

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Morton presented resolutions from the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions imposed by Congress, by changing the State Constitution and ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Edmunds, from the committee on pensions, reported adversely to paying pensions of the soldiers of 1812.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

On motion of Trumbull, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and preserve the independence of these several departments of the Government. He explained that the judiciary committee had amended the bill as first introduced, by prohibiting recommendations altogether. Pomeroy, Schurz and Howard thought this too sweeping; and that for the present they must rely upon some body in making the appointments. Members of Congress were perhaps best fitted to act as advisers. Williams moved to amend the bill by prohibiting judicial, military and naval officers as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to consider the census bill from the House. The bill was read at length, also the Senate substitute, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to change the schedules and blanks for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants, and to make the same conform to the Constitution. Conkling spoke in favor of the Senate substitute, and adverted to the House bill.

McDonald, from the postal committee, reported favorably on the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships for the conveyance of U. S. mails to European and Asiatic ports, to promote immigration and reduce the rates of ocean postage.

Cole introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service to the Hawaiian Islands and to extend the same to Australia.

Stewart introduced a bill extending the provisions of the Civil Rights Act and for the enforcement of the 15th Amendment.

Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking information with regard to bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Corbett, from the Committee on commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents, which gives the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company exclusive right for fourteen years to maintain a submarine cable to Asia, starting from a point south of Cape San Juan, Washington Territory. It also provides for the detailing of U. S. vessels to assist the promotion of the scheme.

A message from the House announced the death of representative Hoag, whereupon Thurman and Sherman made appropriate addresses. The customary resolutions of condolence were adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

The Vice President submitted the resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

Sumner, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a solicitor for the Department of State, and for additional clerks in the departments.

Sherman, from the finance committee, reported a resolution, requesting the President to institute a correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign Powers, with a view to promote the adoption by the legislatures of the several Powers, of a common standard of international coinage, and to submit such correspondence to Congress. Adopted.

Ramsay introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of their road and to secure the same by a mortgage; referred.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted, one calling on the Post Master General for information as to the number and cost of blank petitions and circulars for abolishing the franking privilege, sent from the Post office Department.

Drake called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate, so that hereafter, Indian treaties may be considered in open session. The resolution was amended so as not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration, and agreed to.

The West Point appropriation bill, setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling as a military reservation and for a permanent military post, and in settlement of all claims relating thereto, passed.

A bill, relieving a large number of persons named from disabilities imposed under the Fourteenth Amendment, was passed.

The census bill was then taken up. Sumner spoke in support of the House bill. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that the census shall embrace additional statistics upon petroleum, molasses, grape wine, cereals, silk, wages, labor, telegraphs, railroads, fisheries and timber lands.

Morrill, of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported the House bill to supply the deficiency in the naval appropriations, with amendments increasing the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineering from half a million to a million, and the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repairs from one to two millions.

Williams introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Columbia River to Puget Sound; referred.

Conkling, from the committee on commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbors of the United States.

The Senate went into executive session and at its expiration adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, among which were the following:

One to allow drawbacks upon duties paid on ship building material; one abolishing the franking privilege; one to promote the circulation of weekly news-papers within the counties where they are published and to allow the free transmission of all periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers; one requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; one to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau and to amend the law establishing a bureau of education; one to give the female employees of the Government the same compensation as men in similar positions; also several bills making land grants to railroads.

Orth offered a resolution asking the President for the correspondence between Sickles and the Spanish government in relation to Cuban affairs; also, for any information with regard to the present position of the struggle for independence in Cuba; adopted.

Sargent, from the committee of appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation, which appropriates \$3,088,930 against \$2,229,781 last year, being \$1,959,404 less than the bureau asked for. It was made a special order for Friday next.

Morgan announced the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, member from the Toledo district, of Ohio. After the usual eulogistic speeches and resolutions of condolence, the House adjourned, having first appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio.

The resolution offered by Marshall of Ills., last Monday, came up again, declaring in substance, that tariffs should be levied for revenue and not for protection. The question was on. Kelsey's motion to table, which was carried 89 to 77. A motion to reconsider was tabled 29 to 18.

Bingham introduced a bill amending the postage law, making letter postage two and one cents; the bill adds half an ounce to newspaper postage, and requires one cent for four ounces and one cent for additional ounces; that all newspapers circulating in the State or Territory where published or within a hundred miles of the place published shall be exempt from postage. The bill also makes it the duty of the P. M. General to establish uniform and moderate box rates.

Lafin's resolution declaring the publication in the *Globe* of printed petitions and the continuation of the franking privilege a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and directing the discontinuance of such publications, came up. Considerable discussion ensued. Garfield desired to amend, declaring the publication of the *Globe* a wasteful expenditure of public money, but Lafin refused to accept the amendment. Lafin's resolution was finally tabled 72 to 53.

Ingersoll gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress power to issue notes and to make them legal tenders.

The bill for granting temporary relief to the poor of the District of Colum-

bia was taken from the Speaker's table. The House amendments were inserted and a conference committee was asked.

A joint resolution for the payment to the family of the late Secretary Rawlins of a year's salary was passed.

The contested election case of Covode against Foster was taken up.

Paine desired to be excused from further service on the committee of elections, stating that while his personal relations with all the members were pleasant, there were such differences of opinion between some and himself on vital questions underlying their duty, that he thought it best to be excused. Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—The American Fire Proof Ware-house Company having discovered that some stolen bonds of the company were in the possession of Pinckney Bros., brokers, Wall Street, summoned them before the Police Court. At the examination they refused to give any account of how they came in possession of the bonds.

Additional details make Gen. Puella's defeat in Cuba more decisive than reported by first advices. He barely escaped annihilation, losing sixteen hundred men.

An explosion occurred yesterday at the dye house of the New York dyeing and printing establishment on Staten Island. Four employees were frightfully burned. The loss is slight.

The following have been chosen directors of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express: Leland Stanford, Lloyd Tevis, M. H. Latham, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, W. G. Fargo, A. H. Barney, J. C. Fargo, B. C. Cheney.

Judge Bedford, in court of general sessions to-day, denied the motion for the transfer of the trial of McFarland to the court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will commence on Monday, March 7th.

WASHINGTON.—In January 237,000 franked letters, at a cost of 15,000 passed through the Post Office, also a hundred tons of printed matter at a cost of \$38,000.

The President will issue a proclamation on Monday, ratifying the treaty with China and giving the full text of the same.

Dr. Samuel Bard, late editor of the *Atlanta New Era*, has been nominated Governor of Idaho.

The case of Hepburn vs Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals, in Kentucky, involving the constitutionality of the legal tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the Court, which was for sustaining the court below, holding that a contract made before the legal tender law was passed could not be discharged by United States notes. His opinion is very long and discusses at great length the power of Congress. It holds that Congress has no right to make government notes legal tenders for pre-existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. This opinion was concurred in by Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford and Justice Field. Justice Miller delivered a minority opinion which was concurred in by Justice Swaine and Justice Dallas, they holding the law to be constitutional, treating it principally as an incident to a war power.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Joseph B. Bradley, of New Jersey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Wm. Strong, of Pa., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; John W. Longyear, District Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan.

TALLAHASSEE.—The impeachment of Governor Reed was killed in the House last night by adopting the minority report. The vote stood 34 to 21.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The *Alta California*, yesterday discharged the members of the Typographical Union employed as compositors who refused to work at reduced rates of sixty-five cents per thousand ems. It is understood that the *Evening Bulletin*, and *Morning Call*, will also make a reduction as soon as the required number of printers are obtained.

The preparations for the Camilla Urso festival are rapidly approaching completion. The seats have been arranged in the pavilion to seat six thousand, and accommodations for twelve thousand performers. The first rehearsal of 2,000 school children took place on Saturday last, which was very satisfactory.

The Legislative Assembly has passed

a bill reorganizing the board of fire commissioners of San Francisco fire department. The Republicans are out of office.

The drought in Southern California continues; the damage is very great, almost past remedy. It is said that sheep are offered in Monterey county at fifty cents a head, the owners fearing they will die of starvation.

The late Treasurer of the State of Nevada, according to the testimony of an expert, was a defaulter at the time of his decease, to the amount of \$117,000.

CHICAGO.—The opinion of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question is very long. After an able view of the case, Justice Chase says:

"Nobody questions its constitutionality, and not many question the expediency of the act by which the currency note has been authorized; but a doubt exists as to the power of Congress to declare these notes legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. The ground upon which that power is asserted is not that the issue of these notes was appropriate and was plainly adapted as a means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted; but that making them legal tender to the extent mentioned was such means."

Justice Chase proceeds to argue the question whether making these notes legal tender really added anything to their credit and influence. He says the history of legislation shows that reliance for circulation was originally placed in the receivability and not in the quality of the legal tender notes, because the receivability clause appears in the original draft of the bill, while the legal tender clause was introduced at the latter stage of its progress. He thinks it by no means certain that the depreciation of the notes would be less if the Government pledged the holder its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payment. If the quality issued be uniform and the redemption fixed at a remote period, great depreciation would take place; but if the quantity only equals the demand of business and the confidence of early redemption strong, the notes will circulate freely, whether made legal tender or not. He points out the evils of irredeemable paper currency and thinks that making them legal tender widens their extent and protracts their continuance.

RICHMOND.—The Legislature met at noon. The House, by a vote of 109 to 10, adopted resolutions asking Congress to remove all political disabilities from the people of Virginia. The Governor's message was read. It was quite lengthy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Sherman has issued orders for carrying into effect the Act of Congress for relieving all retired officers from duty; the order takes effect February 21st.

The Senate foreign committee have agreed to report supplemental articles in the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

The Senate committee on foreign relations have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as minister to Spain.

The reconstruction committee have instructed their chairman to report a universal disability bill, requiring neither petitions nor applications to courts, covering the individual disability bill and all persons who have heretofore been recommended for clemency.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John A. Sutler, Jr., United States Consul to Acapulco; Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General; Frank Walcott of Kentucky, Recorder of Public Monies, and Charles C. Growe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office in Wyoming Territory.

PEABODY, Mass.—The funeral obsequies of George Peabody were carried out according to the programme, to-day; the attendance was large. The services were solemn and imposing. Prince Arthur was present.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—A storm has prevailed all day; the snow is ten inches deep and is heavily drifted; trains are much impeded.

TRENTON.—The House has passed a resolution asking their Representatives in Congress to urge the acknowledgement of Cuban independence, also to demand the liberation of Fenian prisoners in England.

ST. LOUIS.—Dispatches announce the return of Major Ridd, of the scout expedition, to Camp Supply. (Salawta the Kiowa chief has been regarded as threatening hostility. Major Ridd was sent on a tour of observation and thinks the expedition has had the effect of arresting the mischievous plans of the Kiowas.

A scheme was developed yesterday for
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