

EAGLE EMPORIUM.
WM. JENNINGS & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc.
w42 tf

The Highest Price Paid
IN
CASH FOR RAGS
Delivered at this Office.

Agents will oblige by forwarding us all
they can get IMMEDIATELY. d&stf

TO THE MERCHANTS OF UTAH!

A. T. GREEN,

Successor to

JAMES LINFORTH,
Commission Merchant,
3 FRONT STREET, near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Merchandise and Machinery of
all descriptions purchased or imported
for **UTAH TRADERS** on the most favorable
terms and at lowest current rates.
The near approach of the **CENTRAL PACIFIC**
RAILROAD to the principal business points in
Utah, affords an opportunity to merchants to
quickly and frequently replenish their stocks
at any season of the year.
Many articles of general consumption, both
of foreign production and California manufac-
ture, can be obtained at less cost from San
Francisco than elsewhere.
California and Oregon-made Woollen Goods,
Blankets, Cassimeres and Clothing, such as
underwear and Hosiery, are superior to any-
thing imported and intrinsically cheaper.
Manning

SAN FRANCISCO

Unquestionably

The Market for Utah!

And ahead of all others in the advantages
offered.
Actual market quotations and all necessary
information furnished to merchants on appli-
cation.

Having been for the last sixteen years engaged
in the Wholesale Trade of this city, and ac-
quired a general knowledge of this Market, and
the wants of the Country Merchants, through
direct intercourse with them, I feel justified in
saying that all orders for Goods, of any descrip-
tion, or any other business entrusted to my
care will be attended to with satisfaction to my
patrons.

Respectfully soliciting a continuance of the
business, as heretofore confided to Mr. Linforth,
I beg to refer (by permission) to the following
gentlemen.

A. T. GREEN,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

References:

Jas. Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail;
Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.;
A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.;
Balkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindenberg;
L. B. Benchley, Esq.; Meagher, Taffe & Co.;
J. A. Donohoe, Esq., of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;
Robert, McNish & Co.

w30 1y

WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
wtf Fire-Proof Building, Main Street

HOME-MADE CLOTH!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale at
Reasonable Rates, A LARGE ASSORT-
MENT OF

The Best Home-Made Cloth in
the Territory,

At President B. Young's

WOOLLEN FACTORY,

At the mouth of Canyon Creek,

Near Great Salt Lake City.

The Proprietor will Exchange Cloth, and
some Yarn, for Wool.

A Fine Variety of Home-Made Cloths
always on hand at the Factory.

s&wtf

HENRY DINWOODEY,

Manufacturer of every description of

CABINET WARE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Salt Lake City,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS a Large Stock of Good, Oil Painted

FURNITURE

Constantly on hand.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Prices Reasonable.

The Undertaker's Department is also
Appropriately Furnished.

w24:tf

Jas. Linforth, E. B. Rail, F. D. Kellogg.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,

(Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

American, English

and German

Hardware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And

MINING TOOLS,

Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market,

w10:tf

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. G. Megeath, W. D. Thomas, S. D. Megeath

MEGEATH & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

CHEYENNE, D.T.

Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories
of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc.
Charges for Advancing, Storage and For-
warding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Den-
ver, and Salt Lake City generally.

MARK FREIGHT

Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath &
Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah
and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co.,

End of Track, U. P. R. R.

w6-6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

500 MEN.

The Highest Wages Paid!

IN CASH, Monthly,

Quarry-men,

Stone Masons

and Laborers,

TO WORK

On the Railroad!

None but Good Men need apply.

Apply immediately at the Mouth of
Weber Canyon.

w24:tf

SHARP & YOUNG.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Sherman presented a memorial from
members elected to the Mississippi Leg-
islature, alleging that the constitution
of that State was adopted by a majority
of legal voters, and praying Congress to
recognize it as the constitution of Mis-
sissippi and to put the government in
operation. Referred to the committee
on the judiciary.

Morgan presented a memorial from
William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley and
others, praying Congress to appoint a
special committee to investigate the
naturalization and election frauds. Re-
ferred.

Morton introduced a bill to provide
for the redemption of greenbacks and
fractional currency in coin. The first
section prohibits sales of gold by the
Treasury, and directs all gold, not re-
quired for the payment of the interest of
the public debt, to be reserved and set
apart for the redemption of United
States notes. Section second directs the
Secretary of the Treasury, after July
1st, '71, to pay all notes presented for
redemption. Section third provides that
after January 1st, '72, the national
banks must redeem their notes in coin,
and shall retain in their vaults all the
coin received by them as interest on
stocks after January 1st, 1870. Section
fourth directs the banks to replace their
reserve of legal tender notes with coin,
and requires the banks to hold the re-
serve of coin as now required by law,
and to hold a reserve of legal tender
notes. Section five authorizes the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to cancel all the
notes redeemed under the provisions of
this act, to the extent of his judgment,
necessary for the proper limitation of
the currency. Section six requires that
after January 1st, '72, greenbacks shall
cease to be legal tenders, but shall be re-
ceivable for government dues as now
provided. Section seven authorizes the
Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds
of the United States, due in thirty years,
redeemable after ten years, bearing
seven per cent. interest, the principal
and interest payable in gold, to the
amount necessary to carry into opera-
tion the provisions of the second section.

A number of other bills were intro-
duced, amongst them, were one by Wil-
liams, to establish a uniform rule of na-
turalization; one by Wilson, to fix the
number of Judges of the Supreme Court
and to change the judicial circuits; one
by Pomeroy, to create a department of
Indian affairs; one by Cole, for legaliz-
ing coin contracts; and one by Conk-
ling, to repeal the act fixing the time of
the regular meetings of Congress.

Cattell introduced a resolution censur-
ing the President for the views in his
Message in relation to the national debt.
After a brief debate, it was referred to
the committee on finance.

The Senate agreed to the House reso-
lution to adjourn from the 21st instant,
to January 5th. Adjourned.

Washington.—The President sent to
the Senate the nomination of Alex.
Cummings, as Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, Henry A. Smythe, Minister
to Russia, and W. J. Collen, as Super-
intendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho
and Montana.

Sumner, from the committee on for-
eign relations, reported a joint
resolution, tendering sympathy to the
people of Spain.

Cattell, from the committee on fi-
nance, reported a resolution disapprov-
ing and condemning that portion of the
President's Message relating to the li-
quidation of the national debt. Mc-
Creery objected to its consideration and
the resolution went over.

Williams' bill, for repealing the pro-
hibition on the organization of the mil-
itia in the rebel States, was taken up,
and gave rise to considerable debate.
Wilson, Fessenden, and Conkling
speaking in favor, and Hendrick's
against.

Edmunds moved to amend by con-
tinuing the prohibition in Virginia,
Mississippi and Texas. The bill was
further debated by Rice, Sawyer and
Warner in favor, and Buckalow and
Davis in opposition. Edmunds' amend-
ment was finally adopted and the bill
passed. Adjourned.

After disposing of considerable mis-
cellaneous business, the House went
into a committee of the whole, and pro-
ceeded to consider the tariff bill. Brooks
took the floor, being entitled to it when
the bill was up at the last session, and
proceeded to declare that corrupt means
had been used by the iron and steel
men to carry the election in Ohio,
Pennsylvania, Indiana and Maine.

Brooks spoke in the same connection of
Wm. E. Dodge, and the means by
which he obtained Brooks' seat in Con-
gress, when the speaker stated that
he was unable to see the pertinency of his
remarks. Brooks then applied himself
to the regular discussion of the tariff
bill, after which the committee rose.

Immediately after, Moorhead moved
again to go into committee, which was
agreed to, when the House devoted its
attention to that portion of the bill re-
lating to the duties on copper. Several
amendments were offered, but were not
disposed of, when the House adjourned.

Sherman, from the finance committee
reported back the House bill for fixing
the duties on coffee, also a resolution
concerning the payment of the public
debt, declaring that neither the public
policy nor the good faith of the nation
will allow the redemption if the 5-20
bonds till the United States shall per-
form the primary duty of paying its
notes in coin or equivalent thereto, and
that measures for specie resumption
should be adopted as early as practicable.
This resolution was laid on the table to
be called up at an early day. Sherman
also reported back, without amendment,
the resolution introduced by Edmunds,
in Nov. 1867, pledging the faith of the
nation to the payment of the public
debt in coin.

Williams offered a resolution instruct-
ing the judiciary committee to inquire
into the practicability and expediency
of some immediate legislation to prevent
the discharge of persons convicted of
crime by an extraordinary decision of
the District Judge in Virginia. After
some discussion the word "extraordi-
nary" was struck out, as, perhaps, a re-
flection on Judge Underwood. The re-
solution was then adopted.

Cenness moved to take up the bill pro-
viding that there shall be no reduction
in the pay of the government workmen,
on account of the reduction in the hours
of labor. The motion was lost, 22 to 38.

Morton took the floor, and made an
elaborate speech in defense of his bill for
the resumption of specie payments.

The Senate next took up the resolu-
tion expressing their disapproval of the
President's financial views, which was
discussed at considerable length, but
without reaching a vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of bills and resolutions
were introduced, including one by Gar-
field, to legalize gold contracts.

Bromall moved for a suspension of
the rules to enable him to introduce a
preamble and resolution, protesting
against the sentiments of the Presi-
dent's message in reference to the pay-
ment of the public debt, and declaring
that all forms and degrees of repudia-
tion of the national debt are odious to
the American people, and under no
circumstances will their representatives
consent to offer to a public creditor a
less amount of money than Government
contracted to pay. The rules were
suspended and the resolution adopted,
154 to 6.

A resolution was adopted, appointing
a special committee of seven to investi-
gate the election frauds at New York.

Butler introduced a bill to enforce
the laws of the United States in the
State of Georgia.

The rules were suspended, and a bill
to provide for the construction of a
ship canal around Niagara was made a
special order for the second Wednesday
in January.

Hunter offered a resolution directing
the Secretary of State to inform the
House whether any commissioner had
been recently sent as a representative
from this country to Spain, and for
what purpose; adopted. The House
adjourned.

Julian, from the committee on public
lands reported back the Senate bill
granting lands to California to construct
a railroad and telegraph from Vallejo to
Humboldt, ordered printed and recom-
mended.

A resolution was adopted providing
that the members should proceed to
draw lots for new seats, which occupied
considerable time and occasioned much
merriment.

Paine, from the committee on recon-
struction, reported a bill to repeal the
act prohibiting organizations in the re-
bel States, so far as applies to North
Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama,
Florida and Louisiana.

Eldridge inquired why Georgia was
left out.

Paine replied it was because there was
no inquiry going on before Congress in
relation to the condition of that State,
and it was questionable whether this
bill should extend to Georgia or no.
The bill passed.

A bill was also passed, extending the
time fixed in the internal revenue law