

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to promote telegraph communication between the United States and Asia; referred.

Spencer submitted a resolution to transmit to the Senate the answer received by the Civil Service Commission from the heads of Departments and bureaus in regard to the effect of the Civil Service reform in their offices; agreed to.

The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up. Morrill, of Me., explained that it was in harmony with the great reduction of expenses. It appropriates nearly three millions less than the similar bill last year, and it contained less extraneous matter than such bills usually do.

The bill regulating the diplomatic and consular service of the U. S. was passed; it forbids diplomatic officers being absent from their posts longer than ten days, without the President's consent; it also forbids their acceptance of titles and favors from foreign powers.

The legislative appropriation bill was then read and the amendments of the committee on appropriations agreed to.

Sherman moved to strike out the amendment forbidding internal revenue gaugers receiving more than five dollars daily; agreed to.

The committee's amendment decreasing the appropriation for postage stamps for the Treasury Department from \$500,000 to \$200,000 was agreed to.

Sherman moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Ordnance Department; agreed to.

The last section of the bill was amended so that the Secretary of the Treasury should cause the unexpended balances of the appropriations, which have remained on the books two fiscal years, to be covered into the treasury on the 1st of each July hereafter.

Carpenter moved to strike out the section forbidding government officials receiving other compensation than their wages from the U. S. Treasury or property.

At the request of Morrill, of Maine, he withdrew his motion, and the bill having been read through and the amendment acted on, it was laid over till to-morrow, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Edmunds called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, for final adjournment on June 22d, which was agreed to without division.

Wright introduced a joint resolution, proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution, providing that all claims and demands against the U. S. shall be presented or prosecuted within ten years after they occur or arise, or be forever barred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 19.—At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, to which a number of amendments, mostly of a minor character, were adopted.

On motion of Sargent the appropriation for the contingent expenses office was increased from four thousand to six thousand dollars. The amendments presented by the Secretary of State to the committee on foreign relations, for a third assistant secretary, changing the number and class of clerks in the State Department, and an advance in the passport fees to five dollars, were offered and agreed to.

The usual debate on the merits of the Agricultural Department took place, and on motion of Sargent the first section was modified to read that no civil officer of the government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisite, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary, or the compensation allowed by law, provided that this shall not be construed to prevent the employment or payment, by the Department of Justice, of the District Attorney, as now allowed by the law, for the performance of services not covered by his salaries or fees. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the committee amendments adopted and the bill passed.

Sargent reported, with unimportant amendments, the sundry civil appropriation bill; ordered printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award; ordered printed and recommended.

Meyers introduced a bill for the establishment of an American mail steamship service between the U. S. and England.

Poland moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the affairs of Arkansas, and to report whether a republican form of government exists; rejected.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Roberts advocated, earnestly, the passage of the bill to abolish the moiety system, and was followed by Beck, on the same side, who denounced the moiety system as a compact of the government with a pack of thieves. He referred, specially, to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and alluded to Senator Conkling and General Butler as counsel for the custom house officials, charging that Butler got a large fee out of Jayne's moieties, and those of the thief who stole Phelps, Dodge & Co's papers. How much Conkling got he didn't know, as the witnesses summoned would not come.

Dawes closed the debate in support of the bill, and the house proceeded to vote on Dawes' amendment, striking out the third section, which was agreed to, 97 to 93, and the bill then passed.

AMERICAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 18.—The search for corpses continues, and many more have been found. It is now thought that last night's estimate is too small. Sixty families at Haydenville have applied for aid, and everything possible will be done for their relief.

BOSTON, Mass., 18.—The legislature have appointed a committee to investigate and report on the Mill river disaster, with the view of extending the necessary aid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—Captain Rose telegraphs that everything is quiet at Little Rock; both parties have signed an agreement to disband their troops.

General Sherman will leave for his new headquarters, in St. Louis, in October; one of the advantages of this change will be that his position will be more central.

The money paid by the Brazilian government to Webb was £14,000, not dollars, and the sum paid by Webb to the State department was £5,000, not dollars.

The republican senatorial caucus, this afternoon, determined that adjournment should take place on June 22d; much opposition was made, on the grounds that the business cannot all be transacted by that time.

Representative Mellish is much weaker since his removal to the asylum, and physicians regard his condition as critical.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 18.—In the House a resolution was passed to-day, for appointing a committee to investigate and report whether any of the State officers had been engaged in the armed insurrection. A large number both of Brooks and Baxter troops left to-day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 18.—Governor Moses and ex-Treasurer Hombert have been indicted by a republican grand jury for breach of trust, with fraudulent intention, and for grand larceny. Warrants for their arrest have been served. The county solicitor declares his intention of prosecuting them vigorously.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—There was a very large meeting of eight-hour men to night, at Horticultural Hall; addresses were delivered by Professor Carr and others. Resolutions against the repeal of the eight-hour law were adopted.

NEW YORK, 19.—A committee of the Woman's Temperance Union waited on the excise commissioners yesterday, urging a stricter enforcement of the excise laws. The commissioners expressed their intention of carrying out the laws as fully as their limited powers would allow. A number of indictments have been found, but the docket of the Criminal Court is so crowded that the district attorney says it will be some time before all the cases are reached. Recently collected statistics show that in New York city, in 1873, the cases of drunkenness were twenty, and crimes resulting from intemperance 30, per cent less than in Boston or Brooklyn. The ladies took this as encouraging and withdrew to visit the district attorney.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Union held a meeting, at which a report was made, that the excise board was inimical to their interests. Resolutions were adopted recommending dealers to make no application for license until the excise board were disposed to permit fairer terms, and pledging support for each other in case of prosecution.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 19.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank closed this morning; the cause is said to be the recent failure of large dry goods houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., states that John Overend, his wife and four children, had been found murdered at their house, twelve miles from that city; there is no clue to the murderers.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., 19.—A fire at Aylmer, this morning is reported to have burned forty houses, including the Montreal Telegraph Company's office.

A fire at Kingston penitentiary, this morning, burned the shoe and tailor shops, with their contents.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The House committee on naval affairs have agreed to report favorably on giving the widow of Captain Hall, of the *Polaris*, a pension of forty dollars monthly, and the pay due her husband, amounting to about \$2,000.

President Grant approves the equal decoration of the confederate and federal graves, as tending to the restoration of the desired harmony between the two sections of the country.

In the district investigation to-day, Col. Wright Rivers, civil engineer, reported that his measurements, made before the committee began investigation, show \$190,000 overcharges for work done.

The marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris takes place on Thursday; the family appear desirous of avoiding anything like giving the wedding an official character, and only intimate friends will be invited. The only foreign representatives invited will be Sir Edward and Lady Thornton.

COLUMBIA, 19.—The sheriff attempted to arrest Governor Moses, to-day, but the latter resisted, calling on colored troops for aid; subsequently he submitted, and gave bail. The streets were full of military and business was paralyzed to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, 20.—About daylight this morning Brooks evacuated the State House and disappeared; the Secretary of State, Johnson, went with a squad of workmen to regulate it. Baxter's commanding officer, Newton, took possession, and the Governor, escorted by General White's troops, soon arrived, and proceeded to his room, where he was enthusiastically received. The State House was badly out of repair, much damage having been done to the chairs, desks and other property. Arms were scattered throughout the building. Several members sit in both houses who were actively engaged with Brooks. The committee, to-day, reported that Senators Clayton and Dawson had been leagued with the insurgents; the report was not acted on. Attorney General Yalley, to-day, resigned, and his resignation was accepted. The United States troops have retired to the arsenal, everything is quiet, and business is resumed on the streets.

CITY OF MEXICO.—Congress has voted seventy thousand to provide for the proper representation of Mexico at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

CINN., O., 20.—Seven persons were buried by a falling house last night, of whom two, one a child and the other a man, died this morning from the injuries.

RICHMOND, 20.—The British settlers in Virginia will celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday on the 25th inst., with four days' festivities, including a banquet, ball and races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—Gen'l A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., died here to-day.

NEW YORK, 20.—A Northampton dispatch says that Bassett, the contractor, was accompanied by a legislative committee during the examination of the Mill river reservoir yesterday, reading from the contract to prove that he fulfilled the specification and was exonerated; the committee arrived at different conclusions, some stating that gross and criminal ignorance was displayed in its construction. The manufacturers of Williamsburg and Skinnersville won't re-

build, appearing paralyzed by loss and grief.

WASHINGTON, 20.—A letter from the Mayor of New Orleans, to a Washington gentleman, says that unless the appropriation for the relief of the sufferers there be increased to a million, thousands must perish, and even that seems barely sufficient.

OTTAWA, 20.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad bill passed the House last night.

A bill for preventing telegraph monopoly passed the Senate.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 18.—*Le Gaulois* says the Duke de Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul de Cassagnac, in consequence of the publication in the latter's paper, *Le Pays*, of an abusive article.

The prolongation of the ministerial crisis causes great excitement at Versailles; efforts to form a ministry from the left and right centres continue, but without any result. The right and right centre seek to exclude Bonapartists from the government. Some dispatches from Versailles assert that the cabinet will be completed to-morrow from the right centre and the moderate right. The evening journals report that Goulard despairs of success.

BAYONNE, 18.—The Carlist commander-in-chief, Dorregaray, is marching upon Estella, with a large force.

BERLIN, 18.—The Emperor William has ordered the temporary retirement, from the German diplomatic service, of the Count Von Arnim.

LONDON, 18.—The *Standard* says it is understood that the Queen will go to Russia in the autumn.

Messrs. Diedon, Hughes, Morley and Macdonald have informed the National Laborers' Union that they are in hopes of arranging for a simultaneous withdrawal of the lockout and the cessation of the strike. The Union favors their plan of adjustment.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that a duel is impending between Prince Metternich and the Duc de Montorridy.

MADRID, 18.—Concha, has established his headquarters at Miranda.

Pavia has resigned the captain-generalship of Madrid, and General Rey has been appointed in his place.

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The stores of Sieves & Co., and Repburn & Jacmel, have been burned; loss half a million.

LONDON, 19.—The Czar went to Aldershot this morning, and was greeted by large crowds. A State ball in his honor is to take place at Buckingham Palace to-night.

The Count Schouvaloff, to-day, gave the assurance that all exiled Poles, except two or three known assassins, may return to Poland.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—A fire at Galata, a large suburb of this city, destroyed 100 houses, occupied by poor Jewish families.

PARIS, 9.—It is the Count Monticello, instead of the Duke Montmorencie, who has challenged Metternich; the cause of the challenge is the refusal of the Princess Metternich to return Monticello's salutation at a ball.

Goulard has not abandoned his hope of forming a ministry.

PARIS, 19.—The moderate right object to any impersonal Septennate, because it would be equivalent to the recognition of the republic. The extreme right are determined to oppose Goulard, or any other chief of ministry whose platform embraces the adopting of constitutional bills. Goulard, finding no sure support in the left centre or right, is therefore compelled to rely mainly upon the minority in the assembly. It is expected that the ministry will be completed to-night, with Goulard, Decasas, Magne and Bodet at the head of the principal departments.

Prince Metternich's seconds refuse to allow the duel with the Count de Monticello to take place.

LONDON, 19.—The Czar reviewed fourteen thousand troops, at Aldershot, to-day.

Henry Brinsley Sheridan, liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Dudley.

The Emperor Alexander will visit Woolwich to-day, and inspect the government docks and works.

GENEVA, 20.—Three American students at Lausanne were drowned yesterday, in the Lake of Geneva.

PARIS, 20.—It is rumored that a

demand for the dissolution of the Assembly has been deposited by the left and the extreme right; the report flattens the Bourse.

MADRID, 20.—A severe skirmish, between Carlists and Republicans, occurred yesterday, near Bilbao; the Carlists were repulsed with loss, the Republicans lost a hundred in killed and wounded.

Correspondence.

No Appeals in Criminal Cases—Exclusion of "Mormons" from Juries

No. 6.

Editor Deseret News:

In the debate on providing for appeals in criminal cases Senator Bayard said—

"Our theory is to have restraints, checks and balances upon power, whether judicial or otherwise, and they form one great part of the philosophy of our system; and why, I ask, may not that well be applied to this act? * * Human punishments can have no sanction except they are simply for example; they have no sanction if they are for purposes of vengeance alone. Therefore, surely it is better, in the anomalous condition of affairs for which you are proposing at this time positively to legislate, that you should at least impose some limitation upon the high penal powers given by your law to a judiciary, not the choice of the people of the Territory, in whose selection they have no voice. * * You create the peculiar class of offenses (polygamy) which this bill is intended to punish. They are not evil in themselves. They are simply evil because your statute prohibits them. You create the offense; you created the judge; you gave the people to be affected no power to choose their judge; and, therefore, I say that it behoves you that you should give every chance for a revision of an inaccurate or an unjust sentence." (Page 1802, as before.)

Mr. Carpenter—"It is, as the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) has well said, a shame that a man can be tried for his life in a district court of the United States before a single judge and have no writ of error to any other tribunal. A district judge may be the best man in the world; he is not expected to be the greatest man in the world. You shut the door upon superior professional attainments when you fix the salary at \$3,000 or \$3,500. They never will be very great men while good lawyers can make \$10,000, \$15,000, and \$20,000 a year at their profession. * * *

And yet to-day in the Federal courts you give no writ of error to the Supreme Court in a case of treason or murder, for which a man, if convicted, may be executed, while if his farm worth \$2,000 be taken from him he may go to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is no answer to say that the Supreme Court is burdened with business. I may come to the Supreme Court of the United States in any case exceeding \$2,000, exclusive of costs, and the fact that the Supreme Court is overburdened with business is no bar to my application for a writ of error. But if I am put on trial for my life before a district judge and sentenced to be hanged, I cannot have a writ of error from the Supreme Court to revise the questions of law because, forsooth, the court is too busy to attend to a single citizen's being hanged." * * *

"The judicial power of this Union must be co-extensive under the Constitution with your legislation. If you punish offenses, you must give the Federal machinery for trial, and you disregard your duty when you do not give all the safeguards which the Constitution contemplates in criminal trials." * * *

"I fear that, from the best of motives and with the greatest caution and prudence that it is possible to exercise, we may do more harm than good, we may do more injustice than justice, we may punish more innocent people than guilty persons. I would throw around the proceedings under the law every possible safeguard. I would give these people the right of appeal. I do not speak particularly of the precise limits fixed by the amendment. * * I would not exclude every man prosecuted for crime from the right of being heard in the supreme tribunal of the land. If these men are to be tried they are to be tried for violating the act of Congress, and the judicial power, with the supreme tribunal at its