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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Allison introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for bonds issued in pursuance of the act of congress of June 20th, 1874, known as the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. Referred to the district committee.

McPherson presented a petition of the New Jersey Historical Society in favor of the erection of a monument to Christopher Columbus, by the republics of the western hemisphere, and that the United States take the initiative.

Voorhees gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up his resolutions to pension the surviving Mexican war soldiers, and allow Senator Shields to speak on the subject.

The Senate occupied most of the morning hour in discussing the bill to authorize the commissioners of the District of Columbia to adjust and fix water rates within said district, which was finally passed and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

Hamlin, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, returned his thanks for the courtesy of the Senate in adjourning last evening in order to allow him to speak to-day. The debate on this bill had somewhat surprised him. Friends of the bill charged its opponents with indulging in glittering generalties. There had come down to us traditions that our government was established as the home of the free, where the outcasts of every nation could be free and enjoy our free institutions; yet friends of the bill said these were glittering generalities. Opponents of the bill based their doctrine upon that distinguished senator (Morton), no longer with us, but whose spirit he invoked upon the Senate to-day. Morton was a member of the committee sent by the Senate to investigate the Chinese question, and he had left an imperishable monument in the brief and broken report which he was not spared to complete. Hamlin did not deny the power of Congress to abrogate this treaty. It had the power, but there was as broad a distinction between power and right, as there was between the poles of the globe upon which we live. Congress should be guided by a rule of right, not of power. He asserted that no section of our country was as anxious to secure the treaty of '68, as the Pacific coast. If there was any wrong to be corrected he was as ready as any member on this floor to apply the remedy, but he was not willing to apply the remedy of might for that of right. He would proceed by the ordinary rules of negotiation. He would treat the Chinese Empire as he would any civilized nation on the face of the earth. Was there any senator on the floor who would treat any warlike power of Europe as this bill proposed to treat the Emperor of China. He then referred to the resolution passed at the last session, authorizing the President to open negotiations to secure a modification of the treaty, and said he would drop this bill and trust all to that resolution. If there was not this hot haste to override the duties of the President, a solution of this question would be had under that resolution, satisfactory even to the people of the Pacific coast. He was opposed to legislation upon treaties, except in extreme cases, and this was not one of them. He referred to the treaty of Washington and the fishery clause, and said when the attempt to terminate that part of the treaty was made it was by a resolution brought forward in the Senate to the effect that it was desirable to terminate that part of the treaty. Now, was it right to abrogate a treaty with China by the legislation proposed, and that with Great Britain in another way? He would treat China just as he would Great Britain. In the reply to the argument of his colleague (Blaine) that China had violated the treaty by not providing certain laws in pursuance thereof, Hamlin said the Emperor of China did issue his edict against any forcible transportation of Chinese to any foreign country. The penalty for a violation of this edict was death. He could not find in any statute of ours any law similar to that which we should have passed in pursuance of the treaty. He believed that all persons who came here to make this country their permanent home ought to participate in our government, ought to be citizens, and have the right of suffrage conferred upon them. He believed if the Chinese on the Pacific coast were treated with Christian humanity they would assimilate with our people. He then referred to the labor question, and said Chinese cheap labor was a canting cry. It was a cry addressed to the prejudice, and not to the judgment of men. Let us receive the Chinese and teach them the civilization of Christ. If we could not overcome their paganism, then we could abrogate the treaty. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a speech of Mr. Stewart, member of the California Constitutional Convention, supporting his views.

Sargent, in reply to a remark of Hamlin, that the Chinese pay taxes, said the total amount collected from the Chinese in California is $10,000 less than the annual cost of maintaining Chinese convicts in the state prison. He also said there were probably 500 people in California who agreed with Stewart's speech in the convention.

Eustice, (Louisiana), said he felt it to be his duty to put in a plea for the white people of Louisiana. He was surprised at the attitude occupied by republican senators on this Chinese question. He would vote for the bill, although he believed that the arguments against it were overwhelming, except upon a single point, and that was the race quistion.

Dawes (Mass.) opposed the bill and said he had lived through one warfare against foreigners and he wanted no more. He claimed that Chinese ought to be admitted to citizenship, and that if they had the votes they would receive vastly different treatment. He insisted that this is a question of the right of manhood, to live and breathe and walk upon the earth, and that our country and especially the republican party should maintain those rights for all men and all races who may wish to seek homes among us.

Mr. Davis, West Virginia, favored Conkling's amendment and said he was ready to abrogate that portion of the treaty which allowed the unrestricted immigration of Chinese, because it was a grievance to our people on the Pacific Coast, but he thought the treaty as a whole, was a benefit to the nation. He would treat the Chinese government as he would the British government and no Senator would say that he would abrogate a treaty with Great Britain in this manner. The short delay proposed by the amendment, July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880, was trifling.

The pending question being on the amendment that Mr. Conkling submitted yesterday, requesting the President to immediately give notice to the Emperor of China that the articles of the treaty permitting Chinese emigration are unsatisfactory to the United States government, and to propose such modifications of said treaty as will correct the evils complained of, said modifications to be made in a supplemental treaty, to be submitted to the Senate on or before Jan. 1st, 1880, and should the Emperor of China refuse to change the treaty, then the President is to give him notice we will, by laws of our own, correct the evils. The amendment was rejected; yeas 31, nays 33.

Morrill moved to amend so that the bill should not apply to persons who may only seek a temporary residence for educational purposes.

Sargent opposed the amendment unless made more restrictive. He said this bill was, that no vessel should bring more than 15 persons to the United States. Every coolie who came here came for temporary purposes. Many who came here were from 15 to 22 years of age, and any of them might say they came for educational purposes. He moved to amend the amendment so as to add, "and who shall have a certificate from the Chinese government for that purpose." Agreed to, and the amendment of Morrill, as amended by Sargent, was adopted.

Edmunds submitted the following amendment: "That the United States hereby recognizes the reciprocal right and power in the government of China to regulate, so far as its own dominions are concerned, intercourse between the two countries, according to its own sense of propriety, notwithstanding existing treaties with the United States, and the President is hereby requested to communicate a copy of this act to the Chinese government.

Sargent said this amendment was not objectionable in principle, but it was of no use to the bill. A nation had the right of self-defense, and when it exercised the right, it took the consequences. It was not necessary for us to assure the Emperor of China that he had any such right.

Thurman said the amendment was in effect saying to the Emperor of China, you can stop all commercial intercourse between the United States and China, and we will not take offense. He, for one, was not willing to say to the Emperor of China that on account of the passage of this bill he could close the five Chinese ports against the United States.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 27, nays 39.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the committee were concurred in.

Conkling renewed in the Senate his amendment which had been voted down in committee of the whole, and said he renewed it in the belief that a great nation had better not, by doubtful means, seek to accomplish that which might be done by the means sanctioned and recognized by civilized nations. Suppose there were 120,000 Chinese in California, how much would that number grow between July 1st, '79, when the bill takes effect, and January 1st, '80, when his proposition would take effect? What was that brief period in the life of a nation!

A lively discussion then occurred between Messrs. Conkling and Thurman, in regard to the right of expatiation in which Thurman replying to some comments charging him with speaking in a magnificent complacent and excathedra style, replied that to be thus rebuked by a child of nature, by a man who disdained anything theatrical in manner, by one who was simply incarnate, was indeed humiliating, and instructive. It wounded him to the heart. (Laughter.) He was never so impressed with his defects before, and it should be the study of his life to cure them. (Renewed laughter.) Nevertheless he must proceed to teach the Senator (Conkling) a little elementary doctrine concerning the subject in hand.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) said as he understood the Senator from Ohio to argue the doctrine of expatiation, he meant that a bird could leave the parent nest without the privilege of alighting anywhere.

Mr. Thurman said he would buy his friend the cheapest copy of Audobon he could find and send it to him, that he he might see that this had nothing to do with birds. (Laughter.)

Wadleigh favored Conkling's amendment, and said there was a bill now before the Senate to grant $300,000 subsidy to build up our commerce with Brazil, which was not half so important as our commerce with China. A subsidy of $500,000 per year had been given to build up Chinese commerce, and it was repealed, not because the treaty was a failure, but because of the corruption in procuring the subsidy. He argued that this country was rapidly gaining the trade of China.

Ingalls said he voted against Conkling's amendment, and he intended to vote against the bill also, but as the bill seemed to have a majority, he would vote for the amendment now, as he believed it would save the honor of the nation.

Conkling's amendment was again rejected by a vote of yeas 31, nays 33.

Anthony, of Rhode Island, then submitted as a substitute for the bill the amendment of Conkling, with the latter part in regard to notifying the Emperor, that we will correct the evil by laws of our own in case he refuses to do so, left off, and it was rejected, yeas 26, nays 33.

Morrill (Vermont) submitted an amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to any master of a vessel seeking harbor in stress of weather; agreed to.

Mr. Whyte (Maryland) submitted an amendment providing that the act should take effect on the 1st of February, 1880, and in the meantime the President shall negotiate for a modification of the treaty as proposed by the amendment of Mr. Conkling. Rejected.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Edmunds said he wished to express his utter abhorrence of the principles upon which the bill was founded. He hoped that the Constitution had yet provided some means by which this measure, so odious to him, would fail to become a law.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 39, nays 26.

EASTERN.

The Cattle Question

NEW YORK, 15.—The State Commissioner directs owners and veterinary surgeons to report promptly all cases of cattle disease, and forbids persons in charge of well cattle entering upon premises where the disease exists. Infected cattle will be quarantined or slaughtered. The steamship *Queen*, to-day, for Liverpool, takes out 80 head of cattle and 600 tons of dead beef. Ship owners say the restrictions placed upon the trade by the English privy council would soon be removed when it was found that no pleuro-pneumonia exists among western cattle.

Fractional Paper Currency.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Of the $45,000,000 fractional paper currency, there remains outstanding about $16,000,000, of which amount about $2,000,000 is three and five cents. It is now estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only $4,000,000 of the $16,000,000, leaving $12,000,000 as profit to the government, that amount being lost or destroyed.

Matthews' Vindication.

The Matthews committee of the Senate have published his testimony in vindication of himself in respect to James Anderson. His reasons for being interested in Anderson after the latter insulted him in June, 1877, was, first, to assure him of a desire to do something for him which others had hitherto failed to do. His conduct was the natural result of an intense desire and of the need which oppressed him at the time to have employment. The second reason was, he thought it best that the Nash agreement and the Anderson-Weber agreement should not be made public, as they would to some extent confirm in the public mind the false scandal in reference to the matter they related to.

A Colored Chairman.

Senator Bruce was called to the chair, to-day, and presided over the Senate a portion of the afternoon. This is the first time in the history of the government that a colored man has occupied the chair.

Wool Transactions.

BOSTON, 15.—There is no material change in the market. The demand is good and stocks are rapidly passing into the hands of manufacturers at prices indicating no important change in the current rates for some weeks past. If any concession is made it is in favor of cash customers. Four months customers have to pay full current rates, and credits are more closely scrutinized than usual. A large number of buyers have been in the market, including some of our largest mills, and there is a feeling that prices are as low now as they are likely to be for some time to come. Pulled wools are quite active. The transactions during the past week were the largest for some time. California, 11 @ 22½, spring at 22 @ 25.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Zulu War.

LONDON, 15.—A dispatch dated Moritzburg, January 25th, says of the Zulu war: Shortly after the commencement of hostilities, Lord Chelmsford and Col. Pearson successfully engaged the enemy. Near the place where Lord Chelmsford had been fighting, he left six companies of the Twenty fourth Regiment under Pulleine, whom Chelmsford was to join with the natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united forces on the 22d. The fire from the British caused immense havoc among them, but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and when they had come to close quarters, the great numerical superiority of the Zulus secured them a complete victory. Six companies of the Twenty-fourth were totally destroyed, and Dwinford's natives were utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of Rorke's Drift the same day, but were repelled. In this attack 100 men succeeded in keeping off 4,000 Zulus. They fought from 5 o'clock in the evening until daylight, when the main column arrived. The British lost 18 men, five of whom were massacred in the hospital.

AUSTRIA.

Cremation as a Precaution.

VIENNA, 15.—The burgomaster of Vienna urges the government to sanction cremation as a precautionary measure against the plague.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the tax payers of the 17th School District, held in the School House on Friday evening the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock p.m., for the election of Three Trustees, to serve for the ensuing two years.

JAMES DWYER,
AMOS HOWE,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 4, 1879.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 200 weekly newspapers, or four lines in 8 different lists of 207 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 100 page pamphlet. Address Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WARM UP!

WM. SALMON

Has opened a new depot for the sale and delivery of the celebrated

WEBER COAL,

At the City Meat Market, West Temple St., where he will be pleased to see old and new friends and customers. His prices will be: 1 ton delivered, $6.75. 1 ton at the new depot, $6.25. (Part in good Storepay.)

GRAIN, BALED HAY

AND KINDLING WOOD

Will be kept by him in full supply, and sold at lowest living figures.

☞ Orders left at Squire's Barber Shop, the HERALD Office or at the Depot, West Temple Street, a block west of Bishop & Lawrence's store, will receive prompt attention. dtf

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Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, also by the pint, quart and gallon, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

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Suits of every Style made up from the VERY BEST KINDS of IMPORTED DOMESTIC and HOME MADE GOODS.

CLEANING & REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Peart, deceased.

Order appointing time for hearing petition for sale of Real Estate.

Upon consideration of the petition of Jacob Peart and Martin Lenzi, executors of the estate of Jacob Peart, deceased, praying for an order of the Court authorizing them to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to pay the demands against the estate, expenses of administration, etc.; it is ordered that Saturday the 15th day of February, 1879, be and is hereby appointed the time for hearing said petition at the County Court House, Salt Lake City, at 10 a.m., and all persons interested in said estate are directed to appear before the Court at the said time and place to show cause why the order prayed for should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for at least ten consecutive days before the time appointed for the hearing of said petition, in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper published in Salt Lake City.

Dated January 29, 1879.

E. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } s.s.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original order on file, in my office, in the above entitled action.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the above-named Court, this 31st day of January, A.D. 1879.

L. S. D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk.

By W. S. GRISMON, Deputy.

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