

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Ferry offered a resolution, providing for the consideration in open session of treaties for the annexation of territory.

A bill to consolidate the northern and southern judicial districts of Florida was passed.

Ross introduced a bill amendatory of the homestead act, and allowing settlers to enter adjoining farm lands, sufficient to make up 160 acres.

The funding bill was proceeded with.

In the evening session the Vice President presented a communication from General Reynolds covering a copy of the new Constitution of Texas, the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and the election of U. S. Senators by the Legislature, with other papers; referred to the judiciary committee.

Revels presented a communication from the colored members of the Georgia legislature, protesting against the adoption of Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, which they say would deliver over to trial colored citizens, bound hand and foot, to the hands of their enemies. Drake introduced a bill providing for the nomination of naval appointees by Congress. A joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all matters relating to the Indian tribes was discussed by Harlan and Stewart. Thurman moved an indefinite postponement, which was defeated by a casting vote. It then went over to make way for the funding bill.

Sherman offered an amendment extending the time for the payment of four and a half per cent bonds, from 30 to 40 years; adopted.

Morton offered an amendment for the retirement of legal tenders by funding them into bonds, without putting an equal amount of bank notes. After some miscellaneous business, Schenck desired the House to go into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Dawes on the deficiency bill, took up the tariff bill. McCarthy spoke in favor of the tariff, but desired a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee and sugar. Much argument was devoted to the salt question and in favor of protection of home articles. The tariff bill was laid aside and the committee proceeded to consider the deficiency bill. It appropriates an aggregate of two millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred dollars. Among its provisions are a hundred thousand dollars to the mint of San Francisco, and two hundred thousand for public printing and binding.

HOUSE.

The bill reducing the number of officers in the army was taken up. Logan addressed the House in explanation. He advocated the bill, and characterized the present organization of the army as the clumsiest in the world. He denied that any ill feeling was entertained on the part of the committee towards the army officers. He said that previous to last November there were 622 supernumerary army officers; that number since then, had been reduced by assignment, dismissals, death &c., to 509. The first section of the bill provides for a board to examine into the military record, qualifications, etc., of all officers below the rank of brigadier, and to recommend those who are to be retained. The President is to order such transfers, and with the consent of the Senate, to make such appointments as may be deemed proper of the officers so recommended to fill existing vacancies. All officers not recommended by the board are to be mustered out. Logan asserted that the staff of our army of thirty-seven thousand men is as large as the staff of the French army of 500,000 men, or the Russian army of 800,000. He said the staff corps of the American army in 1860, consisted of 350 officers; in 1869 of 663, and those officers mostly lieutenants and captains; now they were all from Majors to Brigadier Generals. He ridiculed the idea of putting Brigadier and Major Generals at the head of Quartermasters' and Commissary departments, where their duties were to be judges of boots and shoes and bean soup. He said the pay of the Departments were entirely too large if not entirely unnecessary.

The first three sections were adopted with slight amendments; sections four to twelve were adopted without amendment. On motion of Logan the thirteenth section, transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department, was stricken out. The section inserted in

lieu of section three provides an assimilated rank for professors in military academies. The fourteenth section was amended, giving officers below the grade of Brigadier ten per cent. extra pay for each term of five years service, the total not to exceed forty per cent. Slocum disagreed with Logan in regard to the extravagance of the army; he also defended its efficiency. On motion of Logan an additional section was inserted providing that artillery officers below the grade of field officers shall not be promoted without passing an examination by a board of three artillery officers, and on a second failure to pass they shall be dropped from the rolls. The following sections of the bill provide that the offices of general and lieutenant-general shall continue until a vacancy occurs, but no longer; and that there shall be only three major-generals and six brigadier-generals after the first of September next, to be selected by the President without regard to seniority. The others are to be mustered from the service. The heads of staff departments may continue in their offices with that rank. Officers mustered out under this bill shall have one year's pay, and all allowances.

The ninth section abolishes brevet rank; the eleventh forbids army officers to hold civil office, whether by election or appointment.

The twelfth section repeals the clause in the act of June 30, 1863, which makes a general of the army superior to the President.

The thirteenth section did provide for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but since reading the account of the Piegan massacre, Logan said his blood ran cold, and the committee had struck off that section.

The fourteenth section regulates the pay of officers. In explaining this section Logan described the present system of making allowances for forage, rations, quarters, &c., for example, the pay proper of a general is \$4800, but he actually receives pay and allowances amounting to \$19,278. He never could make out the mode of figuring up these allowances. The committee proposed to fix the pay as follows: a general \$12,000; a lieutenant-general \$10,000; which he thought a good salary for a young man without family; a major-general \$7,500; a brigadier-general \$5,000; colonels \$3,500; lieutenant-colonels \$3,000; captains, mounted, \$2,000; not mounted, \$1,800; adjutant \$1,800; regimental \$1,600; first lieutenants, mounted, \$1,600, not mounted, \$1,500; second lieutenants, mounted, \$1,500, not mounted, \$1,400; chaplain, \$1,200. Logan said the saving effected by the bill would approximate to \$3,000,000.

The bill was then considered by sections and passed.

Garfield offered a resolution directing the postal committee to inquire into the expediency of adding the postal express to the mail service and for sending small packages over the principal routes at reasonable rates; adopted.

Schofield introduced a joint resolution for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services; referred.

The bill for an air lineroad from New York to Washington came up. Wood denounced the bill as a swindle, and said he would guarantee to give the corporators two millions for the franchise. Cox suggested an amendment, which would carry the bill through Congress, namely, to strike out the name of corporators and insert the names of members of Congress. Ingersoll moved the previous question, which the House refused, and the second bill went over to the next morning hour.

The House resumed the consideration of a joint resolution, reported yesterday by Laflin, representing the printing and patent office specifications. Jencks and Banks supported, while Coke and Munger opposed it. The resolution finally passed.

Stokes, from the committee on the census, reported the census bill, which was recommended.

Morrill, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Independence by holding a National Exposition of arts and manufactures at Philadelphia in 1870; refused.

Stevenson, from the committee on mileage, reported a bill reducing mileage to ten cents a mile, by the shortest practicable route; recommitted.

Logan moved that the bill for the reduction of the number of army officers be considered in a committee of the whole. He agreed to give notice and said he would call it up to-morrow. Adjourned.

Beck, a member of the committee on appropriations, addressed the committee on the general subject of the expenditures of the government. He asserted that it was a mistaken idea to suppose

that the expenses of the present year are less than those of last year. He declared his belief that instead of being 314 millions, as had been asserted, four hundred millions was nearer the correct figure. The discussion was continued by Cox, Voorhees and Marshall, who criticised Dawes' recent speeches in the House and in his New Hampshire canvass, accusing him of inconsistency. Dawes defended himself from the accusation and the Administration from charges of extravagance. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 10.—Cable dispatches, received some days ago, announced the elopement of the wife of Michael Morts with a man named Heitzler, and charging them with having robbed the husband of 16,000 francs. They sailed to America in the steamer *Silesia*, and on the arrival of the steamer yesterday, both parties were arrested, with 12,000 francs in their possession. They were held for examination. The woman was accompanied by two children.

McMeeker, President of the Union Colony, of which Horace Greeley is Treasurer, has returned from his trip west in search of a location. He reports that a hundred thousand acres of land in Colorado can be purchased for one dollar per acre.

Seward has accepted an invitation to deliver an address to the New York Historical Society, on June 7th, when it is understood he will give his views as to his impressions on his recent travels.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad today elected Directors. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, was chosen President of the Board, and O. H. Barney, Treasurer.

New York.—The new charter for this city, introduced into the Assembly, provides that the term of the mayor shall expire in December and a new one be elected for two years. The board of police commissioners will be increased to five, and elected for five years. The board of supervisors will be remodelled and increased to eighteen, three from each of the six districts; they will be elected for three years. The board of education will be increased to eighteen, and elected the same as the supervisors. A portion of each board goes out yearly. The aldermen will be chosen as now. The tax commissioners and the commissioners of the charities of the city, the commissioners for the Croton aqueduct and Central Park will all be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen. The board estimates that the apportionment, when established, will consist of a comptroller for the corporation council, two judges of the superior court. The board of health will consist of a health officer and two practical physicians. The president of the police commission will probably be the mayor. No person will hold two offices at once. The police commissioner and supervisor will be chosen next May, and thereafter all officers of the city or county at the general election in November. No appropriations will be made except on a two-thirds vote of all the members.

The condition of P. J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, who was shot by Keenan, on February 23th, is becoming more critical every day. No one is permitted to see him and none are allowed to mention the circumstances of the shooting in his presence. He is perfectly conscious, but suffers pain when moving his head. It has not been thought safe to attempt to remove the ball from his neck.

The logs of ships, which arrived at this port yesterday, show that during the last two months navigation has been attended with unusual perils. The heavy gales this season have been without a parallel, and it is feared that many disasters have occurred not yet reported.

The *habeas corpus* in the case of the Gardiners, accused of poisoning and robbing Captain John Alexander, at their boarding house a year ago, was argued before Judge Ingraham yesterday; the Gardiners are held to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

WASHINGTON.—The House committee on foreign affairs, this morning, were engaged in the discussion of Cuban affairs; they have before them all the facts thus far furnished by the State Department, but they desire additional information before they come to any conclusion on Banks' resolution defining the relations between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain. In order to act upon it more intelligently, they have authorized the chairman to invite the Secretary of State to be present at the special meeting of the

committee next Monday. There is reason to believe that the majority of the members are opposed to the resolution recently reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Merchant's bank resumed specie payment to-day. It has about fifty thousand dollars in circulation.

Two freight trains collided on the Pacific Railroad, near Franklin, last night, injuring the locomotives and smashing several freight cars.

The passenger depot and freight office of the Pacific Railroad, at Jefferson City, were burned this afternoon, with the books of the office; total loss, \$6,500.

NEW YORK.—The action of the Senate in striking from the funding bill the provision for agents in the principal cities of Europe creates considerable discussion in financial circles, and has caused a great change in the gold room: the pressure to sell gold has not been renewed and there is an entire absence of all noisy demonstrations.

NEW YORK, 10.—A passenger train on the Erie railroad, going west, was thrown from the track by a broken wheel this morning, near Wellsburg; the baggage car was thrown into the river, and the express car wholly demolished. An express train bound east coming along on the other track collided with the wrecked train and caused injuries to several passengers: one brakeman was instantly killed and two young ladies had their legs broken.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Senate passed the House bill, providing penalties for frauds committed at primary elections by political parties. The house has passed a bill to establish an agricultural college.

PITTSBURG, 10.—About noon to-day, three men drove up to the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Birlingham, two of them entered the bank; one knocked down the cashier who was the only employee of the bank present, while the other went behind the counter and seized all the money on the desk, amounting to \$20,000 and ran off. A crowd collected and went in pursuit, caught the robbers and secured the money.

PHILADELPHIA.—Hester Wilmer, colored, has been killed by a blow from the fist of her husband, because she interfered to prevent his beating her child; the murderer was arrested.

PITTSBURG.—Walter Brown and Henry Coulter, to-day, signed articles to row a five miles race, for two thousand dollars and the championship, at Poughkeepsie, June 30th.

RICHMOND, 10.—The legislature has passed the homestead exemption bill, exempting \$2,000 in property from execution; also a bill requiring office holders to take an oath to support the State and Federal constitutions.

INDIANAPOLIS.—A school teacher, near Greenfield, Ind., yesterday, struck one of his pupils, a young man, over the head with an iron poker; the pupil has since died from the effects of the blow. The teacher has been arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG.—J. McLeary Brown has been appointed, provisionally, chief of the Chinese Embassy, vice Burlingame, deceased.

PARIS.—Rochefort is ill; his friends, who are not permitted to see him, apprehend that his complaint is small-pox.

The specie in the bank of France is thirteen millions two hundred thousand francs greater than last week.

LONDON.—The *Times* suggests that, for an experiment, the Atlantic cable tolls should be reduced for a month to five shillings for ten words.

It severely criticises the speeches made at the Tory banquet last evening, and characterizes the reference to discontent in the army as a bad precedent, and both dangerous and unconstitutional.

GLASGOW.—The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow proposes a memorial to the United States Government, setting forth the irregularities of the ocean postal service.

NEW YORK, 11.—Burt, the agent of the protection committee of the English Erie stockholders, will commence proceedings for the enforcement of the rights of the English stockholders almost immediately, in the Supreme Court and in the U. S. Courts. The exact nature of these proceedings is not known. It is quite certain that the right of fifty millions of English-owned stock will be fairly represented. It is understood that Barlow and Tracy have been retained as counsel for the English commissioner, and that the proposed proceedings will be brought before Judge Ingraham, of the State Court, and Judge Woodruff of the Federal Court. Frederick A. Lane has gone to England in the interest of Fisk, Gould