

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5.—The Senate met at noon, Carpenter presiding. He presented the report of the secretary of the Senate in reply to the resolution calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by senators since the organization of the government; laid on the table.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back the House bill to repeal the bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, and recommended that, with such amendments, the bill be passed. Edmunds said he had no hesitation in stating that the whole committee had agreed substantially on the amendments.

On motion of Wright, the House bill to establish the compensation of senators, representatives and delegates was taken up with the amendments reported by the Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment, striking out the first three sections and substituting therefor sections repealing the act of March 3rd, 1863, and fixing the salary as it was prior to the passage of that act, and further providing that the compensation of the several heads of departments be eight thousand dollars per annum.

WASHINGTON, 6.—In the Senate, Buckingham's free banking bill was taken from the table, and referred to the committee on finance.

Morrill, of Maine, from the finance committee, reported back the resolution introduced by Sumner, instructing that committee to report a bill abolishing the office of commissioner of internal revenue, and to provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. He said, when the millennium arrived it might be possible to collect taxes without tax officers, and that to abolish the Internal Revenue bureau would be to lose at least one half the taxes now collected. The principal part of the taxes were collected upon spirits and tobacco, and it would be impossible to collect them without officers.

Sumner said here was an opportunity for practical economy, and by adopting this system of collecting taxes by stamps, an army of office holders would be dispensed with. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon, and, under a call of the States, a large number of bills was introduced and referred.

Among the bills introduced were the following: one by Kasson, to create a national board of trade, and prescribing its duties; one by McCrary, to prohibit the creation of deficiencies in the public service; one by Barber, to legalize a pontoon railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien; and one by Cutrell, requiring the Attorney General to prosecute suits for the repayment to the government of the interest paid for the Pacific Railroad Cos.

Coburn, from the military committee, reported a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army, and stopping all works on forts and other defenses of the country; adopted.

Wheeler, of N. Y., from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, which appropriates \$28,449,916; made a special order for Tuesday next.

The House then resumed the consideration of the supplementary privileges bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations, to-day, finally disposed of the army appropriation bill, and reduced the estimates over four millions.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, O., 5.—The Legislature met to-day. The House organized by the election of Geo. L. Converse, of Franklin, as Speaker, Thos. Coughlin, chief clerk, and a full list of Democratic minor officials. After organization a resolution, asking Congress to repeal the salary bill, was offered and referred to a special committee, with instructions to amend so as to censure the President for signing the bill, and to report to-morrow. The Sen-

ate elected S. K. Donovan chief clerk, and a full list of Democratic officers.

Governor Noyes' message, presented to the legislature to-day, shows the total State debt to be \$32,314,000, being a decrease during the past year of \$372,484, while the local indebtedness has increased nearly two and a half millions. The governor recommends the restricting of the powers of minor political organizations to create debts and to impose taxes. He makes a few other recommendations, mainly of local interest. He deprecates the system, now in use, of letting out convict labor by contracts, and favors some plan of utilizing such labor so as not to interfere with outside labor.

PITTSBURG, 5.—At Elizabethboro, Pa., on Saturday night, Patrick Slavins shot and killed Dan Lynch, without the slightest provocation; but was afterwards rescued by a mob of miners to which class he belonged, and is still at large.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain, and Edward L. Baker, of Springfield, Ill., as Consul at Buenos Ayres. Cushing is designated as from Virginia.

Bishop Wilmer, of La., called upon the President to-day, and represented that many persons were starving in that State. The President and the Bishop subsequently had an interview with Speaker Blaine and the members of the Louisiana delegations, and the result of the conference is reported to be that, to-morrow, representative Sypher will introduce a bill authorizing the war department to issue rations to the sufferers.

According to present indications at the close of the debate on the civil rights bill to-morrow afternoon, a motion will be made by prominent republicans to recommit the bill, which, if carried, may have the effect of indefinitely postponing action upon the measure.

The substitute for the House bill, repealing the bankruptcy act, reported by the Senate judiciary committee, provides a number of amendments to the present law, the most important of which are the following: That it shall require the action of one-fourth of an insolvent's creditors, or one-third of the amount of the debts, to force him into bankruptcy, instead of a single creditor, or debts to the amount of \$250, as now protested. The paper may run sixty days instead of thirty days, as now, and whenever a majority of the creditors agree to take the case out of bankruptcy they may do so. The courts are empowered to permit any number of the creditors to make a composition of their claims in cases of involuntary bankruptcy. The term four months, mentioned in section 35 of the old law, shall be changed to two months, and the period of six months therein named shall be changed to three months. The first of these provisions not to take effect until two months and the second until three months after the adoption of this act. The act provides for a reduction for the composition of charges, and all allowances, excepting the actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers, to one-half, provided that their section shall be and remain in force until the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make and promulgate new rules in respect to these matters.

The Herald's special, Havana, 5, says the overthrow of the Castelar ministry is favorably received in Havana. The Casino Espanol is especially jubilant. The volunteers are evidently in favor of a monarchy. The crowns on the stems of the Spanish vessels in the harbor, which were painted over when the republic was in vogue, are now being regilded, and the imperial Spanish coat of arms has again been placed on the palace of the Captain General.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The glassware house of E. J. Hart & Co., in Tieboutal street, was burned to-day; loss \$20,000.

The Legislature met in the Mechanics' Hall to-day; the proceedings were orderly. Governor Kellogg's message is very long. It shows the total State debt to be \$24,283,000, some of which is of doubtful legality, and is now being tested in the courts. The State has paid interest on the whole amount to date, but can do so no longer without maintaining a rate of tax-

ation which amounts to confiscation. The governor recommends the funding of the entire debt, at sixty cents on the dollar, in new seven per cent. consols, guaranteed by a constitutional amendment and an appropriation for the interest to be made perpetual, the debt to be limited at a point to which it would be reduced by this consolidation, say fifteen millions. This plan, he says, has been endorsed by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and large bondholders.

The McEnery legislature also met, but there was no quorum.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 5.—A brick block at the corner of Main and Taylor Sts., owned by Emerson & Wight, and W. H. Wilkinson, was burned to-night; loss \$200,000. The principal losers, besides the owners of the block, are Willman and Fuller, harness makers; the Union Paper Co., Cutter McIntosh & Co., boot and shoe dealers, J. C. Lutz, lithographer, and the Morgan Envelope Co. The insurance is about two-thirds of the loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The Legislature will offer \$15,000 reward for the apprehension of the notorious Tiburcio Vasquez and his gang.

The small-pox is still increasing; the Boys' High School is closed on account of the disease being in the vicinity.

CHICAGO, Ill., 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says it is probable that the matter of the appointment of Chief Justice will be compromised by the substitution of the name of Caleb Cushing for that of Williams, and the appointment of Williams as Minister to Spain.

NEW YORK, 6.—A suit has been begun by capias, against Edwin Rowe & Co., to recover \$200,000 in gold for the alleged violation of the revenue laws.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The Republican's special from Topeka says the case of the State versus Pomeroy, for the bribery of senator York, was called in the County Court to-day. The defendant was not present, and his counsel asked a further continuance, which was refused, and Pomeroy's bail of twenty thousand dollars was ordered to be forfeited, with the understanding, however, that if the defendant appears for trial during this month, the order for forfeiture shall be rescinded. It is believed here that Pomeroy will never be tried, but as the case now stands it puts him in the position of a criminal at large without bail, and liable to arrest at any time.

COLUMBUS, O., 6.—In the House this morning, the resolutions offered by McLain, republican, yesterday, to censure Congress for passing the salary grab act, were reported back so as to include President Grant for not vetoing the bill. The Republicans sought to get a division of the question so as to vote first on censuring Congress, and failing in that they voted solidly against the resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous Democratic vote.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Senate finance committee, to-day, agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing national banks to withdraw their bonds deposited in the U. S. Treasury as security, in proportion as they retire their circulation.

DETROIT, 6.—Two men went adrift on a block of ice in Saginaw Bay, December 31, and to-day succeeded in reaching shore, but in a nearly exhausted condition, having been without food and nearly perished with cold. The six men who started out in a boat to find them have not been heard from.

NEW YORK, 6.—At the special meeting of the Bar Association, to-night, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning and earnestly protesting against the nomination of Geo. H. Williams as Chief Justice.

ALBANY, N. Y., 6.—Governor Dix's message was presented to the legislature to-day. He says the condition of the State generally is gratifying. The debt is small, the educational institutions are generally well managed, the laws are being enforced with renewed vigor and great criminals are brought to speedy and exemplary punishment. He gives the history of the robbery of the treasurer's office, and exculpates every one from guilty intent except Phelps, but says there is no doubt the defalcation would have been prevented if the treasurer had been at his post and given attention to his duties. He thinks there have been grave abuses in the management of the railroads of the State, and that the improvements now making on the Erie canal will greatly add to its capacity. He discusses the

panic and currency question, and expresses himself emphatically against any further expansion or inflation of the currency, and in favor of the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members, and lasted about two hours. The condition of affairs in Spain was under consideration, and several dispatches from Sickles to Secretary Fish were read. The opinion in official and diplomatic circles is that the Spanish republic is practically ended.

CHICAGO, 7.—A terrible storm of sleet and snow is prevailing over the middle and eastern States, prostrating telegraph wires in all directions and completely cutting off communication between the east and west; nothing of any kind has been received here to-day from any point east of Toledo.

The proposed continental railway, for which a charter is to be asked of Congress, as marked out on a map in the railroad and canal committee room, is almost an air-line from New York to Omaha. It starts from Jersey City, and runs due west across New Jersey, crossing the Delaware at Belvidere. It traverses Pennsylvania without deviating from a straight line, passing through Bloomsburg, Milton and Newcastle. It enters Ohio near Youngstown, and runs through Akron, London and Lima. It takes Port Wayne in its route through Indiana, and at a point half way across Illinois it goes slightly to the northward, crossing the Mississippi at Muscatine, and reaching Omaha by a bee line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago, B. & Mo. railway. The road never goes out of the way to reach a town or city, and the purpose of its projectors appears to be to open a great direct line between the far West and New York without reference to local traffic. The project is not fully matured yet, but a bill is in course of preparation which will have a number of prominent capitalists as corporators. The parties who indicate a willingness to undertake the enterprise, with moderate aid from the government, mention a guarantee of bonds bearing four to five per cent.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Specials of the 6th say the House military committee, to-day, began its investigation, to ascertain whether the military expenses can be reduced. The secretary of war, General Sherman, and adjutant-general Townsend, were summoned. General Sherman favored the maintenance of the full force of 30,000 men, and said that with present needs the service could not get along with less. He thought the staff corps could be materially reduced, and that a reduction could take place in the quartermaster, commissary, and medical force. The committee expects to be able to make very marked reductions, both in the numbers employed in the civil and military branch of this service, and in the works carried on under the war department.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—The Standard has intelligence from the Gold Coast that the British forces will enter the Ashantee territory on the 15th of this month.

MADRID, 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day, suspending the constitutional guarantee, and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870, for the maintenance of public order. Decrees are also published appointing Martos, Minister of Justice, Mosquera, Minister of Public Works, and Senor Alderina Civil Governor of Madrid.

The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Rinz, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and Intransigent newspapers to be stopped.

An armed rising of the volunteers of liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday; it was incited by the municipality. After eight hours' fighting the troops took two hundred of the insurgents prisoners, captured six cannon, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality is dissolved.

Castelar, in a letter, addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d'etat. He concludes by saying—"My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept the situation created by bayonets." Several members of the majority which voted against Castelar now

approve the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

HAVANA, 6.—The home government has granted, without restriction, the extraordinary powers demanded by Captain General Jovillar.

CARDIFF, 6.—The bark *Cachino*, just arrived from New York, reports tempestuous weather and having lost several hands overboard.

LONDON, 6.—The Metropolitan Railway Carriage Works, at Birmingham, were burned last night; loss estimated at £50,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

LONDON, 6.—Dispatches from the vicinity of Carthage report that the besiegers have been inspired by the new order of things to redouble their efforts to reduce the city, and at the same time the defenders seem to have taken fresh courage from the belief that the present government is unpopular and short lived. They have recently made several desperate but ineffectual sorties, and have hoisted the black flag over Fort Goleas.

MADRID, 6.—The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned.

It is reported that the government will remove the captain generals of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

The disarmament of the disaffected volunteers is going on quietly everywhere. The malcontents in Valladolid and Malaga dispersed before the troops arrived.

The Madrid municipality has been reorganized, with Carvajal at the head.

LONDON, 7.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard reports 200 persons killed and wounded before the disturbances at Saragossa and Valladolid were suppressed. The new government intends soon to add 100,000 men to the reserve.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 6.

City Election.—The election of municipal officers for Salt Lake City will take place on the second Monday of February.

Branch Mint.—What about that branch mint? Is not this a proper time to agitate the question? The matter is settled as to the benefits that would accrue from the existence of such an institution here, and most everybody wants it.

Discharged.—Mr. Clay, the night watchman who shot Charles Barnum, at Bingham, a short time since, has been discharged, by Justice Kinney, it having been proved that Barnum fired the first shot, and that what Mr. Clay did was in self-defense.

Committed.—A man named William Smith was brought down from Granite to this city, having been committed to the Probate Court, by Justice Despain. He is charged with burglariously entering a house at Granite and stealing therefrom about \$90 currency.

Want a Bell.—Some of the members of the Wasatch Fire Company are circulating a subscription paper soliciting donations towards the purchase of a new alarm bell, the one now in use being deemed altogether too small. The one they purpose to purchase measures thirty-four inches in diameter, across the mouth, and weighs 800 pounds. Some of the citizens have subscribed liberally for the object named.

Telegraphic.—Mr. R. M. Wilkinson, late of Z. C. M. I. Clothing Department, and formerly a telegraph operator on the Deseret line, was installed yesterday as manager of the East Temple Street Salt Lake office of the Deseret Telegraph Company, vice Mr. Morison, resigned. The latter showed much efficiency in the position, and Mr. Wilkinson is a gentleman well qualified to fill it creditably also.

Thirty-Sixth Quorum of Seventies.—The members of the Thirty-Sixth Quorum of Seventies are requested to meet in the house of President J. W. Fox, 14th Ward, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at half past six o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance has to be transacted. By order of the council.

Country members are requested to report themselves by letter.

Official Sale.—Deputy marshal R. W. McAllister sold at auction, in