

ASHLEY'S BILL.

A few days ago it was stated in our telegraphic dispatches that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, had introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives for the dividing of Utah Territory among her neighbors. To-day we give the leading features of his Bill as we find it reported in the Congressional Globe.

We do not publish it because of its merits or demerits; but to preserve it on our records that the character of men who are called statesmen may be known.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, reported back from the Committee on Territories a bill (H. R. No. 1825) concerning the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming.

The bill, which was read, provides in the first section that there be added to the State of Nevada all that extent of territory lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich with the Colorado river; thence up the channel of said river to its intersection with the one hundred and thirteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north along said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east on said degree to a point in Great Salt Lake midway between Antelope Island and the eastern shore of said lake; thence northwesterly on a line through said lake midway between Antelope and Fremont Islands and the eastern shore of said lake to Bear River bay; thence up the channel of said Bear River to the mouth of the Colorado river; thence up the channel of said river to its intersection with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence west along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the eastern line of the State of Nevada. This transfer is not to take effect until the Legislature of the State of Nevada accepts the same.

The second section would give to the State of Minnesota a portion of the Territory of Dakota about a degree north and south and about four degrees east and west. This is of no special interest to us or our readers. The third section would give another slice of Dakota to Nebraska, and that Territory would disappear from the map. The fourth section interferes with the present boundaries of Idaho, and increases the territorial area of Montana.

The fifth section enacts that there be added to and made a part of the Territory of Colorado all that extent of country lying within the following boundary, to-wit: commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the one hundred and ninth degree of longitude west from Greenwich with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; being the southwestern boundary of the Territory of Colorado; thence west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to its intersection with the channel of the Colorado river; thence up the channel of said river to its intersection with the one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north along said one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east on said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north along said one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to its intersection with the one hundred and ninth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; being the present northwestern boundary of Colorado.

The sixth section provides that there be added to and made a part of the Territory of Wyoming all that extent of territory lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point in Great Salt Lake, midway between Antelope Island and the eastern shore of said lake; thence in a northwesterly direction on a line midway between Antelope and Fremont Islands and the eastern shore of said lake to Bear River bay; thence up the channel of said Bear River to the mouth of the Colorado river; thence up the channel of said river to its intersection with the one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north along said one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east on said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north along said one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to its intersection with the one hundred and ninth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; being the present northwestern boundary of Colorado.

The seventh section provides that the river which flows through the Territories of Idaho and Washington into the Columbia river, called Snake river, shall hereafter be known and designated as Oregon river; and that the river which flows through that part of Utah hereby added to the Territory of Colorado, called Green river, shall hereafter be known and designated as Colorado river.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, I desire to say, Mr. Speaker, that this bill proposes no increase of the expenditures of the Government, but paves the way for the decrease of those expenditures of the Territories. It creates no new offices. The Senators and Representatives from the States immediately interested in this change of boundary are in favor of the bill. The Delegate from the Territory of Wyoming is in favor of it.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois: I should like to know who the Delegate from the Territory of Wyoming is. [Laughter.] Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, I mean the gentleman claiming a seat as Delegate, and whose credentials were presented and referred the other day. The bill is not to take effect, so far as the change of boundary is concerned, except upon acceptance of the territory transferred by the States of Nevada, Minnesota, and Nebraska respectively.

In my judgment this bill will make the best disposition which can be made of the

Mormon question, by reducing the territorial area of the prospective State, thus giving the Mormon community notice that no State government will ever be organized there by our consent, and that so soon as the population in the adjacent organized States and Territories shall be able to take care of this population, which, voting as a unit, has persistently for fifteen years defied the Government of the United States and for eight years flagrantly disobeyed its laws, the control of the affairs there shall be given to the "Gentile" population. This was the motive which prompted the committee in reporting the bill, so that in the great central or mountain State of this country there should be territorial area enough when they come to organize State governments to have a population enough at least for one Representative, and the States might not be multiplied out of Territories of the size of Utah with small populations, but that the area might be so extended that at the beginning they shall have population enough for one member and a prospective population for more. I desire to put the bill on its passage.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I ask the gentleman to hear me a moment. I have had but a few minutes to look at this bill. From the reading of it, and from the statement of the gentleman, it seems to be a bill to dismember Utah Territory. I merely desire to suggest that the Delegate from that Territory is not here, being detained by sickness, it seems to me it would be but fair to postpone it, until he can be heard. The people who sent him here have a great deal of interest in this measure, and I suggest that it be postponed so that it can be reached at a given time hereafter.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. In reply to the gentleman's suggestion, I will say that I see no necessity for postponing the bill. It does not touch the settled portions of Utah, but it adds to the Territory of Colorado all that part of Utah unsurveyed and unoccupied by the Mormons, which extends the jurisdiction of Colorado over that part. It excludes the Mormons socially, of course, from that part, but they can move where they please. It concentrates whatever of the Mormon element governs the Territory of Utah within a limited jurisdiction, so that the force which they have played there for ten years of electing a Governor and Legislature and enacting State laws may be annulled by the notice which this bill gives them that they shall not have territorial area enough to let make a State. I know the bill originally to blot out the Territory, but the committee thought it was best to let that part of it remain where the great body of the Mormons were until such time as the population of the adjacent Territories and States would be able to take care of them and not be over-borne by the consolidated vote of that oligarchy.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I do not think the gentleman has met my point. He acknowledges, in the first place, that this bill takes away a large portion of the Territory of Utah. That Territory is represented here. Now, I think it but fair and just to that Delegate, in a matter which so deeply affects his constituents, that he should be here when the bill is acted upon. He is detained by sickness, and I appeal to my friend if he were in the same situation whether he would not consider it rather sharp practice to dispose of the bill in his absence.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. My committee will not be asked again this session, so that unless it is passed now there is no hope of getting it through the Senate.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I do not ask to have the bill placed in any worse position than it is now. That would be unreasonable. But we can postpone it so that it will not be placed in a worse position.

Mr. Cullom. When will the Delegate from Utah be here?

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I understand he has started on his journey, and the reason why he is not here is he is detained by sickness.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. If the House will agree to postpone the bill one week from to-day immediately after the reading of the Journal I will consent to it.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts. I object.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Then say after the morning hour.

Mr. Brooks. I think we should allow a longer time, so that the people of Utah can hear what is to be done in two weeks.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Very well; I have no objection, if the bill shall then be taken up and disposed of.

Speaker. If the order is made by unanimous consent the bill will be the special order at that time, and will be taken up and disposed of. In these objections to postponing the bill to this day two weeks, immediately after the morning hour, The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

By following the boundaries proposed in the above bill it will be found that that part of our Territory lying north of about Farmington, including Morgan, Weber, Cache and Rich counties would be included in Wyoming Territory.

From about Farmington south as far as about Chicken creek, Juab county, our Territory would be a strip two degrees of longitude in width; from that point south to our present southern boundary it would be reduced to a strip one degree of longitude in width. Most of our settlements in Davis, all those in Salt Lake, Utah, Summit, Wasatch and Juab counties, and those in Tooele county—though Grantsville might possibly be west of the line—Scioto, Fillmore, Beaver, Parowan, and probably Cedar City would be included in the strip; but Washington and St. George would be excluded and would be in the State of Nevada; that is, if the State of Nevada, through its legislature, will accept of them. By this arrangement Sanpete county would become a part of Colorado.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Edmunds reported a bill for repealing the Tenure of Office Act, with an amendment leaving the Cabinet members subject to removal at the will of the President during a recess of the Senate, and authorizing him to suspend all other civil officers during such recess, without any specific evidence to justify suspension.

Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against allowing Joshua Hall, Senator elect from Georgia, to take his seat now. Trumbull presented the minority report dissenting. Both were ordered printed.

Morton moved to take up the House bill for the relief of Mrs. McGoshon, postponed at the last session. A discussion ensued till the expiration of the morning hour, several Senators contending for indefinite postponement, which is equivalent to rejection. From the unfinished business on Saturday, the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

of the Central Branch bill to keep it before the Senate. Sherman's motion was lost 21 to 30, and the Central Branch bill was discussed until adjournment.

The following petition was presented to-day, to the Senate, written on note paper with a heavy mourning border: To the Vice President of the United States:

Sir,—I herewith most respectfully present the Honorable Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am the widow of a President of the United States, whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. That sad calamity has greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and, during the winter to go to Italy; but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply lamented husband rendered the United States and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death and martyrdom I may say, I respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary cares.

I remain most respectfully, Mrs. A. Frankfort, Germany.

Referred to the Committee on pensions.

HOUSE.

Several bills were introduced, including the Railroad grant bills.

Robinson offered a resolution declaring that the American people do not approve of the ratification of the Alabama treaty, nor of any other treaty with England, while American citizens are held in prison in Great Britain, for acts done under the American flag.

Shanks offered a resolution to pay the Arkansas members for the full term of the 40th Congress. Washburne moved to lay resolution on the table, lost 79 to 88. The resolution was referred to the committee on Reconstruction.

The morning hour having expired, the next business was the consideration of the Suffrage amendment and bill.

Boutwell said that some of the gentlemen who desired to discuss the subject were not prepared to-day, so the consideration was postponed to Wednesday.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way to the Denver Pacific railroad.

Logan addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Wendham and Shenck spoke in favor of the bill. The latter said, in reply to a statement by Logan, that even if it was against the wish of the President elect, he should vote according to his own judgment and sense of duty, undeterred by any such intimidation.

Logan declined having stated that General Grant had expressed an opinion on the proposed road. High and O'Neill spoke in support of the bill. Coved closed the debate in its favor, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Washburne of Illinois moved to table the bill and moved a call of the House. He wanted all the members to be present to show their hands. A call of the House was not ordered, but the House refused to table the bill, 85 yeas to 95 nays. The House refused to rescind the previous question and the bill was finally referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Paine desired to offer a resolution directing the committee on Reconstruction to enquire whether further action ought to be taken by the Fortieth Congress respecting the representation of Georgia. Ross objected. Paine moved suspend the rules, but after some discussion he withdrew the motion.

Washburne moved to go into a committee of the whole, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Spalding moved to adjourn, which was carried 81 to 79.

GENERAL.

Boston.—The extensive pork packing and lard establishment of Boynton, Swallow, & Co., at Brighton, was destroyed by fire last night; loss \$50,000; partially insured.

Washington.—The report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, in the case of Senator Hill, of Georgia, bases his exclusion on the fact that he received the votes of a number of members of the Legislature who were disqualified under the Fourteenth amendment; an additional fact against his admission was the expulsion of the colored members. The committee also stated, as another reason, that Georgia is in a condition of anarchy, 336 murders having been committed in the State last year to Nov. 1st. Trumbull's minority report concludes that Congress, having declared Georgia entitled to admission, was not competent for either House to refuse admission to her regularly accredited representatives.

New York.—The sailors of every nationality have struck for \$30 per month. They marched in procession to Franklin's square, where speeches were made, and it was resolved that no sailor should leave the port under less pay than \$30, and promising rough treatment to those who did so.

The auction sale on the opening night of Booth's Theatre indicates that the total receipts will amount to \$10,000. The competition was lively, one box being sold for \$40, another for \$122. The orchestra chairs ranged from eighteen to twenty-five.

John Whalen and his wife went to bed drunk last night, leaving the candle burning, when the bed caught fire and both were fearfully burned.

Washington.—A number of retired officers of the army, by the direction of the President, have been relieved from their present assignments and allowed to proceed to their homes. The list includes Major Generals Ricketts, Long and Johnson, Brig. Generals Ripley and Robert Anderson and a number of Colonels and Brevet Generals.

New York.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch headed following: Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position, and nearly in his own words. The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes that a measure of injury was inflicted upon this country by the money value of ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-rebel pirates; in addition to this sympathy was extended by the English government to the South, which prolonged the war a year, and for all the lives lost and the money expended for this time, England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.

The Time's Washington dispatch has a similar paragraph. It says that this seems to indicate that Reverdy Johnson will be recalled at no very distant day, and that the entire question will be reopened on a totally different basis under the new administration.

New York.—The Lawrence, Mass., American of the 23rd instant, referring to the controversy about General Banks having been ordered to supersede Gen. Grant, says, "We happen personally to know that the official photographic orders are now in the hands of General Grant."

Three burglars, with stolen property in their possession valued at \$3,000, were arrested by Captain Jourd yesterday, and on Sunday evening three others were captured by Sergeant Woodward. All these parties, who, it is supposed, constitute a regular burglarious gang, have been committed to await their trial.

During Saturday night, between two and three thousand dollars worth of silks were stolen by burglars from a store on Chatham street; the thieves escaped with their plunder.

FOREIGN.

London.—Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the Corporate authorities of Manchester, in February.

Havana.—St. Thomas advices to the 18th state that President Baez had sold Alta Velo to a French company, ignoring the previous sale. The American Consul at San Domingo protested against the transfer, and had sent for a war vessel.

Baez has invited President Cabral and followers to return home, and they will do so if Baez will abdicate, and they will hold a new election for President.

Many disturbances between the soldiers and citizens have occurred at Havana, and shots have been fired from the house tops at the volunteers in several instances. A serious affray occurred at the Louvre coffee-house, where the volunteers fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal effect, several persons being killed, and others dangerously wounded. The volunteers had been fired at from the neighborhood of the coffee-house. While the audience were leaving the Villava theatre shots were fired, by which two ladies and several children were killed. A meeting of the commanders of the volunteers was held to-day, at which General Dulce was present. He said he deplored the recent occurrence, and was resolved that all volunteers, excepting those on guard, should hereafter remain at their homes, and should only come out when signals of their chief officers. In the mean time, till the arrival of additional regular troops from the Spanish Government, sailors from the Spanish vessels in the harbor are to perform patrol duty. They are now patrolling the streets and outside the walls. Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved and the feeling of security is growing stronger.

Paris, 25.—It is rumored that the citizens of Seville and Cadiz have proclaimed in favor of the Duke de Montpensier for King of Spain.

London.—The contract with the Panama, New Zealand and Australian steamship line, for carrying the mails between Sydney, New South Wales and Panama has been cancelled.

Havana, ten p.m.—All quarters of the city, inside and outside the walls, are quiet; nothing has occurred to-night to disturb public tranquility. The killing of Mr. Cohener is the general theme of conversation, and is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—R. H. Woolley, A. L. Page and wife, A. Werner, A. Ayers, H. B. Clawson and son, E. Teachout and wife, R. B. Wood, E. Cahill, W. S. Shane.

From the West.—W. C. Hendricks, Leonard Kellogg, Charles H. Fisher, R. P. Stevens, George Ring, J. Quinn, Capt. W. R. Hughes, L. M. Poulke, W. B. Shang, Fred Smith.

To the East.—S. Russell, W. L. Warren, Chas. Bogg, V. A. Cockrell, D. P. Abbott, Lieutenant A. U. Wanda, W. L. Poulke and two soldiers, John Harney, Joseph Rogers, W. Miller, J. Ricketts, Pat Shae, G. U. Bailey, J. J. Dennis and lady, W. R. Deffres, M. Russell, J. P. Harlin, George Pringle, W. B. Shang, Chas. Fisher, W. C. Hendricks, A. Treinshank.

To the West.—John Ingram, D. Sullivan, T. Sullivan.

THEATRE.

Lozanes & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calne.

LAST WEEK.

Of the Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA RETZKA.

SCHELLER.

TUESDAY EVENING.

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Pepper,

Allspice,

Cinnamon,

Hats & Caps,

Back Gloves,

Clothing,

Overalls,

Undershirts,

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200 " Assorted colors Cambrics,

500 " Bleach Goods,

250 " Jeans, Satinettes,

2,000 doz. Spool Thread,

1,000 " Worsted Braids,

500 lbs. Linen Thread,

200 doz. Suspenders,

300 " Hats,

500 " Overshirts & Drawers,

1,000 " Assorted Hosiery and Gloves,

200 cases Boots and Shoes,

200 Stoves,

75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected,

50 cases Axle Grease,

250 ke