

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Howard introduced a joint resolution prohibiting applications for the alteration of railroad charters by companies who have received land grants, unless the reasons therefor are specifically set forth.

Drake introduced a joint resolution, extending the operations of the internal revenue law to foreign telegraph companies, having offices in the United States; referred.

Sherman reported with amendments, the House tax and tariff bills, with amendments.

The House bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy was concurred in.

The Post Office appropriation bill came up.

Sumner's amendment for penny postage was rejected 19 to 29, and Nye's for a two cent postage 23 to 28, and for allowing all newspapers to go free to bona fide subscribers in the United States 23 to 25; also Drake's allowing five hundred dollars to each member of the Senate and House for postage. The latter was rejected without division. The abolition of the franking privilege will not take effect till October.

Sherman, from the finance committee, reported that the members of the committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence in the House amendments to the Senate currency bill, and asked for a conference committee. Sherman, Warner and Sprague were appointed.

Bayard presented the memorial of W. L. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing, for five hundred thousand dollars a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years, to establish and maintain international telegraph cables from San Francisco, Japan and to China, and a third from the United States to Europe, conditional upon its never being consolidated with any existing transatlantic cable Co., and never charging more than five dollars gold for each message afterwards. Referred.

Sherman reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the internal revenue act, so as to exempt indistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies; passed.

The Post Office appropriation bill came up and Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege to the departments was rejected, 22 to 215. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege was rejected 26 to 28. Casserly voted for repeal, and Cole, Corbett, Nye, Stewart and Williams against it. The bill was then passed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was considered in a committee. Among the amendments was one for a Consul General in Liberia, and another raising the Japan mission to the highest grade. The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The Naval appropriation bill was considered in committee and a large amount was added thereto by amendments, for use in the ordnance, construction and steam engineering bureaus. An amendment striking out the proviso that there be no discrimination between officers of the line and staff was agreed to.

Drake, from the Naval committee reported amendments revising the entire pay list and regulating promotions. The bill was laid aside, and the tax and tariff bill was called up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the evening session bills were introduced authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American provinces for their admission as States of the Union; also for the annexation of Dominica, providing the public surrender to the United States the public buildings and fortifications, to be incorporated as a State in the Union, the United States to pay \$1,152,000 in gold to liquidate the debt of Dominica. Also a supplementary act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew of the *Oneida*. A resolution was offered instructing the ways and means committee to report a bill reducing the duties on potatoes and all kinds of fish fifty per cent, which the House refused to table, 65 to 85, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The House considered and passed the fortification bill, appropriating \$1,265,750.

The army bill, appropriating \$29,977,367 was passed.

Cullom reported a bill to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State government and for the admission of such State as the State of Lincoln; recommitted.

Cox, from the committee on banking, reported a bill requiring the national banks going into liquidation, to release their circulating notes; passed.

Maynard asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the full concurrence of the House to the statements made in the President's Cuban message. Filibustering commenced and the resolution was withdrawn.

Schenck reported back the funding bill with one slight verbal amendment, and asked that it be made the special order in the House for Tuesday next. Randall objected and Schenck withdrew it saying he would take the chances of its being made a special order in the House next Monday, under a suspension of the rules.

Palmer, from the Pacific Railroad committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri, at or near Council Bluffs, Nebraska, by the Missouri River Railroad Company.

Butler, of Mass., from the committee on reconstruction, reported a general amnesty act for all engaged in the late rebellion, excepting persons educated at the military or naval academy, ex-members of Congress and members of Confederate Congress, ex-heads of United States executive departments, ministers abroad, and Judges of U. S. courts, and persons holding like offices under the Confederate States; the signers of the ordinances of secession, Governors of the seceded States, persons who, having public money, have not accounted therefor, who have embezzled or stolen public property; deserters from the army and navy, and bounty jumpers. A provision is also made, vesting the U. S. in fee simple, with all grounds used as national cemeteries, and for the protection of all officers, soldiers and other agents of the United States for acts or omissions in the execution of the reconstruction acts.

Washburne reported an act to pay loyal citizens in the late rebellious States for services in taking the eighth census; passed.

Ela reported a bill providing for refunding, to the State of Mass., the interest on the money expended on the coast defenses in the war of 1812.

The case of Wittemore was taken up and, after considerable debate, his claim to a seat was rejected, 131 to 24.

The House went into a committee on the civil expenses and appropriation bill. Dawes made a statement that this was the last of the appropriation bills to effect the estimates for next year, and that the estimates were \$8,098,245 less than those of the present year. The estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1871, were \$208,315,842, and the appropriations recommended by the committee amounted to \$284,972,617; the appropriations the present year were \$297,173,923, or upwards of twelve millions more than recommended for the next year. The House then proceeded to consider the bill. It appropriates \$11,778,130, including half a million for the San Francisco mint, and provisions for the revenue service, coast survey, light-house establishing, and surveying the public lands. Without action on the bill the House adjourned.

GENERAL

CHICAGO.—The weather, on Sunday, was extremely hot, the thermometer at 9 a.m. being 71 deg. in the shade.

John McNeil, a printer, died of sunstroke.

To-day opens with scorching heat, the thermometer at 8 a.m. being 80 deg. in the shade.

The crop reports from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, on the whole, are very favorable. The dry weather which prevailed during May did some injury; but subsequent rains have, to a great extent, prevented damage, and the most intelligent opinion is that wheat, in the States named, will be nearly or quite an average crop, while corn, almost universally, looks well. The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois commenced last week, and the yield is reported good. The market for wheat here, during the past week, has been remarkably fluctuating. Many of the smaller speculators have failed, and a number of the larger ones are reported to be shaken.

Red Cloud and party left here this morning for their home, via Fort Russell, where horses will be furnished them by the Government.

A Washington's special says that news has been received there of the death, on Saturday, at his home in Alabama, of C. O. Crowe, whose appointment as Secretary of Utah was confirmed on Friday evening.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the Southern Pacific Railroad question comes up in the Senate to-morrow morning if that body holds to the unanimous agreement it made on Friday. There are two bills, one reported by Howard, and one for which Sherman stands sponsor. Howard's bill names seventy gentlemen as incorporators; Sherman's one hundred and twenty. Most of those in Howard's are upon Sherman's bill. The additional fifty in the latter's are Fremont and his friends, or in other words, Sherman's is the Fremont bill, while Howard's is antagonistic to Fremont. The general features of the two bills are about alike. The proposed road is from Marshall, Texas, on the thirty-second parallel, to El Paso, and through New Mexico and Arizona, to the Pacific Coast, at San Diego, California. The land grant in Texas comes from the State government; the grant in California is twenty, and in Arizona and New Mexico forty, sections per mile, all in numbered sections and to be held to settlers at two dollars and fifty cents per acre after five years from the completion of the road. Howard's bill provides that the whole line must be built of American iron or steel; Sherman's that all foreign is to be used in Texas, where the grant comes from the State. Sherman's insures the completion in ten, Howard's in eleven years. Howard's authorizes the company to issue their first mortgage bonds on all their property and rights of property to the extent of forty thousand per mile; Sherman's authorizes land bonds to the extent of \$2.50 per acre, the lands to be mortgaged; and construction bonds to the extent of \$50,000 per mile on the track and personal property of the company. Both bills give the right of connection with twenty sections per mile grant, from San Diego to San Jose, Cal., connecting from New Orleans to Marshall. The condition from Fulton, Ark., to near Dallas, Texas, is nothing but the right of way. Howard's calls the main line "The Texas Pacific Railroad," while Sherman's names it "The Southern Transcontinental Railroad." The point that the fight will be over is whether Fremont and his friends shall be allowed to have a hand in the work or not.

Near Woodstock, Ill., on Friday evening, Mrs. Wertzel, a German woman, while temporarily insane, attacked with axe and razor her son aged eighteen, and daughter aged eight, inflicting terrible injuries; she then cut her own throat. The children may recover but she will die.

Washington specials say that the working men are urging the Senate to pass a bill prohibiting contracts for servile labor. The recent importation of Chinese shoemakers into Massachusetts has stimulated this action.

BANGOR, Me.—George Harther's steam saw mill, at Carmell, was burned to-day; loss \$30,000, no insurance.

ST. LOUIS.—The board of army officers, of which General Schofield is President, appointed by Gen. Sherman to select and report upon small arms and accoutrements for use in the United States army, concluded its experiments last week. The variety of small arms accoutrements presented for the consideration of the board was unusually large, consisting of forty-eight different systems of breech loading rifles, carbines, pistols and revolvers, each possessing distinct peculiarities, and being a reliable improvement on former systems. Seventy-two sets of accoutrements and cartridge boxes were presented for the inspection of the board. The board subjected all arms to rigid experiments, the result of which will be promulgated only through the official reports. Among the arms tested were several sent by European parties and in use by some foreign governments, but although excellent weapons they were found inferior to many American inventions. Hereafter the rifles for the infantry and the carbines and pistols for the cavalry will be the same system of breech loaders. As soon as the selections of this board are introduced among the troops it is thought that they will be armed and equipped superior to any of the foreign armies. Some of the officers have also been engaged in the revision of the tactics for cavalry, artillery and infantry. This part of their labors is also rapidly approaching completion. The government printing office, at the Department headquarters, is being engaged in printing the final reports for Washington. They have harmonized

the tactics for the three arms of the service as far as practicable, and introduced many new and important revolutions, and simplified the whole system of commands, establishing them upon a regular and uniform basis. A committee of the board is now at Fort Hayes, where companies are assembled to allow of the new tactics being practically tested.

FORTRESS MONROE, 19.—A military force has been sent to drive the negro squatters from a farm at Ocean View.

CINCINNATI.—The grand Sangerfest picnic occurred to-day; forty thousand persons were present. The steamer engaged in carrying the parties to the picnic ran into a bridge and knocked down her chimneys, demolished the pilot house and injured several persons, creating an intense panic. Many were restrained, with difficulty, from jumping overboard.

LEAVENWORTH.—Yesterday Jacob Cerf shot and killed W. L. Smith, in a quarrel.

NEW YORK, 20.—Yesterday was a scorching day; the thermometer at three p.m., was a hundred and eighteen in the sun; in the shade there was a little breeze stirring. The street cars were almost stopped, owing to the effects of the heat on the men and horses. There has been an alarming number of sun strokes. Three mad dogs running along the streets were shot by the police. The usual Sunday murder was perpetrated, Wm. Hamilton, a fireman, shooting, fatally, Patrick Friell, a letter carrier, in a quarrel about some trifling matter.

A party of 150 Chinamen reached here from Boston yesterday; it is reported that they failed to get employment in that city.

Late Aspinwall dates state that a great many Cubans had reached there, having fled from Spanish cruelty.

There was great anxiety on the Isthmus, especially in relation to the location of the projected canal. The commercial importance of the Isthmus has diminished very much since the completion of the Pacific railroad and the people now look forward to the canal as their only satisfaction.

Advices from the Darien expedition to May 30, say that the weather continued unfavorable. Rains were falling daily and swelling the streams to torrents, which made it difficult to keep the working parties provisioned. The survey from the bayou of San Blas had however proceeded twenty miles. The highest elevation found was 309 feet, the elevation of the rivers 295 feet. It was believed that the survey would be continued till the party cross the dividing ridge and communicate with the surveyors from the Nyck, on the Pacific side, who have gone some distance up the Byano river, and were about to leave it for the Marmonia. The general health of the expedition was fair; there was no sickness except fever, and ague. The men were dissatisfied with Capt. Selfridge's determination to prolong the stay on the Isthmus, and five had deserted from the ship guard. The officers and men complain that their endurance is taxed to the utmost, and say that a longer stay will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out their clothing and shoes, and the officers are little better off. At the date of the latest despatch the expedition had for dinner fresh potatoes, beets and carrots received from San Francisco via steamer and Panama railroad.

The grand jury has indicted the absconding collector Joshua F. Bailey, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia, to-day was united to Miss Field, daughter of David Dudley Field, of New York. Bishop Kip officiated. Governor Haight and Mayor Selby were present.

The bark *Mameluke* was wrecked near Scammon's Lagoon, Lower California.

The House Territorial committee, to-day, decided to report a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, with the title of Lincoln. The organization of the Indian Territory is to be called Douglas.

The Senate finance committee has made no changes in the leading articles of the tariff bill. The income tax is left at three per cent. and the exemption is placed at \$1,000.

It is extremely hot, the thermometer to-day is 94; there have been several cases of sun-stroke. There was heavy thunder and lightning and some rain to-night.

NEW YORK, 20.—The steamer *G. B. Upton* has arrived from Aspinwall. The officers confirm the previous reports of the capture and destruction of the first expedition, which left this port