursements for Alaska, thus far, amount to \$597,789; receipts from customs and post office \$21,850.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: D. Eckstein, of Ohio, Consul to Victoria, Vancouver Island; Herman Glaflicke, of Conn. Secretary of Wyoming; Chas. G. Thomas, Postmaster for San Jose, Cal.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Strong, as associate justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate also confirmed a number of consular and other nominations.

MEMPHIS, 19.—Calvin Clark, of Bell county, Texas, was murdered on the 9th by a notorious desperado named Sam Halsey. Clark was moving to Little Rock, when Halsey rode up to the wagon and shot Clark in the presence of his family. The Governors of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas have offered large rewards for the arrest of Halsey.

Mrs. Shaw, a passenger on the steamer Ozark, was caught in the

machinery near Pine Bluff and crushed to death.

BOSTON.—The trains on many of the New England Railroads were delayed by the washing away of the tracks by a heavy rain yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.—Two dwellings in Christian street were shattered by lightning last night; the inmates were injured.

NEW YORK.—The Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph line was closed this morning by a Sheriff's execution for a small amount; the difficulty will be removed by a settlement. There is also trouble in the Franklin line, said to have arisen from the prosecution of a claim for \$3,000 by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. The main office and branches have been placed in the hands of a receiver, who conducts the business of the line.

The strike of the bricklayers and plasterers of Jersey City culminated yesterday in an attack upon the newly employed workmen. Several persons were badly beaten; the police arrested the ringleaders.

The rice mills of J. Fitzgerald, on Cherry street, were burned to-night; loss of stock and building, \$100,000.

The pioneers of an English colony, to settle in Nebraska, have arrived, and represent that there will be a large emigration this year, chiefly for settlers in the Western States and Territories, where many colonies are being organized.

A London letter says that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co. propose to establish a line of steamers between China and San Francisco, touching at Japan, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Co.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is very ill from a severe attack of pneumonia.

A question is to be tried before the Surrogate Court as to the right of the United States to take land under a will in this State, without the authority of the legislature; the property is the bequest of Charles Fox. It amounts to \$200,000 and will be contested by his poor relations.

The weather is very warm; there was a heavy rain storm yesterday and last night, so as to impede travel. By a land slide at Coxsackie, on the Hudson River Railroad, all the trains were delayed.

At the inquest, in the case of Margaret Sheridan, who was shot and killed by her husband, on Wednesday evening, some developments were made which may affect the prisoner's chance of acquittal. The evidence of the witnesses went to show that Power, the alleged illicit companion of Mrs. Sheridan, was only a boarder in the house and was not cohabiting with her. It was also proved that Sheridan had previously threatened the woman's life; it became difficult, therefore, to substantiate the "injured husband's" plea.

If it was announced in the journals, the other day, that Burt, the legal agent of the English Erie Ring, had arrived from Europe, bringing with them twenty-five thousand pounds, which the Erie shareholders' protection committee had raised by the imposition of a tax of one shilling per share, for the purpose of getting the case before Judge Woodruff, in the U. S. Supreme Court. It is now announced that no such legal agent has arrived.

NEWARK, N. J.—Leon Hardt Swain, convicted of the murder of Conrad Stahl, has been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.—The Government is at a dead lock with the Legislative Council, the former having dismissed Botsford, many years clerk to the Council; the Council refuses to recognize the right of the Government to dismiss their officers and they have retained Botsford. The Government accuses Botsford of harboring annexation sentiments. Botsford holds his commission direct from the Crown, the Council, therefore deny the right of any except the Crown to remove him.

ERIE, PA., 18.—A malignant form of typhus fever, called "cerebro-spinal meningitis" has broken out at Albion, in this country. Five deaths have occurred within three days. Death takes place in from twelve to seventy hours from the time of the attack.

CINCINNATI.—The rolling mill of Swift's iron and steel works, at Newport, was destroyed by fire this afternoon; loss \$70,000, insurance \$55,000.

LOUISVILLE.—All those who were left in the train on the Ohio bridge, in the recent railway accident, got to shore safely.

MOBILE.—Judge Elliott committed Mayor Price to jail to-day for refusing to give up his Mayor's office to Mayor Harrington, refusing to grant any appeal, for which bonds were offered to

any amount. When presented with the bill of exceptions, the Judge pocketed it and took train for Montgomery.

ST. LOUIS.—Jesse J. W. Heath, the City Register, an old and highly respected citizen, died to-day.

A concurrent resolution was offered in the legislature, instructing Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to move in the direction of giving the suffrage to the Indians.

Ex-Governor Army passed through here to-day on his way from New Mexico to Washington. He reports that the Indians are discontented in consequence of the frauds practiced in the location of their agency. The southern Apaches are hostile and constantly depredate upon the citizens. The legislature in New Mexico is unanimously in favor of railroads through the Territory, and believe that the extension of the Kansas Pacific Road would tend greatly to settle the Indian question in that region, especially if the Government will feed the Indians while it is being built.

NEW YORK.—Washington specials say that the President has withdrawn the Kaw Indian treaty swindle before the Senate could find time for its ratification.

Seven hundred hatters are on strike in Orange county, to compel their employers to dissolve their protective league.

The steamer *Bokari* brings Rio Janeiro advices to Jan. 18th, and a number of American immigrants, whose return passage was paid by the Brazilian government.

A Brazilian scouting party found thousand women in a starving condition, only four hundred of whom had strength to come away, and reported that the road was covered with other women who had been lanced and had had their throats cut by the scouts of Lopez. Deserter say that Lopez is constructing canoes to cross the Paraguay and to descend the Parana; and that he was habitually drunk. They also affirm that he has fortifications defended by a thousand men and four guns at Padero, on the Uruguay river.

The O'Neil Fenians have, within a few days, accumulated a great number of arms at their head quarters, indicating, it is said, an early movement on Canada.

George Armstrong, a compositor of the *Times* office yesterday set two thousand and sixty four ems of solid minion in an hour; this is said to be the fastest type setting on record.

The steamer *Tybee*, from San Domingo, brings news that Baez had completed arrangements for the popular vote on the question of annexation to the United States. The feeling in its favor was growing and a large majority were for it. It was expected that the revolutionary movement was virtually ended. All was quiet at Samana; an American vessel was unloading coal for the naval station and preparations were making for the erection of government buildings. President Baez had received a communication from influential parties at Venezuela, asking his influence with the American Government in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—A heavy land slide occurred at Plum Point, on the Hartford and Erie railroad, to-day.

BUFFALO.—Commodore Stephen Champlain, last surviving commander in the battle of Lake Erie, who commanded the *Scorpion*, from which the first and last shot of the battle was fired, died this morning.

KOWHEGAN, Me., 20.—The Kennebec river is at an extraordinary height; there has been an ice freshet without a parallel in this section of country. Many of the bridges above have been washed away. The Kennebec and Portland railroad was washed out in one place for a distance of fifty feet to the depth of thirty feet.

AUGUSTA, ME.—The freshet, to-day, was the most destructive ever known. In the Kennebec River the water rose twenty-five feet above low water mark, causing immense damage here and all along the river. In Hollwell the whole of the business portion of Water street was overflowed, and in some stores there were six feet of water on the first floor. From one to two hundred houses were floated from their foundations and overturned. Many families are homeless.

Died:

In Salt Lake City, February the 14th, 1870, of child-bed, Mary, wife of William Cloggie, born in Kirby, Longdale, in the county of Westmoreland, England, aged 81 years and 8 months.

Mill. Star please copy.