

[From Tuesday's Daily.
SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award, the question being on the proposition of Sherman to strike out the clause discriminating against insurance companies, which, after debate, was lost. A number of other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed, 30 to 19. Adjourned.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate committee on elections have submitted their preliminary report on Louisiana matters to the Senate. The report is that neither the Greeley or Grant electors were legally elected, that the committee are not prepared to report whether or not Louisiana has a legal state government. A resolution was passed by the Senate appointing a committee to consider the testimony transmitted by the House, affecting certain senators, with leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

NEW YORK, 10.—The funeral ceremonies of the late Vicar General Storrs took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The church was draped in black, and was crowded in every part. A pontifical high mass, with Mozart's grand requiem was celebrated by Archbishop McClosky. The funeral sermon was preached by bishops Coughlin and Kelley.

The surrogate of Westchester, to-day, admitted the Greeley will of 1871 to probate.

TITUSVILLE, PA.—At Brady's Bend an accommodation train was thrown to-day from the track. Two cars loaded with oil, and the passenger car, were thrown into Scrub Grass Creek. The passenger car sunk, with how many victims is not known. Two bodies have been recovered so far.

HARRISBURG, PA., 11.—A post mortem examination of the body of ex-Governor Geary, resulted in the conclusion that he died from syncope, caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial influences. His brain weighed fifty-six and one-half ounces. The funeral occurs on Thursday. Gen. Gordon has called out the 5th Division of the Militia as a funeral escort.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest has notified the executors of her husband's will, that she will apply for her dower, on the grounds that Forrest was never divorced from her.

WESTERN.

The Nevada from Australia, is now thirteen days over due, and no tidings of her yet.

Reports furnished by a former prominent official of Oregon credit the Modoc Indians with 153 massacres of white people, from 1846 to 1861. In some instances they were allied with the Pit River Indians and some of their depredations extended to the mountain passes south of Yreka.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, FEB. 11.—The insurrection in Tebec, under Lozada, is assuming formidable proportions. Lozada, in his political manifesto, proposes a government similar to the Paris commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guadalajara.

EUROPEAN.

ROME.—L'Opinione says the Emperor of Austria has consented to act as arbitrator in the settlement of the Laurium mine dispute.

DUBLIN.—The trial of the Galway priests for illegal interference with the Parliamentary election opened to-day in the court of Queen's bench. Lord Chief Justice Whiteside presides.

MADRID.—In the event of the King's abdication the upper and lower chamber of the Cortes will go into joint session and continue to sit as one chamber until the throne is filled, or the future form of the government is settled. The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to the difference between his majesty and the ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of artillery, Don Hidalgo, was promoted to the Captain generalship of the Basque provinces. The majority of the officers

in the artillery aim of the service resigned their commissions at the time, protesting against the promotion as irregular and unjustifiable; refusing to serve under the Hidalgo because he had participated in the massacre at San Gil barracks in 1866. The Hidalgo meeting much opposition finally resigned and the officers withdrew their resignations, but the ministry recently appointed him to a new and important command in the Catalonia artillery. The officers returned their protest against it, and sent in their resignations, but the ministry disregarded them, and appealing to the Cortes, they obtained a nearly unanimous vote of confidence. The king from the beginning disapproved of the promotion of the Hidalgo, and feels affronted because the cabinet compels him, through the vote of the Cortes, to acquiesce in the last appointment.

It is given out that Senor Zorilla will return to private life if the King persists in his resolve to abdicate.

Snow interferes with the operations against the Carlists. General Moriones, commander in chief of the army of the north, is making a forced march in hopes of overtaking General Ollo, who is at the head of 2000 insurgents, and has again entered the province of Navarre. The Carlist bands under the command of Santa Cruz, Macazaga and Iturbide, have effected a junction in the province of Guipuzcoa.

PARIS.—Advices from Carlist sources represent that the insurrection in Spain is daily gaining strength, and now exists in eight of the northern provinces and is extending to the central and northern provinces. The government is acting on the defensive, towns being fortified and volunteers armed to resist the advance of the insurgents.

The trial of nine persons, charged with ravishing and subsequently murdering their victims, has begun at Douay. The crimes were perpetrated within the neighboring forests, at intervals from the beginning of 1870 to September 1872.

L'Univers publishes a letter from one of Napoleon's ministers, name not given, confirming the revelations made by the Duke de Grammont, as to the promise of assistance made by Austria to France, at the beginning of the war with Prussia. The correspondent adds to the Grammont statement that the treaty of a triple alliance was nearly concluded, between Austria, Italy and France, but was not signed, because Napoleon rejected it as dishonorable.

MADRID, 10.—When the Cortes met the seats of the senators were vacant. Figueras, leader of the Republican party, expressed surprise at the absence of the cabinet at such a juncture, and demanded that they be notified to attend. President Rivero thereupon sent a messenger requesting the presence of the representatives of the government. Zorilla, President of the Council, soon afterward entered, and addressed the house. He acknowledged that the situation was serious, and said the government had no interest in concealing the fact. He advised the Republican deputies not to act hostile. Nothing of an official character had yet been done. The immediate duty of the government was to maintain order. He objected to the sitting of the Cortes under the circumstance. Zorilla then stated that the king informed him on Saturday last that he was firmly resolved to abdicate. The ministers sought to dissuade the king from his purpose. His Majesty asked for twenty-four hours to consider. All that the prime minister could add was that he had not since then received his Majesty's official act of abdication, and was unable in the present state of suspense to make any proposal or to ask any vote from Congress.

MADRID, 11. 1 a.m.—Amadeus persists in his determination. It is expected that an executive commission will be formed and will proclaim a republic. When it became known that the King would certainly resign, groups gathered in the streets and there were some attempts at disturbance.

VERSAILLES, 11.—The republican deputy Quinet received a dispatch from Madrid at noon to-day, signed Figueras and Castellar, saying that a republic will be proclaimed this evening.

MADRID, 10, Midnight.—At eight this evening the king announced to Zorilla that he had determined to abdicate since Saturday last, when he declared his intention of quitting

the throne. The ministers strenuously but unsuccessfully endeavored to dissuade him. The announcement that abdication is certain creates the profoundest sensation, but tranquility prevails. The royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The cabinet will resign.

[From Wednesday's Daily.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 11.—The bill passed, granting right of way to the Denver, Georgetown, and Utah R.R., also granting right of way to the Denver, South Park, and Pacific R.R.

Stewart entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which these two bills were passed.

The bill passed amending the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. It extends the time when the first annual expenditure on mining claims may be made until June 10th, 1874.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A petition from citizens of Beaver County, Pa., was presented, remonstrating against the location of Chinese laborers there.

The majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means committee on the subject of refunding to distillers money paid for tice matters, was received and ordered printed, also the bill to authorize the construction of the Montana and Wyoming R. R., amended; and some details amendatory of the postal law, one of the provisions making letter postage after July 1st two cents.

Farnsworth explained the bill, which was amended in one or two particulars and passed. Among the amendments is one making the postage of daily papers not exceeding four ounces weight one cent or fifteen cents per quarter.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the following dispatch from Minister Sickles:

"At nine o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a Republican form of government by a vote of 259 to 32."

HARRISBURG, 11.—The Legislature has resolved to suspend business until after the funeral of Gov. Geary. The State bears the expense of the funeral.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Horace F. Clark appeared before the Poland committee and, on behalf of Ames, declined to produce the memorandum book, as he thought the committee should not look into the private affairs of Ames; he however allowed a comparison of the entries in the book with the testimony of Ames. The entries were then read, showing the payments to Henry Wilson and to Dawes.

Poland then requested Ames to show such original entries on the book as related to matters testified of. The first entries were in relation to transactions with Henry Wilson and Dawes, and they agree with the former testimony of Ames. Witness next turned to the date of March 5, 1868, and read as follows: "Received of Schuyler Colfax check for balance \$534.72."

The next entry was a check on the sergeant-at-arms, given Colfax, for twelve hundred dollars, no date given. Then the following:

"Colfax, twenty shares Credit Mobilier, cost \$2,000, seven months ten days interest \$86.22, total \$2,086.72, less 80 per cent. Bonds at \$97, \$1,552. Paid March 5th, \$534.72. Two thousand P. stock, 2,000 Credit Mobilier stock."

In response to a request of Poland Ames produced another book and read the following entry—

"Friday, January 22, 1869, paid S. Colfax \$61.75 for interest on \$1,500, certificates Union Pacific railroad."

Ames testified that the certificates alluded to were dividends on Credit Mobilier stock, and the money was paid in Washington.

In reply to a question Ames said he had not been able to find any receipt from Colfax. His clerk was still searching for one. Witness was positive he gave Colfax a statement showing balance due on shares, when Colfax gave a check for the balance. Colfax was not so green as to give a check for \$534, unless he knew what for. Colfax never noti-

fied witness that he would surrender the stock.

Sidney Dillon, clerk in the office of the sergeant-at-arms, testified that it was his impression that he paid a \$1,200 check, marked S. C., to Oakes Ames. He thought he paid him two five hundred dollar bills. He had asked Ames, since the latter's return to Washington, if he did not pay him the check. Ames replied he thought very likely. Witness could not swear that he paid the check to Ames.

Ames then showed the entries in reference to his transactions with Schofield, Patterson, Allison, Garfield, Kelly, and Bingham, all of which tallied with his former testimony.

Having exhausted the contents of his books, Ames was subjected to a severe cross examination by Judge Haile.

Finally Judge Poland said to Hale that the committee was thoroughly acquainted with all these matters, having had it all in evidence, and if there were any inconsistencies in Ames' statements the committee could judge for itself. He thought this all waste time, going over what the committee already had.

Witness further testified that he did not remember that he got any receipt from Colfax. He never said to any person he remembered that he gave Colfax a check for \$1,200 when he made his statement in December to the effect that he could not remember if he had paid Colfax any dividend, he had not seen the memorandum, and his memory was not refreshed.

Question. "Did you mean then to tell a lie or the truth?"

Ames—"I won't answer that question. It is an impudent one."

In explanation of a former statement witness said he desired to make it as easy as he could for all these men. He probably had erred on their side, but now they come in here to make him out a liar.

NEW YORK.—Only seven jurors have been obtained in the Scannell case. The panel is exhausted. It is understood that a petition, numerically signed, has been sent to Governor Dix to-night, asking for commutation of the death sentence of Foster to imprisonment for life.

WASHINGTON.—At the evening session of the Poland committee Vice President Colfax appeared and addressed the committee at great length, reviewing the charges brought against him, repeating substantially his former statements and explanations of his connection with the Credit Mobilier, and denying positively ever receiving any sum of money whatever from Ames or any one else as dividends on the Credit Mobilier, as he had never owned the stock, having abandoned his claim to it, as before testified to by him, when he found that the association was likely to get into litigation. In regard to the check for \$1,200 to S. C. or bearer, he said:

"I repeat again, I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever saw this check or any other check of Ames' till he presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock or bonds, twelve hundred or one hundred or one dollar, or any account whatever, and further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, never paid or proffered me in person or through any other channel any check, or money, or bonds, on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible, incredible that I should have received a check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially a check drawn so singularly to initials and not containing my name at all, nor could I have talked to him what he said and did about letting the \$500 go, which I had paid him on dividend on stock, if he had paid me an overplus of \$700. I must say that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for \$1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, \$60 interest on which Ames says he paid me in January 1869, and I would not have been more astonished to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family, than I have been by his charges that he paid me either \$1,200 or \$60, or any other amount

whatever, on stock that I had abandoned."

Colfax then proceeded to explain about the \$1,200 which appeared in his bank account at the First National Bank of Washington, the day after the alleged payment of Ames' check, first calling the attention of the committee to the fact that he really first asked the committee to examine his bank account. The explanation of the \$1,200, divested of minute details which Colfax gave, is briefly this: \$200 was paid him by Matthews, his stepfather, on account of a debt of \$455, and the balance, \$1,000, was received by him in a letter from G. W. Nesbit, of New York, as a contribution to his election expenses, it being immediately after his nomination to the Vice Presidency. The letter was opened by Colfax at the breakfast table with the rest of his morning mail, and was read aloud to the members of his family, consisting at that time of his mother, Mr. Matthews, and his half sister, and was commented upon as such a gratifying and unusual event naturally would be. The writer expressed his gratification at Colfax's nomination, and asked him to accept the enclosure towards part of the expenses of the election.

Colfax then went into a lengthy and minute statement of his financial matters for the past five years, explaining where various amounts credited him in his bank account came from. The statement of Colfax in relation to the \$1,200 bill received from Nesbitt was corroborated by the testimony of Matthews, his father-in-law, who also testified to the payment of \$200 about the same time, and by the testimony of Mrs. Hollister, half-sister to Colfax, who came from Utah to testify. The Vice-President stated that there were other witnesses which could be produced, but Poland announced that the proof on this point was sufficient. Colfax testified that he sent the \$1,000 to Connor, chairman of the Indiana Republican committee.

NEW YORK, 12.—The Children's Aid Society has resolved that if the Greeley estate is in the same condition now as it was in 1871, they will insist upon their legacy of \$10,000, but they will not demand it if the estate is embarrassed as reported.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—A proposition for a compromise legislature, composed of members elected by each party, is under consideration.

WESTERN.

BAKERSFIELD, 11.—Hoffman, locating agent of the Southern Pacific railroad fixed the depot for Bakersfield half a mile east of town on the railroad section. Jumpers are lively on the surrounding grounds belonging to the government.

VIRGINIA, 11.—This morning Dr. Lasignes, a French physician, went to Smith's drug store on C street, mixed himself a cocktail, as was his habit, but by mistake he got hold of a jar containing tincture of aconite, instead of one containing bitters. The mistake was discovered by the clerk who saw the Doctor replace the poison jar. He called his attention to it, but the Dr. refused medical attendance. He was removed to his room, where he died at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The loss by fire at Sage's oil warehouse exceeds \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

No news of the steamer Nevada, two weeks overdue from Australia.

The jury in the case of Blakely, ex-county treasurer of Santa Cruz county, tried for robbery of the treasury, failed to agree to a verdict. Charles Mortimer, the man who confessed the robbery, tried to commit suicide in the jail at Sacramento to-day. He cut his arm with a piece of saucer. He did not succeed, but was very weak from loss of blood when discovered. He will be tried for murder.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer George L. Wright, overdue sixteen days at Portland from Sitka.

The surveyors have fixed the final route of the Southern Pacific Railway from Los Angeles to Sacramento.

Lieuts. Ross and Burke, of Gen. Crook's staff, arrived from Camp Grant January 22nd. They reported one battle with the Apaches, killed four warriors and captured twelve.

Gen. Crook at the new post near Mount Graham has killed over three hundred warriors since opening the campaign. He will fight them till they sue for peace.