

been done satisfactorily. He said if he had known the fact at the time, he would not have allowed it to be done. Price said this was an alarming declaration, and he wished to have some more particulars. He wished the gentleman from Illinois to state whether the certificates showed the numbers, dates and denominations of the bonds represented as destroyed. Logan replied the certificates in question showed precisely the same character, facts and figures as all other similar certificates in the Treasury. Raum inquired what became of the bonds. Logan said he did not know, and did not pretend to be able to explain it. He also stated he had information that rebel officers had been appointed in the state of Georgia, in connection with the internal revenue, and were drawing pay, from whose official oaths the material part had been scratched out with the pen. Price subsequently referring again to the statement relating to the fictitious destruction of bonds in the treasury department, said that in common with other members of the House, he had been very much startled by the declaration, and would move for a committee to investigate the matter forthwith. If such fraudulent certificates could be obtained for eighteen million they could be obtained for eighteen hundred millions. The statement would be carried before sunset all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all around the globe, startling bondholders and injuring the credit of the Government.

A bill passed locating an assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Washington, 9.—Senate.—A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Wilson called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Alabama to representation. He denied that the late election was a fair exponent of the popular will. He said he had received a large number of letters certifying that citizens had been threatened with dismissal from employment and otherwise intimidated and prevented from voting. The resolutions were referred to the judiciary committee. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the conversion and funding of the interest-bearing debt, and to amend the banking law, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. It authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds sufficient to redeem the interest-bearing debt, except the five per cent., and forty year bonds, and provides that said bonds shall be payable in fifty years, bearing six per cent. interest for twenty years, and five per cent. after twenty years; the interest to be payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in coin. The third section provides that said bonds shall be used solely for the redemption and exchange of the existing bonds, and such exchange may be made until January 1st, 1870, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The fourth section lays a tax of one percent. per annum on the new bonds and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the same from payment of interest as it accrues. Section five directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain as nearly as possible the amount of tax paid by each State through its citizens and corporations, and to pay annually to each State the amount of tax received from its citizens and corporation tax, to be in lieu of the State, municipal and local taxation on bonds. Section six provides for the gradual reduction and final extinction of said debt, as follows: First, by applying annually to the payment of the principal all tax paid on bonds held or owned out of the United States. Second, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the first decade hereafter, to redeem annually by purchase in coin ten millions of said debt, for the second decade, twenty millions annually, for the third decade, forty millions annually, for the fifth decade, eighty millions, or until the whole is redeemed. Section seven authorizes an increase of the national currency to five hundred millions, and directs preference in the issue thereof to sections of the country not adequately supplied with banking facilities.

Section eight directs the Secretary of the Treasury, when the whole currency exceeds seven hundred millions, to retire and cancel, as rapidly as possible, until the United States notes are reduced to two hundred millions. The last section directs each banking association to hold its coin interest received on bonds as a specie reserve, until able to redeem its currency and notes paid in coin with no reservation for any other purpose. Accompanying the bill is a table showing that under the provisions

of the sixth section, the interest bearing debt, now amounting to two thousand millions of dollars, will be reduced in 1878 to nineteen hundred millions, and the interest to one hundred and ten millions; while the national wealth according to the ratio of its increase from 1840 to 1860, will have increased from twenty-two thousand millions to thirty-seven thousand millions. In 1888 the debt would be seventeen hundred millions, with the interest one hundred and one millions, and the national wealth sixty-five thousand millions. In 1898 the debt would be thirteen hundred millions, interest sixty-five millions, public wealth one hundred and fourteen thousand millions. In 1908 the debt would be seven hundred millions, interest thirty-five millions, and wealth two hundred millions and three thousand; and in 1916, the last payment required to extinguish the debt would be only sixty-three millions, while the public wealth would have reached the enormous figure of three hundred and twenty-three thousand millions.

House.—A large number of petitions and resolutions were presented. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the political status of the State of Texas. A resolution was adopted, instructing the judiciary committee to report such an amendment to the federal constitution as shall settle the qualifications of electors impartially and uniformly in all the States.

Chicago.—Washington specials tonight say the leading Democrats intimate with the President have fully decided upon plans regarding the impeachment. First, counsel will appear in court on Friday, and will ask for extension of time. They will then object to every Republican Senator who has expressed an opinion regarding the President's guilt or innocence on the articles of impeachment being allowed to sit as juror. Of course they do not expect to carry this point; second, they will raise the question whether Senators from twenty-seven States constitute the Senate of the United States, and will maintain that until all the States are represented in the Senate and House, the former body is not competent to try the question of impeaching the President. Failing on both these, the President will firmly refuse to proceed with the trial, asserting that in such a court justice cannot be done. He will then rise and send in his resignation, and appeal directly to the people to sustain him and pass judgment at the ballot box against the Senate. The story meets with some credence among Republicans, and is regarded as a shrewd attempt on the part of the President to force himself upon the Democratic party as their candidate.

Many rumors are afloat to-day to the effect that the President intends to resort to very bold means to get possession of the War Office, but they are regarded only as rumors.

Concord, 10.—The election is progressing with spirit; in several wards a full vote is already polled. The republicans are ahead and sanguine.

Dover.—Both parties are hard at work and apparently full of confidence.

House.—Stevens from the reconstruction committee reported a bill for the admission of Alabama; made a special order for to-morrow.

London, 10.—Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph companies.

Paris.—It is reported that Napoleon will visit St. Petersburg in June.

Naples.—Farragut and his officers have been warmly received by the municipal authorities.

New York.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 29th have been received. News from Sinaloa is very warlike. The rival claimants were about to settle the dispute by a battle.

A railroad to connect with the Texpan, is said to have been formed in New York. Capital 25 millions. To commence the work immediately. The press are busy with opinions on American journals in Mexico.

Senor Romero finds many difficulties now in his position of Treasurer.

Pueblo wants Mendez for Governor immediately.

The foreigners who had a hand in the late conspiracy to assassinate Juarez will be expelled. Jimuz is marching on Acapulco to deal the last blow at the Alvarezists. The banditti are extending their operations despite the energy of the authorities.

It is feared that the late cold term has severely injured the peach orchards at St. Joseph, Michigan.

Omaha is soon to be lighted with gas.

WANTED WHEAT, OATS

AND
BARLEY.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN
MERCHANDISE.

Eldredge & Clawson

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COTTON YARN!

Messrs. Stubbs & Kirkwood

Opposite Salt Lake House,

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Are appointed Agents for the Sale of the justly

CELEBRATED DESERET MILL

Cotton Yarn,

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This Yarn is universally acknowledged to be the best article in the Market, and of full weight, and can be furnished to the order of Merchants and Citizens, Wholesale.

Parties residing in Sanpete and Juab Counties can obtain the Yarn at Fort Birch Mill, Nephi, for Wheat or Cash.

J. BIRCH, General Agent,
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**20 PER CENT
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ON ALL

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A MOUNTING to One Dollar or over

WILL BE ALLOWED

For thirty days from this date.

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500 HIDES WANTED!

FOR which I will pay BOOTS, SHOES, and STORE-PAY.

A FOREMAN is also wanted to carry on a First Class Boot and Shoe Shop.

J. T. PACKER,
Brigham City.

TAR! TAR!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale in quantities to suit Purchasers, Wholesale or Retail, by the undersigned, at his place at Gunnison, Sanpete County. Send on your orders.

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For Sale.

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EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

20,000 Pounds NAILS,
20,000 Pounds SUGAR,
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40,000 Yards PRINTS,

Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

General Merchandise!

CALL AND SEE US.

WE WANT TO SELL,

And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to

CASH BUYERS.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

YEAR 1868.

CASH!
We return our sincere thanks to this People for the liberal Patronage we have received, and in view of the great scarcity of money and the decline in the value of some kinds of Goods east, we have determined to offer our Stock at a heavy Discount for

CASH!
We will allow a Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Groceries, except Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.

A Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware, except Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods of this description, including Hats and Caps.

A Discount of from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Castors, &c., &c.

ARGUMENT:

THIS we think better for the Customer than Enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these having been tried elsewhere and not found profitable to the investors.

The People know quite well already who sells the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent, we think they will come to the conclusion that it is better to have the full benefit of what they spend at once, and on the spot, than take ONE Chance in FIFTY of drawing something, some time in the future.

You are not required to purchase "Ten Dollars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but we will allow it in all cases, whether the purchase be large or small.

This is to give the poor man or poor woman, who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance to buy Goods Cheap.

COME AND TRY IT.
WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS?

Because we are like most of our neighbors wanting money badly.

Ross & Barratt.

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