

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Phillips, U. S. Consul at Santiago de Cuba, writes on Jan. 3d, that political affairs are deplorable. Valmazeda aspires to the position of Captain General of the Island, and in order to increase his popularity among the blood craving Catalonians, who are operating in his behalf both on the Island and in Spain, he gives them imperative orders to make this a war of extermination; and we daily hear of peaceful citizens residing in the country being assassinated by the mobilized Spanish troops. The insurrection, says Mr. Phillips, continues in full force. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the Spanish volunteers are disabled from sickness; the hospitals are full to overflowing; and it is generally known and admitted by liberal minded Spanish officers, that it is impossible to suppress the insurrection.

Representative Sipher will publish a card to-morrow, refuting the charges made against him in connection with the sale of cadetships and denying the reports as false and slanderous. He says there is no evidence before the committee implicating him directly or indirectly, and he challenges an investigation.

The Indian commission announce that they have received the sickening details of Col. Baker's attack on the Piegan, in Montana, Jan. 3rd, of whom a hundred and seventy-three were killed; but only fifteen fighting men. 90 of them were women, over a half of whom were more than fifty years of age; there were also fifty children under twelve, many of whom were killed in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for two months with the small pox, and half a dozen were dying daily.

The President has signed the Mississippi bill.

Howard, from the committee on Territories, reported with amendments a bill for a territorial government for Alaska.

Spencer offered a resolution instructing the naval and military committees to report upon the expediency of abolishing the naval Academy at Annapolis, the military academy at West Point and the substitution, by their assignments to duty at the various colleges throughout the Union, of naval and military officers, as instructors in navigation, naval warfare, and military tactics; or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the government of the large expense these colleges entail, and thus enable all who desire to secure an education for the army or navy to do so at their own expense; agreed to.

The President's veto of the bill for the relief of Rollin White, relative to the extension of the pistol patent, was discussed and then laid aside.

Wilson presented the credentials of Revels, Senator elect from Mississippi, with a certificate of his election, signed by General Ames, military Governor of Mississippi.

Saulsbury objected to the reception of the paper, as it was the certificate of a military officer, that person not having been elected by the Senate of the United States. Such certificate, he said, was not required by law; and proceeded to argue that admission to the Senate could only be claimed upon a valid election by a valid legislature, of which there was no evidence in this case. He denied the right of a provisional governor to send such a communication to the Senate for such an officer, and said such a proceeding was unknown to the Constitution.

Wilson had read the certified copy of the proceedings of the Mississippi legislature in the election of the U. S. Senators.

Drake said the objections were without force, and claimed that the certificate, as presented, furnished sufficient evidence, and if it were not referred to by the Constitution, the great seal of the State affixed to the paper was sufficient for the State, for the right of the Government to use that seal could not now be inquired into, but it must be accepted as a fact.

Trumbull said that strictly speaking, the certificate was defective in not giving the facts of the election in detail; but there had been instances when Senators had been sworn without presenting any certificates, as in the case of Senator Davis; he therefore called for the reading of the papers presented by Wi-

son, which consist of a record from the journals, showing that Revels received a majority in a joint convention.

Davis considered that all the papers were informal and insufficient as a testimony to the election; and he claimed that in signing the credentials, General Ames had been guilty of an unwarranted assumption of power.

Stockton objected to the credentials because they were signed by a military commander, which was an evidence that they came from a State not having a republican form of government; the person in question was elected before the State was admitted to representation.

Wilson hoped there would be no further objections in administering the oath, believing that Revels' case was similar to all other cases of Senators from the Southern States.

The Senate then decided, without a division, to receive the papers presented by Wilson.

Stockton offered a resolution to refer the credentials to the judiciary committee, instructing them to examine and report upon the validity of the papers and the eligibility of the person claiming election.

The discussion was continued by Trumbull, who said that the evidence of Revels' election was the very best he could have presented.

Davis gave notice of his intention to resist to the last the admission, and he would interpose an objection at every step of the proceedings. He said this man never was and never would be the choice of the people of the State of Mississippi, and moreover he was not a citizen, as had been shown by Scott's decision.

Sherman said he would inform Senator Davis that 20 years ago the Supreme Court of Ohio, then largely composed of Democrats, had decided that Revels was a citizen, the court holding that the words "white citizen" meant one nearer white than black, and Revels was included in that decision and voted in Ohio. The discussion was continued by Nye, Davis and Saulsbury, who yielded to the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The House amendment to the political disabilities bill was concurred in.

Pomeroy introduced a bill for the sale of the Osage reservations in Kansas and the removal of the Osage Indians; tabled, the committee having reported on the subject.

On motion of Saulsbury the President was asked for a copy of the commission or authority issued to General Ames as provisional Governor of Mississippi.

Williams offered a resolution that to add to the present circulating paper and securities of the country, would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payment, encourage and foster a spirit of speculation, aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations in values, depreciate the credit of the nation, check the healthful tendency of legitimate business to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis, and therefore in the opinion of the Senate the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased; agreed to without discussion.

A bill to secure all persons the equal protection of the laws in respect to life and property was considered during the morning hour, but without action. The question of the admission of Revels was postponed to accommodate Fenton and Patterson, who desired to make speeches on the funding bill on account of their necessary absence after lo-day. Fenton desired an amendment to the present bill so as to authorize a single bond at four and a half per cent, in a sum of a thousand or twelve hundred millions, not taxable by Federal, State or local authorities; payable in not less than forty or more than fifty years, at the same time retiring the five-twenty and ten-forty bonds, and affecting a gradual contraction by gradual absorption of greenbacks in new securities, which would result in the resumption of specie payment. He favored the funding bill, but thought it would be greatly improved by this amendment, not only because it would involve a reduction of interest but would end in clamor, which threatens to violate public faith and impair public credit.

Patterson spoke on financial topics and in favor of funding the debt.

The Revels case was then taken up, the question being on the motion of Stockton to refer the credentials of Revels to the judiciary committee. A discussion ensued which was participated in by Saulsbury, Williams, Howard and Cameron, but the House adjourned without action on the case.

Williams, from the committee on commerce, reported a substitute for the bill incorporating the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad company.

Howard reported, with amendments, a bill to fix the place of junction for the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

Howard introduced a bill to divide the State of Texas and establish the Territories, Jefferson and Matagordo; referred.

Other bills were introduced, among them was one, by Starkweather, to encourage the building of first-class iron steamships to aid in restoring the commerce of the country, and for carrying the United States mails by the hour; one to establish a system of national education.

Jencks, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a department of Justice; recommitted. Adjourned.

Wilson introduced a bill to prevent prize fighting. It provides a punishment of imprisonment not less than two years and a fine of not less than \$3,000 for engaging in a prize fight in any Territory or State, and half the penalty for aiding as seconds or surgeons, the U. S. courts to take cognizance of the offence.

Hamlin introduced a bill providing a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

The Revels case was taken up. The debate which followed took a wide range on political questions. A vote was taken, when Stockton made a motion to refer the credentials to the committee on judiciary, which was defeated by a vote of yeas 8 to nays 48. A vote to administer the oath resulted in an affirmative by the same party vote. Revels was conducted to the front of the the President's desk by Wilson, when the oath was administered. He then took the seat assigned him on the Republican side, where numbers of Senators and others tendered their congratulations.

Adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the Journal, Banks announced the death of Burlingame, on the authority of a dispatch from Minister Curtin to Secretary Fish, and made a few eulogistic remarks.

Harris, Morrill, McKee and Pierce, members elect from Mississippi, appeared and were sworn.

Johnson introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay; referred.

The House went into a committee of the whole, on the legislative appropriation bill, which was discussed till 2 p.m., at which hour the question of the expulsion of Whittemore came up for action. The House was unusually full, the galleries and corridors being crowded with spectators. In the meantime Atwood, of Wisconsin, successor to Hopkins, deceased, appeared and was sworn in.

Logan addressed the Speaker; Poland interrupted and asked leave to offer a resolution to postpone the case, on the ground that it was not in a condition to be decided intelligently. Logan declined to yield. As chairman of military affairs he would not consent to any postponement for any purpose, except to allow the accused to present such defense as he desired. Poland explained that he did not appear as an advocate or apologist for Whittemore, but as one of the Judges in the case he desired to have all the testimony before the House.

Butler, of Massachusetts, said he should not vote on the question, as he had undertaken to advise Whittemore. He asked leave to present on his behalf, an affidavit. Logan declined to yield or have the affidavit read. Butler announced he appeared as counsel for the accused, and nobody but the House could control him. The affidavit of Whittemore was read. The gist of it is a complaint that he had not had a fair chance to defend himself, in that he was not allowed to cross question the witnesses examined, and denied the right of any member to divest himself of his judicial character and become an attorney in the House, unless he first tendered his resignation to his constituents.

After the presentation of the decision, various points of order were made with regard to the right of Whittemore for time to procure other witnesses to show that he never paid or used a dollar of money for appointments for his own private purposes, and charging that the prosecution was for the purpose of black-

mail; and concluded by asking a postponement.

After various appointments on other points of order, by Whittemore, who occupied the usual seat assigned him, Butler allowed Poland to offer a resolution for the postponement of the case until the committee make a final report under the original resolution of inquiry, providing for summoning new witnesses and recalling others for cross examination by the counsel of the accused.

Butler argued in favor of the postponement, quoting the 6th article of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of the accused to be confronted with witnesses against him and have the assistance of counsel. In the course of his remarks he alluded to some witnesses as newspaper men, and in reply to a question said a newspaper man was a man who hangs around Washington, and writes lies home to his newspaper. He took occasion to denounce newspaper men in severe terms, and said he would do his duty independent of newspapers; for if there was anything on earth he was superior to, it was a newspaper. He called attention to the fact, in extenuation of Whittemore's offense, that the money was used for charitable purposes, and appealed to the House to deal with the matter coolly and be careful the accused had every constitutional right.

Ward offered an amendment to Poland's resolution, providing for a final disposition of the case not to be postponed for a longer period than 20 days.

Poland's resolution was seconded and carried, yeas, 110; nays, 25. Ward's amendment was rejected without division.

A resolution of postponement was rejected, yeas, 38; nays, 155.

Logan moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution of expulsion, which was seconded. A motion to adjourn was lost. Schenck asked Logan to yield for a resolution. Logan declined, but said he would yield to Whittemore, to make any defence.

Whittemore appealed to the leniency of the House to extend the time of action till to-morrow. Logan said he would not object. Dawes made an ineffectual attempt to have an evening session on the legislative appropriation bill, and the House adjourned.

The galleries and corridors were thronged with persons. The Whittemore case was immediately taken up.

Logan, who had the floor, yielded to Whittemore, who, in a firm voice, commenced to read his defence, but he was quickly interrupted by the Speaker, who announced the receipt of a communication from a gentleman, which he conceived it his duty to lay before the House. Whittemore desired to recall it until he had finished his remarks, but the Speaker declined to allow it, and the paper was read. It was dated yesterday and addressed to the Speaker, covering copies of a telegram from Whittemore to the Governor of South Carolina, tendering his resignation and a telegraphic acceptance by the Governor, with a request to lay the communication before the House, and to inform them that he was no longer a member. Whittemore arose, when the Speaker stated that it was not the province of the Speaker to recognize any other than a member of the House, and it was for the House, not the Speaker, to determine whether the gentleman would have unanimous consent to proceed; finally, at the suggestion of the Speaker, an appeal was made *pro forma* and his decision was immediately tabled.

Dawes said it seemed to him so dangerous a precedent to be established that a member could resign, whether the House will or not, that he desired to put his opinion on record against it. If a member could escape the punishment, which the Constitution clothed the House with power to inflict, by resigning, regardless of the will of the House, the control of the House was at an end. A motion was made to take a resolution on expulsion and agreed to without division.

Logan then offered a resolution that Whittemore, a late member of the House, did make appointments to the military and naval academies in violation of the law, and in so doing was influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct had been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives and therefore his conduct was condemned as unworthy of a representative of the people.

Butler asked unanimous consent that Whittemore be heard. Morgan objected and the resolution of Logan was adopted unanimously, yeas 184 nays none.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill and continued until