

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## SENATE.

Several bills were introduced, among which was one by Howard to repeal certain acts passed by the Legislature of Wyoming Territory.

Trumbull called up a bill to change the judicial circuits. The Senate committee's amendment, defining the limits of the circuits were agreed to. The amendment requires the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Chandler from the committee of commerce reported, with amendments, a bill to incorporate the Bolivian navigation company; he also reported adversely to the bill to provide for an American line of passenger steamers between New York and the Scandinavian and German ports. The consideration of the funding bill was resumed. Morton spoke in opposition to the bill, which he pronounced not a practical measure, and though he desired to vote for some funding bill, he opposed the policy of issuing loans at less than five per cent, and believed that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated at home or abroad. He objected to the plan in regard to national banks, and favored offering long bonds to the amount of a thousand millions, not to be redeemable in less than thirty years, with the privilege of using any surplus money in the meantime in buying them up. Morton criticized the bill by sections, and at length, by unanimous consent, Ferry offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that the Secretary of State inform the Senate of the ratification of the 15th Amendment by the States who have transmitted a notice thereof to the State Department. The debate on the funding bill was continued by Cameron, who favored the policy of inaction by Congress in regard to the finances. He declared himself, especially opposed to that provision of the bill for the foreign agency, as it would authorize errors and humiliate without materially aiding the Government. He moved to postpone the whole subject to the third of April.

Williams referred to the payment of a hundred millions of the debt within the last year as an evidence of the disposition and ability of the Government to pay the debt.

Chandler opposed the agency clause in the bill; he said he would never vote for it.

Cameron's motion to postpone was rejected.

Sumner's amendment, modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of new bonds to the payment of the five-twentieths of '62, was lost. Sumner moved to amend the first section so that the bonds so provided for be the ten instead of the twenty year bonds, and gave notice that he would prefer a four and a half per cent loan at fifty years to four per cent at sixty years. The section was so amended by unanimous consent. Sumner moved to amend, increasing the aggregate amount of the new bonds from four to five millions; lost 15 to 23.

## HOUSE.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. One, relative to the alleged massacre of the Piegan Indians, was objected to by Stevenson.

Wood, from the committee on foreign affairs reported a bill to regulate inter-oceanic telegraphic communication with foreign countries; ordered printed and recommitted.

Ingersoll, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which he desired to make a special order for the 29th of March.

Kerr, Cox and Swain opposed the bill. Swain offered an amendment, providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed. The previous question was ordered and the amendment was lost by a party vote. The bill then went over.

Dawes, of New York, gave notice that he would, at the earliest practicable moment, report from the judiciary committee, a naturalization bill, and would ask its passage.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, and shortly afterwards rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill passed. The House then went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Schenck an-

nounced that it was the purpose of the committee of ways and means to allow a fair, liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature first on the bill, before the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Brooks, of New York, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He said the reduction proposed by the committee, of thirty millions on internal revenue, and twenty millions on tariff, was too small; the reduction ought to be at least seventy-five or a hundred million. He favored the abolition of the duty on coal, hides, timber and salt; he also favored a reduction of the duty on pig iron to three dollars a ton, on lead to one cent per pound, the duty on copper to the same rate as in other countries. He called special attention to the duties on carpets to sustain the monopoly of five men. In conclusion he said there never would be a finality on the question of the tariff till it came to simplicity. The committee rose.

Butler, of Massachusetts, from the committee on reconstruction, reported back the bill for the admission of Georgia to representation in Congress. Farnsworth, a member of that committee, made a point of order that Butler had not been authorized to report. The Speaker declared that this was not a point of order, but of veracity. A sharp colloquy ensued between Farnsworth and Butler, the latter claiming that he was carrying out the instructions of the committee. The Speaker decided to submit the question to the House, whether the report be accepted or not, and the "yeas" and "nays" were ordered on the question of its reception. Johnson moved to adjourn, yeas 4, nays 97.

Butler yielded to Washburne, of Massachusetts, who introduced a bill, giving the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, a continual right to its franchises and its right of way through the Territory; referred.

Stevenson, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians; adopted.

Shank introduced a bill to organize the militia of Wyoming; referred.

Several private bills were passed, including one granting pensions to colored teamsters.

At the expiration of the morning hour Wood rose to make a personal explanation. He denounced the statement that he appointed cadets residing out of his district, as false in every particular.

Logan confirmed the denial.

## GENERAL.

BALTIMORE.—David O'Keefe, physician at the Marion hospital, died last night of typhoid fever.

ALBANY.—The New York Central, a year ago, issued a scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on its capital stock; and having failed to make returns to the revenue officer, the company was to day assessed, by the U. S. Assessor, five per cent. on the dividend; the tax amounts to one million one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, 3.—A convention of delegates from the Congregational Churches, societies and newspapers of the country, met yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle, to prepare for a fitting celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

McFarland's trial will not commence until March 21st; it is expected to last at least a month. He is not in good health, but is cheerful, and sanguine of acquittal. His visitors average six or seven a day, many of them being ladies.

The *World's* Havana correspondent writes that the Cubans have begun to retaliate in kind on the Spaniards. Gen. Quesada, before he was superseded by Gen. Jordan, ordered all the prisoners within his immediate command to be shot; 135 Spaniards were quickly sent to their last homes. When Jordan took the command he shot three hundred prisoners and the black flag was flying on both sides, and now a war of extermination has set in.

At a meeting of the commissioners on emigration, yesterday a communication was received from the State Department to the effect that a number of paupers are about to be shipped from Great Britain to New York. It was agreed that such a shipment of indigent people should be prevented, and remonstrances were sent to the proper quarter.

Norman B. Eaton, the lawyer, whose assassination was attempted recently, continues to improve; but his recovery is very tedious, and it will be some weeks before he is able to resume practice.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight emigrants arrived in the week

ending yesterday; 9,512 have arrived since January 1st.

No tidings have yet been received regarding the missing steamers *City of Boston* and *Smith*; the agents of both vessels still profess to feel no alarm.

A car load of salmon from the Pacific coast has arrived in excellent condition.

A Havana letter gives the details of the arrest and execution by the Spanish, of the alleged Cuban Junta at Santiago. The arrests numbered from forty to fifty. Eighteen were executed, including two Americans. The victims, when arraigned before the commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of the association to which they belonged, but denied it being a political junta, saying it was only a Masonic lodge; that they met as Masons for Masonic purposes. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards. A Catalonian priest, who had been noted for his loyalty and violent denunciations of the Cubans, pronounced Free Masons no better than insurgents and said that the rising at Yara was plotted and planned in a Masonic lodge; that Cespedes was a Mason, and that wherever Masons congregate, there Spanish loyalty disappears.

The American Consul Phillips, ably seconded by Ramsden the British Consul, endeavored hard to save the lives of his two countrymen, but they were unsuccessful, the volunteers insisting upon their life blood being shed as well as that of their Cuban associates, and they thwarted all appeals to the government to spare them. Consul Phillips reports that the remaining prisoners are to be executed soon, but statements from other sources are to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor is opposed to any more executions and has written for instructions. The volunteers, headed by Col. Boet, were furious at the delay and clamored loudly for the execution of all the arrested parties, and it may have already happened that the Lieut. Governor has had to succumb to their demand. The writer of the letter says I am assured that several Americans are also included in the lot. Phillips has asked the American government for a man-of-war, and the British Consul has also written to his government that a war vessel should be kept constantly at his disposal.

On the twelfth a British subject, named Frederick Jordan, was murdered by a Spanish volunteer; the murderer was arrested, he said his act had been done from other motives than political.

The stakes on the Edwards-Collier prize fight were embezzled by a messenger from the temporary to the final stake-holders; the loss was assumed by the temporary stake-holders and Edwards has received the money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A fire yesterday destroyed a block containing three stores; total loss fifteen thousand.

MEMPHIS.—Henry Fox, many years engineer on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, a sober and industrious man, told his wife he was tired of life and he walked out of the door, put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains.

WASHINGTON.—The total amount of merchandise and specie imported into the United States for the six months ending January 1st '70, was \$213,693,192; the total exports of merchandise, specie and bullion for the same time was \$199,124,111; the amount of exports and imports American ships carried was \$158,035,210. The exports of specie show an improvement in favor of U. S. for the above period of \$6,375,607.

NEW YORK.—A match for the light weight championship is being arranged between Billy Edwards and Barney Aaron; both parties have consented to put up or forfeit. The fight is to take place in three months. The stakes will not be less than two thousand dollars aside. The articles will be signed in a few days.

PARIS.—The Minister of foreign affairs, the Count Darn, has written an official note to the French prelates at Rome stating that if the infallibility dogma is proclaimed public opinion in France will compel the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The Count Darn says the compromising of the Roman Catholic religion by *Syllabus* was to play the game of those who both openly and secretly attacked the church.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer *Colorado* brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer *Golden City*, Feb. 22nd, near Point St. Lozano. The passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were all saved and brought back by the *Colorado*. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the smoke stack. The suffering of the passengers of the *Golden City*, on

the march from the scene of the disaster to Santa Maria Bay, to take the *Colorado*, is described as terrible. They had no water to drink and but a little hard bread to eat. Old men, women and children walked over the rocky mountains under the burning sun and arrived at their destination, entirely prostrated. Accounts differ as to the number of passengers missing. Some say nine, others fifteen; the latter is considered the nearest correct.

A number of the *Golden City* cabin and most of her steerage passengers took passage by the *Colorado*. The steamer *Fidelity* will be dispatched tomorrow to the wreck of the *Golden City* to bring away her treasure.

Deery and Rudolph propose a trial preparatory to the championship billiard match, on Saturday evening next.

Legal tenders 874.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Russian River and Napa Valley yesterday.

Sufficient iron and ties for 80 miles of the California and Oregon railroad are now at the junction of that and the Central Pacific roads.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy snow storms the trains on the Pacific railroad arrive on time. Passengers report winter traveling pleasanter than summer on account of the absence of alkali dust and heat. The Union Pacific company have now covered the troublesome cuts on their road with snow sheds and the overland travel is consequently increasing.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the House committee on commerce have agreed on a bill relative to the Alaska seal fisheries. It provides that a hundred thousand seals may be killed yearly for the next twenty years, unless the Secretary of the Treasury restricts the number. The annual rental for the privilege of taking these seals is not to be less than fifty thousand dollars, to be secured by the deposit of government bonds, and each skin must pay a revenue tax of two dollars. The business is to be leased immediately to responsible parties to the best advantage for the United States, the lease to run twenty years from the first of May next, the lessees to give bonds to the amount of half a million dollars. The bill is long, but these are its essential points.

A project for making a competitive examination the basis of admission to the military and naval schools at West Point and Annapolis was presented to the House military Committee to-day by professor Northrup, of New Haven Conn., who presented interesting statistics in support of the project, calling attention to the results in England and France under this basis. The members of the Committee seem doubtful about the propriety of passing such a law, but it is thought it might be possible to pass a concurrent resolution recommending the assent of Congress to such examinations.

The Secretary of the navy, in reply to the resolution of enquiry as to why certain Spanish frigates had been allowed to enter our docks for repairs, says that none such have done so for repairs or for any other purpose. Two asked permission to deposit part of their armament equipment in the navy yard, preparatory to going into a private dock, but this was refused on account of informality in the presentation of the request. He says, however, that it has always been our custom to give the use of unoccupied docks to vessels needing repairs when they belong to nations with which we are at peace, for the reason that similar courtesies are extended to the United States by other nations.

The House military committee have ascertained that Edwards of Georgia sold a naval cadetship for three hundred dollars. The evidence in the case of Munger proves that though money was paid for the appointment Munger was unaware of the fact, and received nothing himself.

The *Tribune's* New York despatch says there is great discontent at the refusal of the British Government to afford further military protection to Newfoundland. The organ of the Canadian Dominion says the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States increases, and a movement to that effect is talked of.

Several saloons and retail stores in Chicago have signs out announcing the resumption of specie payments, and are giving silver in change at the counter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The rumors of the departure of a filibustering expedition to Mexico were founded on the fact that several prominent capitalists in this city have armed and equipped a number of men and sent them to Arizona to hold possession of rich mineral deposits recently discovered near the head waters of the Gila River. The mines are re-