

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Chicago, 20.

Ward's rolling mill was burned last night; loss \$200,000.

Washington, 19.

The Senate passed, by a vote of 12 to 18, the following bill, amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad. Be it granted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, be authorized to designate the general route of their road, and to file a map thereof, as now required by law, at any time before the 1st of December, 1866; and upon filing said map showing the general route, the lands along the entire line thereof, to far as it may be designated, shall be reserved from sale by order of the Secretary of the Interior; provided said company shall not be entitled to only the same amount of bonds of the United States, to aid in the construction of their road and length of line, as would have been allowed them had they not been consolidated with the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th degree of longitude as now provided by law; and further provided that the said company shall connect their line with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles west from the meridian of Denver.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct and continue their road from Omaha westward according to the best and most practicable route, and without reference to the initial point on the 100th meridian of west longitude as now provided by law, in a continuous, completed line until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad of California; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct and continue their road eastward in a continuous and complete line until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific Railroad; provided that each of the above named companies shall have the right, when by the nature of the work to be done by reason of deep cuts and tunnels necessary to the expeditious construction of the Pacific Railroad, to work for an extent not exceeding 300 miles in advance of their continuous, completed lines. The above bill goes at once to the House, and will be presented for early concurrence.

The Senate also passed the army appropriation bill, adding thereto the House bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau as an amendment.

Garfield's bill creating a department of education, which was rejected last week, came up to day in the House, on the reconstruction question, and was passed without debate. It provides for a commissioner of education with \$4,000 salary, and four clerks. The duties of the department are simply to collect educational and other statistics.

The House debated the army bill and passed it.

The debate being limited to 5 minute speeches, Mr. Schenck explained that the bill proposes an army of 43,000 men, capable of expansion to 70,000; he also stated there would be fifty infantry regiments of ten companies each. The bill provides further that there shall be 1 General, 1 Lt.-General, 5 Major-Generals and 10 Brigadier Generals.

Washington, 21.

The House has passed the army establishment bill, ayes 72, nays 41, with an amendment requiring that, in all cases where volunteer officers are appointed in the regular army, they shall be appointed to the same rank or grade held by them in the volunteer appointments, and shall rank as if for continuous service from such date.

The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounties and allowances to their heirs.

The President has approved the bill giving facilities to postal and military communication among the several States. This bill authorizes railroad connections so as to form continuous lines.

The important changes in the post-office money order system go into effect July 2d. Postoffice orders may be issued for \$50.00, and be valid for one year.

Bangor, Maine, 21.

The Republican State Convention was attended by 160 delegates. They nominated General J. Chamberlin, of Brunswick, for Governor, and adopted resolutions that all men, without dis-

tinution of color or race, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights, endorsing the recent constitutional amendment, and expressing confidence in Congress.

Washington, 22.

The House has passed a bill appropriating half a million for the construction of an armory on Rock Island.

A message from the President was read, saying:—The joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution was, on the 16th inst., officially communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the various States; but this act was merely ministerial, and not to be construed as involving the assent of the Executive to the proposed amendment, the adoption of which by Congress, in the absence of the Representatives of 11 States, he regards as unfortunate, and hints at doubts of the legality of the proceeding.

The President also sent a message covering the recent correspondence with Minister Bigelow at Paris, in regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico and her provinces. The recent conversation with the French Minister of foreign affairs on this subject is satisfactory.

Liverpool, 12.

A letter from the Emperor of France was read to the Corps Legislatif. After detailing his efforts to prevent a conflict, he says:—Had a conference assembled, my government would declare that France repudiated any idea of territorial aggrandizement, so long as the European equilibrium remains undisturbed. France could only think of the extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to benefit the great powers. We should have desired for the German confederation a position more worthy its importance, for Prussia better geographical boundaries, for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia, and for Italy the exchange for territorial compensation. The conference has failed, will France be led to draw the sword? The French government thinks not. Whatever may be the result, the war which will likely break out will be solved without the consent of France.

The Austrian troops have evacuated Holstein, and are marching towards Hamburg. The Prussian troops entered Altona on the 12th.

A Vienna dispatch says Gen. Von Goblentz had originally received orders to maintain his position at all hazards, but it appearing, however, that the Prussian column was six times stronger than he was, and resistance being useless, he retreated.

Washington, 23.

The President's message is herewith transmitted:—I submit to Congress the report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting the submission to the legislatures of the states of an additional article to the constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several states certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th, proposing an amendment to the constitution. Even in ordinary times a question of amending the constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at present enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the 36 states which constitute the United States 11 are excluded representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as states, in conformity with the organized law of the land, and have appeared at the national capitol as Senators and Representatives, who have applied for admission and been refused their vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involved. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether the state legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Waiving the question as to the validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department, it may not be amiss to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Execu-

tive to an approval, or recommendation of the amendment to the state legislatures or the people. On the contrary, a proper regard for the letter and spirit of the constitution, as well as the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the constitution ought to be proposed by Congress, and pressed on the legislatures of the several states for final decision, until after the admission of such Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented states, as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

Washington, 26.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau 2 years, with several amendments, which sends it back to the House for its concurrence.

The Senate passed the House bill creating the office of Surveyor General for Idaho Territory; and also passed the House bill making the legislative sessions of Washington Territory biennial and increasing the compensation of members. The conference committee on the joint resolution for the relief of Goodrich & Corning, for carrying the mails from Boise city to Idaho city, made a report reducing the amount from \$20,000 to \$10,000, which was agreed to.

The House, by a vote of 96 against 36, passed the Senate bill, heretofore telegraphed in full, to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Gen. D. H. Strother as Consul to Buenos Ayres, and Gen. G. M. Dodge Consul at Bremen. Gen. Dodge is a candidate for Congress in the Iowa Senate. They also confirmed Daniel Mace postmaster at La Fayette, Ind.; Gen. O. L. Mann Collector of internal revenue at Chicago, and rejected Sloanaker, of wax-flower notoriety, for Collector at Philadelphia.

New York, 26.

The Post says, of the new tariff bill, in many cases, the method of enumeration of declaring duty is so complicated and so ingeniously altered from the present tariff that it is impossible for any but experts to make a comparison, and even they will find it difficult. The tariff, with the exception of a few articles, appears to have been raised from 30 to 150 per cent. The proposed tariff is evidently not for revenue, but simply for protection.

Liverpool, 17.

Consols closed on the evening of the 16th at 86½ @ 86½ for money. Breadstuffs and provisions are advancing.

Great commotion and financial depression exist through Germany, owing to war's having commenced.

Prussia, agreeably to the announcement of her representatives in the Federal Diet, considers the vote for mobilizing the federal army to be an act of dissolution, an act of hostility on the part of those states supporting it.

On the 15th Prussian troops entered Saxony and Hanover.

At the closing of this despatch there is no news of a collision, though it was generally believed that Gen. Bendik would immediately move to attack the Prussians in Saxony.

The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th, to decide on the motion by Saxony that Austria and Bavaria should be requested to adopt immediately such measures as are necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

A Frankfort dispatch says Prince Charles, of Bavaria, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the federal army.

Washington, 27.

The House occupied the day on the Senate amendments to the tax bill, and finally asked for a committee of conference, the principal points of disagreement being the cotton tax, income, etc.

The Senate, in executive session, rejected every nomination for collectors and assessors of internal revenue in Tennessee, also sent back a large batch of brevet nominations in the regular army, to have the dates corrected so that the Bureau officers, &c., shall not outrank those who served in the field.

Magee, the Salisbury jailor, has been acquitted by the military commission.

Washington, 28.

The Senate passed the bill, heretofore noticed, to regulate the sale of mineral lands.

The House passed the Senate bill to create an additional land office in Oregon; also, with an amendment, the Senate bill granting certain lands to Nevada.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a patent to J. A. Sutter for

the New Helvetia ranche, which covers the city of Sacramento.

New York, 29.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent gives details of a battle between the Paraguayans and the allied army. It appears that the Paraguayans, instead of falling back from Humatia, as the allies confidently expected, awaited the approach of the latter, and by a bold and sudden dash gave them a severe blow; but reinforcements arriving, the Brazilians finally regained the day, not, however, without receiving terrible punishment. More than 1,000 wounded Brazilians had arrived at Corrientes. The Paraguayans still resolutely hold their fort, and a severe battle was anticipated.

Washington, 29.

The Senate passed a bill giving three months extra pay to officers below the rank of brigadier, who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865.

ENGLAND.

SHEFFIELD.—Up to the present time workmen here in nearly all branches have been well employed. Orders from the Continent for manufactured goods are now so small that some firms have already put their men on short time. The home markets, languid before the financial panic, are now still less productive. Canadian orders are below the average.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—There is a quiet demand for manufactured iron, and rather more orders from the United States, but the works are not, as a rule, fully employed. The monetary crisis has not seriously affected South Staffordshire beyond curtailing profits and inducing caution. Prior to the great failures of 1857, Overend and Gurney's took considerable quantities of South Staffordshire iron bills. The hardware trades are active. The Australian orders are larger by the last mail, and a fair trade is doing with the East and West Indies. The home market is also in a satisfactory state.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town has been getting gradually quieter during the last fortnight. Up to this manufacturers have had sufficient orders on their books to keep them at work full time, and in that respect no change will be experienced during the next two or three weeks. In the metal trades not much change has yet been experienced, but the gun-makers are doing only a moderate amount of business in every department, and among the jewellers and others engaged in making up fancy goods complaints are general. Business here has, however, been so unusually active ever since January, that even if the present condition prevails up to the end of June, it is quite certain that returns for the first half of the year will exceed the average.—[Reynold's Newspaper, May 7.]

ALTITUDES.—The Black Hawk, Colorado, *Journal* says:

St. Louis is 996 feet above the level of the sea; Kansas City, 1,224; Fort Riley, 1,575; Denver, 5,317; Golden Cit, 5,882; Black Hawk, (about), 8,000; and Central City, 8,300.

NEW MACHINE.—We have before alluded to that ingenious California invention, says the *Call*, for making the soles and heels of boots and shoes, and for nailing cigar, fruit, and other boxes. This machine will make and drive as high as one hundred and sixty nails in a minute. The nails are made, cut, and driven home at one motion. Mr. E. T. Barlow, the inventor, has this machine set up and in operation on Center Street, near the machine shop south of the San Jose Railroad. To those engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, or small boxes, the machine is well worthy of attention. To them it will prove quite as useful as the sewing machine is to tailors, housewives, and bag-makers.

A NEW METHOD OF SHOEING REFRACTORY UNMANAGEABLE HORSES.—A thick blanket is in the first place thrown over the head of the horse to prevent him from seeing anything. A man then takes his position in front of the horse, and on the first sign of kicking or resistance of any kind, administers one or two smart blows on the side of the head, leaving his hands for some time on the smitten part. The horse gets frightened and allows the shoeing progress to be finished without interruption. This simple remedy has succeeded where all the previous used means have failed.

ONE hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed, giving 383 miles of track west of St. Louis.