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A. T. GREEN,

Successor to

JAMES LINFORTH,

Commission Merchant,

3 FRONT STREET, near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MERCHANDISE and MACHINERY of all descriptions purchased or imported for UTAH TRADERS on the most favorable terms and at lowest current rates.

The near approach of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD to the principal business points in Utah, affords an opportunity to merchants to quickly and frequently replenish their stocks at any season of the year.

Many articles of general consumption, both of Foreign production and California manufacture, can be obtained at less cost from San Francisco than elsewhere.

California and Oregon-made Woolen Goods, Blankets, Cassimeres and Clothing, such as underwear and Hosiery, are superior to anything imported and intrinsically cheaper.

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And ahead of all others in the advantages offered. Actual market quotations and all necessary information furnished to merchants on application.

Having been for the last sixteen years engaged in the Wholesale Trade of this city, and acquired a general knowledge of this Market, and the wants of the Country Merchants, through direct intercourse with them, I feel justified in saying that all orders for Goods, of any description, or any other business intrusted to my care will be attended to with satisfaction to my patrons.

Respectfully soliciting a continuance of the business, as heretofore confided to Mr. Linforth, I beg to refer (by permission) to the following gentlemen,

A. T. GREEN,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

References:

Jas. Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail; Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.; A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.; Falkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindenberger; E. B. Benchley, Esq.; Meagher, Taaffe & Co.; J. A. Donohoe, Esq., of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.; Roberts, McNish & Co.

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WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale at Reasonable Rates, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

The Best Home-Made Cloth in the Territory,

At President B. Young's

WOOLLEN FACTORY,

At the mouth of Canyon Creek,

Near Great Salt Lake City.

The Proprietor will Exchange Cloth, and some Yarn, for Wool.

A Fine Variety of Home-Made Cloths always on hand at the Factory.

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HENRY DINWOODEY,

Manufacturer of every description of

CABINET WARE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Salt Lake City,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS A Large Stock of Good, Oil Painted

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Constantly on hand.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Prices Reasonable.

The Undertaker's Department is also Appropriately Furnished.

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LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,

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Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc. Charges for Advancing, Storage and Forwarding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City generally.

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Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath & Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co.,

End of Track, U. P. R. R.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

500 MEN.

The Highest Wages Paid!

IN CASH, Monthly,

Quarry-men,

Stone Masons

and Laborers,

TO WORK

On the Railroad!

None but Good Men need apply.

Apply immediately at the Mouth of Weber Canyon.

SHARP & YOUNG.

w24tf

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, 7.—The President informed a committee of the two houses that he would send his Message in on Wednesday.

SENATE.

Washington.—The Senate met at noon. Forty-seven members were present. Sherman presented the credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia. Previous to being called to order the usual greetings were indulged in.

Drake moved to refer Hill's credentials to the judiciary committee. He understood that the white members of the Georgia Legislature had combined and expelled all the colored members, thereby putting the Legislature under rebel control.

Senator Sherman hoped that such an unusual course would not be taken, unless reason be shown affecting the status of the State, or of the Senator elect. No reason appeared to him to show that he was not elected by a large majority and that he had been loyal throughout the war, and was now prepared to take the oath. He should not be held responsible for the action of the majority of the Legislature, which he strongly condemned.

Drake said he had no objection to the gentleman, but the question of admitting him involved a great question, namely—whether the power of Congress over a reconstructed State ends the moment that State is recognized by either House, as referred to its position in the Union. If that question be answered in the affirmative it would be in the power of any State, immediately on being recognized, to undo everything that had been done under the reconstruction act, and to restore the rebels' power, and it was in his judgment a question of the continuity of the power of Congress over the lately rebellious States.

Hill's credentials were laid on the table for the present.

Several bills were introduced, one providing for the resumption of specie payments on July 4th. Adjourned.

Washington.—A communication from the Governor of Georgia was read in the Senate, which states that the reconstruction laws have not been fully exercised, that the members of the legislature were allowed to take seats without regard to eligibility, and were not required to take the legal oath. This failure to execute the law tended to defeat the purpose of Congress in the reconstruction acts, and the Governor asks Congress to take such steps as they may deem proper. Yates introduced a bill providing that any alien, desiring to become a citizen of the United States, may be admitted, on subscribing to the conditions therefor.

Drake introduced a joint resolution providing that no vacancies in the rank of general or lieutenant-general, admiral or vice-admiral shall be filled without the authority of Congress.

House met at noon.

HOUSE.

One hundred and sixty-four members answered to their names. A committee was appointed to wait on the President in the usual manner. The credentials of Oliver Dickey and S. Newton Pettis, of Penn., elected to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Stevens and Flinn, and John H. Stover, elected from Wisconsin, were presented, and they were sworn in. The credentials of Wympy, of Georgia, were referred to the Election Committee. Morrill, of Penn., offered a resolution censuring the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, and requesting the President to recall him. Randall moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, and after an animated discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The resignation of General Lippincott, door-keeper of the House, was announced. The House proceeded to elect another door-keeper, resulting in the choice of Buxton, former assistant door-keeper.

Quite a discussion arose over the question of admitting to a courtesy seat, Hamilton, supernumerary delegate from Tennessee, and pending the consideration of his credentials by the committee on elections, the privilege of the floor was finally refused, and his credentials referred to the committee.

Boutwell introduced a bill providing that all male citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, be entitled to vote for the Presidential electors and Representatives to Congress.

A variety of other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Two

Constitutional amendments were introduced, forbidding the States to exclude from the suffrage any citizens on account of race and color.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 7.—A Omaha dispatch says the snow storm which has been raging for the past thirty hours is the heaviest that has been experienced in Nebraska for many years. About eighteen inches have already fallen, and the storm still continues. Trains still move, but with difficulty. It has also snowed heavily in Montana.

Chicago.—The Times special gives the following abstract of the President's message, which will be sent to Congress on Tuesday. The only reason for the delay is the anticipated official news about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The message covers the following points:

1st, That the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources cut off, a goodly portion of their population disfranchised, their constitutional privilege of representation still denied through Congressional enactments, and most of them under military rule.

2nd, Commending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsing its views for a return to specie payments through reduced expenditures, revised taxation and the gradual contraction of the paper circulation, with a suggestion for legislation for one currency only, and that the national banks should have their powers restricted.

3rd, That our foreign affairs are in a favorable condition. Legislation with Great Britain on the Alabama claims, so-called, have not reached a solution, and that certain propositions for practical arbitration have not been approved by this Government and have been returned to Minister Johnson. The resignation of the British Ministry is considered as only a temporary hindrance. The details relative to those claims, it is not deemed proper to communicate in this message. The affairs for arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been declined. The course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrages by Lopez. The Government has negotiated a new treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new provisions of the Junta of Spain as a de facto Government, but has received no accredited Minister from the same. Affairs with Mexico are satisfactory, arrangements for a mixed commission to settle the claims of Americans in that country being in progress. At present the Government has failed, so far, in its negotiations for the purchase of naval stations in the West Indies, and learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samana from the Dominican Government.

4th, Official facts show enormous frauds in the revenue, which must be crushed, or the revenue will fail, and the nation be involved in ruin. The President calls for strong legislation, and urges the repeal of the Civil Tenure act, which he regards as a hindrance to the rejection of corrupt officers.

5th, The President refers to the Indian troubles, and the views of the Peace Commissioners, and fears military establishments and expenditures will have to be largely increased on the plains.

6th, He favors the withdrawal of troops from the Southern States, and the reduction of the army, and gives a resume of the operations of the land and pension system.

It is not pretended that the message discusses the above points in the order named, or in the language given, though the conclusion and general tenor of the document will prove to be correct.

FOREIGN.

London.—George Peabody has made another donation of a hundred thousand pounds for the benefit of the poor of London.

London.—The Observer gives the following as the list of the members of Gladstone's cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Sir Wm. Page Wood; President of the Privy Council, Earl Kimberley; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Goodwell; Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor law board, Mr. Goschen; President of the board of trade, John Bright; Postmaster General, Earl De Croy; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Charles Pelham Villiers; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, Lord Spence; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O. Hogan.