

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted various executive documents, including a report to the Secretary of War upon Georgia affairs, which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Morton made a statement relative to a printed circular circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and Fenton, that they favored and were managing the printing bureau.

Carpenter, from the committee on the judiciary, reported with amendments, a bill to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Morton introduced a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Mississippi bill was taken up. Howard, Morton and Yates spoke in favor of imposition of the conditions; Carpenter spoke in favor of the unconditional admission.

Morton offered a resolution, which was adopted asking the President for information as to the number, character, cost and present condition of the ironclads belonging to the U. S. navy.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, the question being on the motion of Drake to allow of the free transmission of newspaper exchanges. Morrill delivered an argument on the necessity of various modifications of the bill in the event of its passage.

Bayard replied to Morton and denied the assumption that the constitutional definition of a republican form of government progressed with the times. He claimed that the Constitution was the supreme law. Morton briefly replied to the argument of the Senator from Delaware.

Davis read a lengthy written argument relative to the powers of the Federal and State governments.

HOUSE.

Loughridge offered a resolution declaring it as the opinion of the House that the country needs an increased volume of circulating currency and instructing the committee on banking to report, as soon as possible, a bill increasing the currency to the amount at least of fifty millions.

The naval and military academy deficiency bill was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in. A committee of conference was ordered.

Morgan introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate currency bill, which was referred to the committee on banks and currency. It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and for the issue of gold and treasury notes to the amount of five hundred millions, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel or destroy matured bonds deposited by the national banks as a security, and to redeem with Treasury notes the bank notes issued on such, and to return to the banks the now matured bonds and the redemption of their debts; to destroy all bank notes received by the United States, for taxes or otherwise, and to substitute for them an equal amount of greenbacks, and to pay depositors' bonds in treasury notes, at par, equal to the difference between the nominal value of the bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them.

interest of the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes, duties and imports of every kind, payable to the United States, shall be receivable in gold, silver or treasury notes, at the option of the payer, and that upon the redemption of the public debt the Treasury notes shall be redeemed at par in coin. Morgan's idea is that by the adoption of this substitute three hundred and forty millions of the public debt will be paid and the currency increased two hundred million dollars.

Logan called up his resolution, as offered some time since, setting forth that the Cubans had established a defacto government and instructed the committee on foreign affairs to inquire why belligerent rights should not be accorded to the Republic of Cuba. Logan argued at length in favor of the resolution.

On motion of Wood, the President was asked by what authority Spanish vessels were to be repaired at the Boston navy yard. The House refused to suspend the rules, and on motion of Paine, adopted his resolution as to the mode of deciding contested election cases.

Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy.

The House in a committee of the whole took up the legislative appropriation bill, but rose after disposing of only two clauses and adjourned.

Julian, from the committee on public lands, offered a resolution to close the land offices of any State, where the unsold public lands do not exceed ten thousand acres; passed.

A question arose on the order of business, finally a resolution, reported from the committee on foreign relations, calling on the President for information in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in England for political offences, got the preference. About a dozen members obtained permission to have their speeches printed in the Globe.

The House took up the contested election case for the district of New York, Green against Vanwyck. The subject was discussed till half past four and then went over till to-morrow. After the introduction of a few bills, the House adjourned.

Maynard offered a resolution, directing the special committee on American navigation to the expediency of granting a bounty on all iron built sea going vessels constructed in this country during the next three years from American material, equal to the duties which would have to be imposed on such materials if imported; adopted.

A number of petitions were granted. Cullom reported a bill to aid the execution of the laws in Utah and to prevent and punish polygamy.

During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—The money contributed to the Rawlins' fund has been paid in, and will be handed over to the President, to be invested in first-class securities. The income will be divided equally between the widow and children.

Private letters from banking houses in London say that the scheme for a Pacific railroad through the British Territory is favorably received, and there is little doubt that the necessary capital will be furnished.

A Paris letter says Louis Napoleon recently made an investment in U. S. bonds and deposited them in London for safe keeping. Similar investments were also made for the Empress and Prince Imperial.

D. B. Easton, formerly counsel for Fisk and Gould, but now for Ramsey, was knocked down on Saturday night last, in Twenty-ninth street, and beaten till he became insensible. He is now in a dangerous condition.

The number of foreign letters received at the New York postoffice during the year amounted to 5,154,704; letters sent abroad number 5,526,328. About three-quarters of a million of money was received in these letters.

A. F. Voorhees was shot and mortally wounded, last night, in a saloon at Brooklyn by McHenry. The latter has been arrested.

A Havana correspondent announces the pleasing event that a princess has been born to the beautiful Amelia Bourbon, Nee Hammel, who eloped from Europe with Prince Juan Louis De Bourbon of Naples, and was joined in holy wedlock by Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson market police court, in this city, on the 20th of March last. The interesting infant is to be called after several godmothers. Aristocratic circles in Havana have been agreeably agitated

by a circumstance so unusual as the birth of a Cuban princess.

Among the notable sermons yesterday was one by the Reverend Father Preston, of St. Paul's Church, in explanation and defence of the dogma of Papal infallibility; one by the Rev. Mr. Young, of St. Paul's Church, against sensation story papers and authors; another by the Reverend Mr. Poole, at the Cooper Institute, in favor of the Bible in public schools.

At a meeting of the African Colonization Society, at the Collegiate Dutch Church, the venerable Professor Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, delivered an address.

Services were held at Kit Burns' rat pit, in Water street; it was largely attended.

A special correspondent from Rome gives the present tone of opinion among the prelates and laymen attending the great Council. He is certain that much confusion prevails among the members. There are two factions of the Ultra Montanes, one of which is led by Cardinal Manning, of Westminster. There is an excited warfare in the private session of the Council. It is asserted that not all the American bishops are Ultra Montanes. Several of the American fathers have refused to sign the Papal infallibility petition to the Pope.

It is reported in a Rochester paper that Captain Francisco Deponto, who fought a duel, last summer, with the Spanish editor of the El Cronista has been killed in another duel with the same party at Niagara Falls, Canada.

Letters from Seward, now at Havana, state that he proposes, as soon as the situation in Hayti will permit, to visit that country, and from thence to go to San Domingo, where he intends to remain until April. It is believed that Seward's presence in the Dominican Republic will assist materially in settling the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of affairs prevailing in the Republic, which has appeared to be the result of the attempt to carry into effect his policy concerning the cession of that country to the United States. Mr. Seward's health is much improved.

It is said that the Russian government has made a demand, through Calacahay, the Russian Minister here, for the interest on the Alaska purchase money from the date of stipulation of payment by the treaty to the actual date of payment.

Vera Cruz correspondence gives a summary of events in Mexico to the beginning of February. The insurrection against Juarez was making rapid progress; the strength of the revolution is in the very heart of the Republic. Both Conservatives and Imperialists had united in making common cause against Juarez. The insurgents have complete possession of the States of San Louis Potosi, Sacatecas, Aguardiente and Jalisco; they are gaining ground in Queretaro, Durango, Senato and Tamaulipas. San Louis Potosi is the headquarters of the rebellion. Gen. Negrete is in Sirras, preparing to sweep down on the National Capital; he has registered an oath to shoot Juarez, Romero and Mejia on sight. Two battles have been fought in the neighborhood of San Louis; the result of the first was doubtful; in the second the government troops were badly beaten. General Escobedo now commands the national army. General Aguceirne is generalissimo of the revolutionists. The Mexican Congress, before adjourning, invested Juarez with ample powers, thus making him virtual dictator. The unpopularity of Juarez has been augmented by his extravagant outlay in entertaining Mr. Seward, and by a suspicion that there were some real estate transactions involved in their meeting. It is believed in Vera Cruz that Juarez will be able to retain his power not longer than four months.

Dr. Harris reported yesterday to the Board of Health that small pox is decreasing.

There were two cases of probable homicide last night: A young man threw his old father down stairs and finished by cutting his throat. It is likely he will die. Another man was stabbed four times.

The Quarantine Commissioner heard yesterday, a complaint on the quarantine abuses. If the statements made be true, there is great need of reform. Charges of black mailing were freely talked of.

The report of the coinage of counterfeit five cent pieces proves to have been exaggerated. A number of the discharged mechanics are to be reinstated in the navy yard this week.

Havana letters to the 7th state that General Guyenoche had met with no success in his operation against the insurgents between Puerto Principe

and Najasa. Reports say that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sent from Havana to Neuviatas, to pay off the troops, have never been received, and the authorities fear the sum has been embezzled by the commissioners.

The Cotton Exchange was opened today under the auspices of the Board of Cotton Brokers.

WASHINGTON.—A letter has been received from Queen Victoria's commissioner explaining a scheme for a series of international exhibitions of the world's art and industry, to be held annually at London, the first exhibition to take place in 1871. The arrangements to be in classes, without reference to nationality as heretofore. It is intended that the exhibitions shall be opened on the first of May and closed punctually on September 29th.

Secretary Fish, will send a note to Mr. Motley, informing him that the President has appointed M. M. Beck, of New York, commissioner for the purpose of corresponding with her Majesty's commissioner.

A long communication was received yesterday by the Senate judiciary committee from a committee of the present legislature of Georgia, claiming the legality of that body, as at present organized, and entering into a long fense of its organization.

CHICAGO.—The Tribune's Washington special says that representative Cook, of Indiana, from the judiciary committee, has introduced a bill to relieve the interior department from the presence of the influential western lobby which has been working vigorously a long time to secure patents to immense tracts of land in New Mexico, held under Mexican grants, which have, at various times been conferred by Congress without being previously examined, and were afterwards found to cover far more land than the original grant.

The Tribune's New York special says the minority report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Methodist book concern, is creating much excitement among the Methodists, who propose to demand another investigation, and will agitate the subject at the next general conference. The members of the minority say they have reason to believe that the prosecuting testimony has been suppressed and that the frauds to a considerable extent have been hushed up. There will probably be a complete change in the concern at the next conference.

A letter from Vera Cruz, says there is a strong revolutionary move in progress, and that the prospect of the overthrow of the Juarez government is steadily improving. The opposition party is increasing. Ten brigades of troops have already pronounced against the government.

The same special says the chances of the Duke of Montpensier for the throne of Spain are vastly increasing lately. France, it is said, is quite determined to espouse his cause, so far as her influence may go, and Prim has given his support.

CHICAGO, 14.—A Washington special says that a peace conference of the South American Republics is to be held in about six weeks. Commissioners are now on their way from Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Spain, they having assented to the proposal for mediation.

The bounty frauds commissioners have ascertained that several prominent claim agents are implicated in the frauds upon colored soldiers; and some have expressed their willingness to refund the sums wrongfully obtained.

The late letter from minister Sickles says that Prim and other Spanish leaders state that they are ready to sell Cuba, but they cannot now proceed in the matter because the Spanish people are opposed to the sale on any terms.

REQUIA, OHIO.—A tragedy occurred at Saint Mary's Catholic church here this morning. While the congregation were engaged in worship, a young woman entered and took her seat and shortly afterwards drew a pistol and deliberately shot a young man occupying a seat a short distance from her. He rose and started towards the entrance of the church, followed by the girl, who attempted to shoot a second time, but she was prevented and arrested. The marries in a critical condition. The cause of the act is said to be his refusal to marry her, he having made a promise of marriage, and the announcement in the church, to-day, of his engagement to another woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—The San Francisco and Northern Coast Railroad Company have organized and incorporated. Prominent capitalists of this city propose to build a railroad from a point near San Rafael, to Healdsburg.

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