

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

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SENATE.

A number of memorials and bills were presented, and the Senate then took up the calendar, which occupied the remainder of the session.

McCreery asked leave to introduce a resolution, notice of which he gave yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the removal of the graveyards on the premises, and the general restitution for any incumbrance placed there in the interest of the government. A lengthy discussion arose, which assumed a wide range, and occupied several hours. At three o'clock it was still in progress. The Republican Senators took very positive ground against the disturbance of the bones of the loyal dead at Arlington. The assertion by Sumner, that the resolution was representative of the sentiments of the Democratic minority, was met by McCreery with the assertion that he alone had originated it and was responsible for it. The abstract question of the right to prohibit any member from introducing any legislation whatever, formed a feature of the debate.

After further debate, the Senate, by a vote of four to fifty-four, refused leave to McCreery to introduce the resolutions.

Sprague offered a resolution, asking for an investigation of certain charges made against him, regarding fraudulent cotton transactions during the war.

HOUSE.

Ramsey, colored, from the 4th South Carolina district, was sworn.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

The House passed, by a vote of 157 to 25, a bill repealing the civil tenure of office act.

Banks presented a resolution on St. Domingo, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question by sixty-six to eighty-two, and Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table.

After a long and acrimonious discussion, a bill was introduced by Logan abolishing the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, which was passed under suspension of the rules without division.

The House refused to table the San Domingo resolution, by 67 to 117, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, with authority to report at any time after giving five days notice to the House.

The House passed a concurrent resolution, for the recess of Congress from Thursday, the 22nd of December, to Wednesday, January 4th.

The House adopted, by a vote of 164 to 3, Kelly's resolution, abolishing the internal revenue system, except as to whisky and tobacco; and referred to the committee of ways and means the resolution offered by Cox, for revenue reform.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The First National Gold Note Bank commences business here on January 2d.

The police are arresting all known thieves and booking them as vagrants. Thirty have been locked up to-day.

The weather is fine. Strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to consider the postal laws. Pending the question, an amendment was offered by Hill that from the 1st of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege be repealed; and an amendment thereto was offered by Walker, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines to be interchanged between publishers, and a copy of a weekly, semi-weekly and monthly newspaper to be sent free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where they are published; adopted, by seventy-three to fifty. Hill's amendment, as thus amended, was then adopted, by 108 to 65.

A proposition was inserted, authorizing the Postmaster General to make temporary contracts for postal service over new routes, which are to cease, unless confirmed, with the subsequent session of Congress.

An amendment, providing that the franking privilege should not be taken from any person to whom it has been heretofore granted by special act of Congress, was adopted. Various amendments as to details were disposed of, and

the bill was then passed without division.

Butler presented a petition from two thousand of the citizens of Gloucester, Mass., complaining of the unfriendly acts of the Canadian authorities towards American fishermen, and asking that retaliatory measures be taken by Congress in the way of non-intercourse, prohibiting trade and demanding indemnity for losses to American fishermen, which was referred.

Paine introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from Denver, Colorado, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, which was referred.

The House took up the business on the speaker's table and referred it to appropriate committees. A long number of Senate bills of last session, and all land grant bills were objected to and remained on the speaker's table.

Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Tribune's cablegram, London, Dec. 9:—A dispatch from Gambetta asks Laurier if he had asked an armistice to enable the national assembly to be elected, and requests that Favre be permitted to leave Paris and consult with his colleagues and conduct negotiations. He admits that he has lost hope of prosecuting a successful struggle, and has no expectation to defend Tours. The army of the Loire is beaten in detail, and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle, or of making peace.

World's special, London, 9:—A report is current that John Bright is to be sent to Washington, as a special envoy, to negotiate the settlement of the Alabama claims and the fisheries question.

World's special, London, 9:—The reported renewal of negotiations for an armistice is incorrect. The foreign office denies any movement in that sense on the part of the neutral powers; nor has Gambetta made overtures to Bismarck. Some of the other members of the Tours government, who are violently opposed to Gambetta and anxious to conclude the war, attempted the offer of negotiations. Discovering their scheme, Gambetta threatened them with arrest, when they promised to abandon the undertaking.

BUFFALO, 11.—The Fenians have reorganized under the name of the Irish National Brotherhood, and say they are prepared to unite with any organization in the country to take advantage of the impending European complications for the freedom of Ireland. A committee has been appointed to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city to the value of \$25,000.

BUFFALO, 12.—The national board of trade last evening adopted a resolution, that the best interests of the country, imperatively demand the restoration of a specie standard of value.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Early this morning the large candy factory of Blanke & Bros. was burned; loss \$40,000. A private watchman jumped from a third story window and was killed.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The loss by the burning of Blanke's candy factory is \$90,000.

The wholesale drug house of Wetzell & Co., North Maine Street, was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon; loss of stock, \$100,000; building \$25,000. The stock of Adolphus Meyer & Co., wholesale hardware, adjoining, was damaged by water.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The President has nominated Senator Drake Chief Justice of the Court of Claims; H. Allan Richardson, of Maryland, Secretary of Washington Territory; Geo. L. Holt, Post Master at Corinne, Utah; Joel Palmer, of Oregon, Indian Agent at Grand Ronde; Leroy S. Dyer, of Oregon, for Umatilla, Washington Territory; David H. Lowry, of California, to the Hooper Valley reservation, California; Charles Maltby, of California, for the Tule river reservation, California; Hugh Gibson, of California, for the Round Valley reservation, California; O. A. Bateman, of Kansas, for the State of Nevada.

CHICAGO, 12, Midnight.—A heavy rain storm prevailed for forty-eight hours, extending as far east as New York and South to the Ohio river. The telegraph lines east are working very slowly.

The nomination of Senator Drake as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is confirmed.

WORCESTER.—J. B. Blake, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor for the sixth time.

BOSTON.—Gaston, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 2,000 majority.

CINCINNATI.—It is understood, at Dayton, that the appointment of Schenck, as Minister to England, will

not interfere with the contest for Campbell's seat from the third district, the friends of the former being determined to prosecute the matter to a final issue.

World's special.—Dispatches from Paris on the 6th, and Brussels and Versailles on the 10th, convey the following information: The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners reached 60,780 in the recent battles. Indications are that the next move will be in the north-east, along the Soissons railroad.

The Saxon headquarters have been removed back to Lavan. The loss of the Germans in the recent sorties amount to over eight hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the Germans in the battles of the Loire exceed 7,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Intense relief was felt at Versailles on the recent announcement of the defeat of D' Aurelles. The battles on the 7th and 8th, between the Chausers' 16th and 17th corps and the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg were extremely severe. The French are retreating only inch by inch. The German advance on Havre has turned aside and Dieppe was probably occupied by them. To-day, the 10th inst., there is great excitement in Brussels concerning the threats of Bismarck against Luxemburg.

Senator Cattell, N. J., publishes a letter, to-morrow, declining re-election.

NEW YORK, 13, London 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg, reports a severe battle with the army of the Loire at Beaugency, where the French were reinforced. Fifteen hundred prisoners and six guns were taken. The remainder of the French army is on the road to Bourges. Another account says: after the fight of the seventh, the Bavarians threatened Beaugency and the forest of Marchonoin. The French were reinforced but the Prussians took Bravart, Beaumont, Messar and Beaugency, and on the 9th several other places were captured.

When General Logan presented the bill abolishing the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy, yesterday, and moved the suspension of the rules that it might be passed, there was great objection in the House. Schofield opposed action on the bill, and desired that it be referred to the naval committee, of which he is chairman. He did not think it best to pass the bill just now, because, if for no other reason, he did not like to kick a man when he is down.

Schofield's speech brought General Logan to his feet in defense of his present action. He had no reference, in offering this bill, to any person, but he desired to have it passed now, because there is a vacancy in the office of Admiral, and if Congress postponed action, the vacancy must be filled, and there would then be no need of the law. He showed that though there are only 8,000 men now in the navy, there are 116 officers holding rank as high as General, Lieutenant General, Major General and Brigadier General. This office was created to do honor to Admiral Farragut, and there was no intention that it should descend to others.

Hale, of Maine, repeated the old argument in favor of allowing the offices to continue, and referred to the Porter letters.

Gen. Logan interrupted him with the question, "Why do you lug that in?"

"I do it on my own responsibility," replied Hale.

"I see you do!" sneered Logan.

When Hale had finished a scene of disorder ensued in the midst of which Schofield asked permission to make an explanation, and Butler objected, unless he should be granted permission to reply to Schofield. Half a dozen other members were at the same time attempted to get in their words.

Schofield claimed that the military committee's reform bill, passed last session, required a larger appropriation than was asked for before, and that while all retired naval officers received only the half pay of the rank on which they were retired, the army officers received the usual pay of their rank.

When Butler left his seat and came down to the front of the Speaker's desk, the members crowded around him, and perfect silence pervaded the house. Referring to Porter's letter, and the allusions to him which it contained, Butler said that if gratitude for a letter could influence his vote, he should not be opposed to this bill. Then warming to his subject, he made one of the most scathing speeches heard on the floor of the House for many a day. The words came red hot from his lips, as he denounced Porter as a man who did not know his own mind two days in succession, and who one day lauded his commander and next day abused him. Then comparing Porter, the author of

the lately printed letters, with the sainted and brave Farragut, he asserted in the strongest language, that he was unwilling that such a man should be held up as an example for the brave and noble youth of the United States navy, and as a friend and associate of the noble Farragut. Said he, "I say that I shall object to placing this honor upon a man who has dishonored himself and dishonored the President.

Cox added a few words, and then the vote was taken *viva voce*, hardly a single voice being heard in the negative.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President nominated General Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Western members begin to talk of the new apportionment bill to give increased representation of the Western States, based on the recent census, the new members to be chosen at a special election in time to take their seats next December in the 42nd Congress. A bill to this effect will soon be introduced, and if no committee reports it, it will be sprung upon the House some time on Monday, in the morning hour.

Since the revelation of Admiral Porter's treaty towards General Grant, some serious facts have been raked up respecting General Butler's relations to the same person. It is said that, previous to the election of 1868, Butler wrote a book about General Grant, more severe in its comments upon his character and its denunciations of his acts, than ever Porter's letter to Secretary Welles was. Those who claim to have seen proof sheets of the volume, declare that it was unsurpassed in bitterness, and in its contempt for the intellectual capacity of the President. Butler, however, was persuaded to suppress the book for the time.

Tribune's cablegram, London 12.—A dispatch from Gambetta to Laurein, on Friday, says that he is encouraged by the continued resistance of the army of the Loire, and he has resolved to postpone the request for an armistice and remain with the army.

A dispatch from a special correspondent of the Tribune, at Tours, on Friday, says that a war to the death is more firmly resolved on than ever. Cremieux and Fourichon were to go to Bordeaux that evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The citizens of Santa Barbara county, on Saturday, surrounded a notorious band of horse-thieves in a house at Sespe, and demanded their surrender. Jim Brophy, in attempting to escape was shot dead, and the remainder were captured and taken to Santa Bonaventure for trial.

The robbers of the Central Pacific train at Verdi, Nevada, named A. J. Davis, E. B. Parsons, J. C. Roberts, Jos. Gilchrist, T. Cockrell, R. A. Jones J. H. Chapman and John Squires, are now being tried. Jones and Davis have pleaded guilty, and will be used as State's evidence.

A special to the World, dated London, 10, states that Bismarck declares he will not treat with the Tours government on any consideration, because it has connived at bad faith and its officers have broken the parole. The Paris government has just refused a summons to surrender, saying that they will fight to the last man.

The centre of Frederick Charles' army is at Orleans, the left wing is at Beaugency, and the right wing near Turin. A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded south from Orleans and has now occupied Vionzon. The whole army of the Prince comprises eleven divisions in all, a hundred and forty-five thousand men. The extension of his lines over so long a distance causes some anxiety at Versailles. Two divisions are operating in the country, about Dijon, while there are in Lorraine, at Montmedy and Longevy, two divisions, and in front of Paris there are seventeen divisions. These armies, if the ranks were full, would number 540,000 men, but their real strength is less. New recruits are now en route to fill them up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter.

The World has a cablegram from Florence, which says the revolutionary party at Rome attempted an emeute on the 9th, threatening to sack St. Peter's and attack the Vatican. The disturbance reached formidable proportions before it was quelled by the gens d'armes, aided by the military.

The tobacco factory of J. H. McAlpin, on Tenth St., was burned this morning; the loss in stock was \$100,000, and in the building \$30,000. The falling walls killed one man and seriously wounded another.

The Crispins' strike shows signs of weakening. Many men went to work to-day at reduced wages.