

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

[SENATE.]

Pomeroy offered a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with Great Britain, to ascertain whether a union can be effected of the British North American provinces with the United States; tabled and ordered printed.

Pomeroy presented a memorial from the naturalized citizens of Rhode Island, who said that they are denied the use of the ballot. He gave notice of a bill on the subject.

Sherman, from the finance committee, reported an amendment to the bill reducing taxation. The amendment authorizes the President, in his discretion, to discontinue or consolidate the Internal Revenue districts.

Ramsey, from the post office committee, reported a bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries with which international postal regulations are not established by treaty.

Sargent introduced a bill to regulate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the territory of the United States, proposing custom house facilities.

Senator Trumbull, to-day, reported the evidence taken in the investigation of the alleged bribery of Senators to vote against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill. It seems that money was offered, though not personally, for the votes of Carpenter and Tipton; but it does not appear that it was with the knowledge of the Governor or his friends.

The postal committee are expected to report in favor of granting a subsidy to the mail line to the coast of South America.

The foreign committee discussed the China cable bill, without any action.

The railroad committee have decided not to bring up the Northern Pacific railroad bill for a few days.

The Georgia bribery report submitted to the Senate, yesterday evening, cannot fail to exert a great influence in determining the Georgia question, when it comes up for final settlement. Voluminous testimony shows, beyond all cavil, that Bullock and his friends have been plentifully supplied with money and railroad bonds all the winter, and were not at all scrupulous in the manner of using the funds if votes could be obtained against the Bingham amendment. The committee found that wholly unsuccessful attempts were made to buy Senators Tipton and Carpenter. The reports of outrages in Georgia were furnished to order and paid for by Bullock and his party, and that the influence of the *Chronicle* was purchased in a roundabout manner; that persons were hired to write letters for the purpose of influencing the judgment of Senators. The committee are unanimous in all these conclusions and strongly censure the *Chronicle* for taking money and being very easy on Bullock.

The Fifteenth Amendment bill was discussed in the Senate. Casserly made a long speech against it. He referred to the general acquiescence of the Democratic party, and of the operation of the 15th Amendment and its cordial recognition of the rights of colored men to vote. He quoted from the Washington *Chronicle*, which he thought would be taken as good authority, to the effect that in the overwhelming Democratic States of Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey and elsewhere, the colored man had voted without the slightest hindrance. Now when there was no cloud upon the political horizon, why did the weather-wise prophets bring in their tremendous apparatus of pains and penalties, special officers and sub-officers, to be aided by the military and naval powers of the government, instead of being placed in the Constitutional hands. The extraordinary power of the bill was to be vested in the commissioners who, in many cases would be a nest of idlers and hangers-on. The whole measure was a mere manifestation of the insolence of power and nothing like it had ever before been introduced into a civilized body; instead of enforcing the 15th Amendment it would provoke irritation against it. Its defects had been acknowledged by Republican Senators, particularly by Williams. Not only was it incapable of being understood by any one outside the judiciary committee, but it did not appear to be understood by the committee themselves.

Stewart, in reply, to show the necessity of the bill, quoted from an official declaration of the Democratic govern-

nor and attorney general of California against the validity of the 15th Amendment, and advising the rejection of colored voters at registration and at the polls. He said the Democratic party of the country did not intend that the election next fall should be fairly conducted and referred to the Democratic exclusion of colored voters at the election of officers in Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, as evidence of that intention. The object of the party was to have the present session expire without legislation on the question.

The evening session continued the debate on the bill to enforce the 15th Amendment until after midnight. Sherman moved an amendment, providing for a safe-guard at elections and severely punishing fraudulent voting. Casserly thought this was an attempt to whittle down the Democratic vote.

Frauds were declared to have been committed in the late election in New York and it was declared that if the last Presidential election had depended on that State, we would have had a war in existence before this.

At three a.m. the Senate was still in session, the minority talking to prevent a vote and the majority declaring that it was determined to sit it out, even until morning.

Fenton presented several petitions relative to communication between the Atlantic and Pacific via Nicaragua, and for the recognition of the Cubans. A long debate ensued.

On a call for the business in order the resolution looking to a final adjournment was taken up. Several amendments as to time were offered and voted down.

The House bill compensating the officers and crew of the *Kearsage* for destroying the *Alabama* \$190,000 was passed; the money to be paid out of the Japanese indemnity fund. To compensate the officers and crew of the *Wyoming* \$100,000 from the same fund for their action off the coast of Japan in 1863, was tabled.

[HOUSE.]

Amendments to the naval bill were offered by Sargent, increasing the appropriation for powder and labor in navy yards, were rejected and the bill passed.

Connor offered a resolution that the foreign committee report what action is necessary to compel Mexico to fulfil her treaty stipulations relative to outlaws and hostile Indians; referred.

A bill for the sale of buildings and grounds at certain unused arsenals, east and south, was passed.

Slocum asked consent to report a bill to remove the Brooklyn navy yard; objections were made.

The judiciary committee informally looked into the papers asking for the impeachment of Justice Field, of the Supreme Bench, and Judge Hoffman, of the U. S. Circuit Court of California. These charges are very voluminous and are of corruption and injustice to litigation. Some Californians say they are the out-growth of a personal quarrel, but Haskings avows that he is ready and able to prove them. The committee does not yet indicate what it will do in the matter.

The bill amending the homestead laws in the interest of soldiers, which passed the House, to-day, provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army, every seaman, marine officer or other person, who has served in the navy or marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion for ninety days, or remained loyal to the government, shall, without the payment of any fee or commission to registers or receivers of the Land Office; be entitled to enter a quarter section of land, not mineral or alternate reserved sections, of the public lands along the lines of all railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive the patents therefor under the provisions of the homestead act, on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, and all provisions of said acts, as herein modified, shall extend and be applied to entries under this act. The bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate.

The examination in the Freedman's Bureau investigation was substantially closed to-day. The main point was in regard to authority for transfer of the Howard University and similar property to trustees, Gen. Howard claiming that he had authority from the late Secretary Rawlins.

The discussion in the House on Lynch's bill to revive American commerce, seems to indicate the adoption of propositions for the modification of the revenue laws so as to admit foreign

built vessels to American registry free of duty.

The proposition to grant subsidy to steamship lines does not appear to meet general favor, though it is possible that ocean postage may be given.

The committee on manufactures condemn the last report of the special commissioner of revenue as detrimental to the interests of the country.

WASHINGTON.—It is again said that a Democratic daily paper is to be started here soon, with a capital of \$100,000, to take the place of the *National Intelligencer*, the Conservative paper published in this city. John Morrissey, ex-Mayor Berritt and Wallash, and other prominent local Democrats, are said to be among the stockholders. The managing editor is not yet known.

The reduction of taxation, under the bill reported by Sherman, is \$43,528,174.

The President has peremptorily ordered the military commanders to prevent the militia and volunteer organizations hunting Indians.

Captain Wm. Hall, formerly of the steamer *Pennsylvania*, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having smuggled young ladies' bridal outfits into this port. He was held in \$1,000 bail by Commissioner Osborne.

About 1500 hundred American officers and non-commissioned officers and privates, who were in our late volunteer armies, have enrolled themselves in the Giourchia movement Association.

Brooks, in reply to a charge that a minister had not been sent to Rome because it was the Papal see, said that he had no desire to persecute Rome, but denounced the syllabus of the Pope as an attempt to fetter freedom of conscience and speech and strike down the rising antagonism against despotism; but the day is not far distant when the very throne of his power will turn to dust and ashes before the condemnation of enlightened public opinion of the civilized world which declares for free government, free churches, free schools, free Bibles and free men.

Dawes, in his censure to Brooks, said he, Dawes, never belonged to the Knownothing organization.

Corbett said when he was taking lessons in Knownothingism, the gentleman from New York was its great head centre.

Voorhees reiterated upon Dawes, in a reply to his charge against Brooks, saying he presumed the gentleman brought here the reflected glare of convents burned in Massachusetts by Know-nothings, and said it was the same spirit which would also have burned Catholics at the stake as it did the witches of New England, if it dared. Brooks denied that he ever was a member of the Know-nothing party. Hoar said no human being was ever burned at the stake in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; it was true that, 240 years ago, the courts of Massachusetts sentenced and executed some twenty persons, but it was also true that the people of Massachusetts were the first who saw the wickedness of their proceedings and repented of it; as to the burning of a convent, the criminals were tried and punished. It did not become the friends of a man who burned alive our soldiers at Fort Pillow, or of those men who burned orphan asylums in New York and hung negroes on lamp posts, to talk of cruelties in past ages. Voorhees declared that every word Hoar said was false. The excitement now became intense. At Stephen's request, Voorhees' words were taken down. Voorhees declined to retract them and the Speaker declared them out of order. At the demand of Cox, the Chair ruled the language rather pungent but not impertinent. The ruling restored good feeling, when the House adjourned.

The House appropriation committee have completed the army bill. It is considerably reduced from the estimates.

The Pacific railroad committee had another session to-day on the Trans-Atlantic railroad. Fremont and others are fighting the Senate bill.

Both Houses of Congress agree to adjourn on July 15th.

[GENERAL.]

BUFFALO.—A contract has been awarded for the construction of the Buffalo Railway bridge over the Niagara river; to be completed in 1871.

NEW YORK.—Hugo Kere's mill, at Greenpoint, was burned to-night; loss \$27,000.

The Department of State is informed of the release of the sisters Cudlipp and Mrs. Pratt, by the Cuban government.

Arguments were heard to-day by the Secretary of the Interior relative to the rights of railroad companies in Indian Territories.

MEMPHIS.—In the Southern Methodist Convention, a message was received from the Protestant Methodist Conference, now in session at Baltimore, which proposed consolidation. A committee of five was appointed to answer.

CLEVELAND.—Information has been received of the discovery of the principal leak through which the American News Association have secured the reports of the Western and New York Associated Press, and steps will be speedily taken to stop the leak, unless this is rendered unnecessary by the conditions of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which may render the continuance of the American Association impracticable and which is foreshadowed by a preamble and resolution adopted by the Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, at a recent meeting in Pittsburg, setting forth that, owing to various causes, the lines of the Company have not earned enough the past six months to justify a dividend and resolving that no dividend be declared at present.

ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri State Editorial Association held their annual meeting at Kansas City, yesterday. The attendance was very large. Members of all parties in the State were present, together with a number of Kansas editors. The Association go on an excursion to-day to Fort Scott, on the Missouri River and Galveston Railroad.

Keroeger, indicted for connection with the late defalcations in the City Treasury, has been released on bail.

PHILADELPHIA.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian churches is in session; Rev. Dr. Jacobs presiding.

TRENTON.—Elmore's shoe manufactory, at North Payne has been burned. Loss, \$70,000; insured \$60,000.

DETROIT.—The *Post* says that on Saturday or Monday last, the British minister at Washington, in the name of the British government, made a formal application to the government of the United States, through Secretary Fish, for permission to pass transports engaged in the service of the Red River expedition through the St. Marie's canal. Minister Thornton gave his official assurance to Secretary Fish that the troubles in the Red River country had been peacefully and entirely settled by an agreement between Her Majesty's government in the Dominion, and Delegates representing the entire population of the Red River country, and that the purpose of the present expedition was purely a peaceful one. Thereupon, Secretary Fish telegraphed to Governor Baldwin, the dispatch reaching the Governor on Tuesday. He sent the official statement of the British minister, and saying that, in view of these statements, the President directs that the *Chicora* and other vessels of similar character, that is, we suppose, unarmed merchant vessels, employed as public transports, may pass through the canal, provided they do not carry troops or munitions of war. In accordance with the instructions from Washington, Gov. Baldwin has sent the proper directions to the superintendent of the canal.

Mexican advices to the 12th state that the followers of Pedro Martinez, about five hundred strong, recently abandoned him and surrendered to the government. The bandit Bravo is still in the field with six hundred followers.

The Congress is now engaged on the subject of finances, having dropped railroad matters. An extra session will probably be called.

The Evangelical Press Association held their first annual meeting yesterday, and elected G. W. Clifton President, and Geo. M. Powell Secretary. The Association published advertisements in over 1,000 papers last year and now has over 200 members.

An interesting and exciting discussion transpired in the Board of Education, yesterday, on the question of the restoration of corporeal punishment in public schools; strong arguments being used on either side. The matter was finally referred to a special committee, with instructions to report a plan for correction that will meet the views of all parties.

Spanish spies claim to have known for some time that the Cuban war vessel *Upton* was intended for the Cuban service, yet so silly was everything managed that the Spanish Minister could do nothing to prevent her sailing. Her officers have been selected with great care and are men who have seen some service; they are: Commander, Thos. L. Dorain; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, Robert Sommers; Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Cooke; Mates, A. M. Mason and Henry P. Lane; Paymaster, Jose Ponce De Leon; Chief Engineer, Geo. Davis; First As-