

Clark, had obtained the certificate of three other officials of the treasury, to the destruction in their presence of cancelled bonds to the amount of \$18,640,000, while in fact no such bonds had been destroyed, and what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing more than blank paper. This he had been told by Clark himself. He had not believed the statement, and had gone to see the Treasurer, General Spinner, who told him it was all wrong, and that there ought to be some explanation made of it. He, Gen. Spinner, did not know how it was, but supposed it must have been done satisfactorily. He said if he had known the fact at the time, he would not have allowed it to be done.

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.

Washington, 10.—Senate.—Trumbull presented a memorial from the executive committee of the colonization society, stating that three thousand persons, mostly from North Carolina, desire to emigrate to Liberia, and asking an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars annually, for the establishment of a line of steamers.

House.—Clark, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of a military postal road from Washington to New York, limiting the fares to three cents per mile, requiring the through trip to be made in seven hours.

Payne, from the committee on Freedmen's Bureau, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain land lots on Sea Island, South Carolina. The bill passed.

Schenck, from the committee of ways and means, reported back the bill exempting manufacturers from tax, except gas, tobacco and distilled spirits, &c. The bill does not interfere with the collection of any tax which accrues under existing laws before April 1st next. Schenck proceeded to say the committee had intended to present a complete law covering the whole subject, and not to present a special bill repealing the tax on manufacturers; but it had been urged, however, from members in the House and from outside interest, as a thing exceedingly desirable, that having determined to relieve the manufacturers from the five per cent. tax, it should be done without waiting for the general law.

London, 10.—The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland and is to be a Knight of the order of St. Patrick. The war office has received additional dispatches from Abyssinia. The military situation is unchanged. Rassem, the captive official, says he thinks King Theodore will release all the captives upon the arrival of the British army near his headquarters.

Nashville.—A dispatch from Knoxville says two Federal soldiers were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Claiborne county. The soldiers were assisting the revenue officers to arrest a number of men engaged in swindling the government.

St. Louis.—Work has been resumed on the Kansas Pacific railroad, track laying will commence in a few days.

Chicago.—Reports of damage done by freshets continue to be received from all quarters. The great Rock Island railroad bridge, over the Mississippi, is badly damaged by the breaking up of the ice in a gorge; some spans were shaved partially off the piers and moved ten feet out of their position. The coffer dams on the rapids were swept away, Rock Island and Davenport are flooded and many citizens have been turned out of their homes, and the loss of property is very great. The freshet throughout Michigan was tremendous, the trains are everywhere delayed by damage to the bridges.

Washington.—General Spinner emphatically asserts that government has not lost a dollar by the transaction referred to by Logan. He says the destroyed sheets were blank paper which had been laid out for printing as bonds, but were not printed.

Washington, 11.—Senate.—A memorial against the admission of Colorado as a State was presented and tabled.

Philadelphia.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with General Lemuel Todd permanent Chairman. A ballot was taken to ascertain the preference of the members for candidates for President and Vice-President. Grant was the unanimous choice for President. Gov. Curtin received a hundred and nine votes for Vice-President, and Ben. Wade twenty-two. Hartruff Campbell was unanimously nominated for reelection for Attorney General.

Albany.—The Democratic Convention met to-day, and the delegates for the National Convention were instructed to vote as a unit in accordance with the majority. The committee on resolutions offered one, naming Horatio Seymour as the preference of the Convention for the Presidency, which was referred. Governor Seymour was requested to address the Convention, which then took a recess.

In the House, Van Wyck from the committee on retrenchment, made a report on the fictitious destruction of bonds in the Treasury Department. Logan objected to the revision of the report till the testimony was also transmitted. Van Wyck said the committee did not deem it necessary to incur the expense of printing the testimony. Logan still objected, declaring the evi-

dence would show he was justified in making the charges.

Concord.—Corrected returns from 181 towns give Harriman 34,893, and Sinclair 31,756.

San Francisco, 12.—The steamer *Idaho* has arrived from Honolulu with advices to February 26th. The result of the election is that twenty-seven Representatives were chosen, eight ministerial, twelve independent, and seven doubtful. The seats of seven of the successful government candidates will be contested.

A review of the Hawaiian trade for the past year shows the total export of the nation, to amount to products of the value of a million and a quarter. The principal item was sugar, amounting to seventeen millions of pounds.

Intelligence from Tahiti tells of the total loss of an English lumber vessel on Starbuck or Volunteer Island, while making the voyage from Puget Sound to Australia. The name of the wrecked vessel was not ascertained.

New York, 11.—Three-quarters of the town of Jefferson, in Texas, was burned on the night of the 3d. Fifty or sixty stores were destroyed. The loss is a million.

The *Rising Star* brings Panama advices to the 2d. The cholera continues to be terrible in the Argentine Confederation. There is another revolution on the tapis. The yellow fever is at Lima.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. Ross Brown, Minister to China, and C. J. Tuckerman, Minister to Greece.

Jno. P. Bruce is here endeavoring to obtain an enabling act for admission of Montana as a State. He says Montana has 65,000 inhabitants.

London.—Gen. Dix has arrived here, and it is understood he will remain for some weeks. It is said he comes on business connected with the Alabama claims.

The House of Commons has agreed to report Gladstone's bill for the abolition of church rates.

Berlin.—The treaty in relation to the rights of naturalized citizens has been unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

London.—In the House of Commons last night, John Francis Maguire, from Cork, said that though Ireland was part of the empire and now peaceful, yet the personal liberty of every man in that country was at the mercy of spies, police or government officials, and this state of things existed when records of the courts showed there were few cases of ordinary crime.

After several speeches by other gentlemen, Lord Clinton moved a resolution that the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the empire, and must be remedied; that the laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people, that the present church, school, and land tenure systems, are unjust; and that in his opinion these causes of wrongs should be righted.

John O'Brien, member from Cassel, denied that a large body of the Irish sympathize with the Fenians.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a long and able speech, admitted that discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish in Australia or in Canada felt no discontent. Even in Ireland, the feeling was confined to the lower classes only.

Chicago, 12.—The Pennsylvania Republican convention, after a long debate passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin.

New York, 12.—The Democratic resolutions consist of a series of charges against the Republican party, and invoke the aid of all lovers of civil liberty to join in a grand and successful effort to rid the country of such tyranny, and secure the triumph of Democratic principles.

Chicago, 12.—The new text of the treaty with the North German Confederation is published. According to article one the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans who become naturalized citizens of the United States, and reside in that country five years, the same rights and privileges as native born citizens of the republic. By the second clause of the same article the United States reciprocally agrees to the same provisions. It is provided that whoever, having thus alienated himself from his own country, becomes a citizen of the other country, and returns to his native country and there acquires a domicile, shall by the acquisition of such domicile be considered to have renounced his adopted citizenship.

Article two says a naturalized citizen, upon return to his native country, remains liable to trial and punishment for

an action punishable by the laws of his original country, committed before his emigration.

Article three extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund.

Article four declares the acquisition of a domicile which works the loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from a two years' residence in their original country. A mere declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be of no international effect.

Articles five and six relate to the ratification of the treaty, and stipulate that this is to be effected within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratification and remain in force ten years.

Richmond.—The trial of Jeff. Davis is postponed by Judge Underwood to the fourteenth of April next.

Washington, 12.—House.—The Speaker presented a communication from Governor West of Virginia, transmitting resolutions of the Legislature condemnatory of the President.

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