

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

At one o'clock, the Georgia bill was taken up. The galleries were thronged in anticipation of a speech by Revels. Morton, who was entitled to the floor, yielded in favor of Revels, who proceeded to address the Senate and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. His opening remarks were as follows:

"Mr. President: I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill, with feelings which, perhaps, never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission in the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, seeing that I am inexperienced in the details of senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of the debate; but when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence, upon the well being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour, and recant to the high trust reposed in me, if I neglected to lend my voice in behalf of the loyal people of the South. Proceeding, he referred to the idea widely disseminating, that antagonism existed in the South between the whites and blacks. As the representative of the latter, he denied the charge referred to, and pointed to the conduct of the slaves during the war, which they well understood was for their freedom. When left alone with their wives and children, while their masters were fighting to perpetuate their slavery, they worked for and protected them, waiting patiently the result of the contest, and for the freedom for which they longed. He maintained that the past record of his race was an index of their feelings to-day; that they bear towards their former masters no revengeful feelings, no hatred, aiming not to elevate themselves by sacrificing a single interest of their white fellow citizens, and asking only the rights which naturally and legally belong to them. He also expressed his confidence in the integrity of the purpose of Congress and the Republican party, in the reconstruction measures, declaring his belief that they were influenced solely by a patriotic desire to serve the whole country. He eulogized the conduct of the negro soldiers, and then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia. He argued against Bingham's amendment and in favor of the bill, as it originally came from the reconstruction committee.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Revels received the congratulations of many Republican Senators and others; then the immense audience in the galleries, in which were included many colored persons, slowly dispersed.

Morton congratulated Revels and expressed his opinion that, in the exchange of Revels for Jeff. Davis, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. He opposed Bingham's amendment as a violation of justice and of human rights.

Howard took the floor, but yielded on motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to and the Senate soon after adjourned.

Sumner introduced an amendment to his bill for the resumption of specie payments, providing for the gradual substitution of coin for fractional currency, beginning July fourth next.

Sender introduced a joint resolution providing, with the assent of the Mexican government, for the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with reference to a ship canal.

Wilson offered, as an amendment, a proposition which he intends to offer as an amendment to the Georgia bill, declaring that in consequence of the illegal, disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings in the Georgia Legislature, that its term of service shall date from the 26th of January, '70, and continue until its successor is elected.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Pomeroy argued that all the governments of Georgia have thus far been provisional and that there was nothing to show when Governor Bullock's term expires, because there was nothing to show when it began.

Williams protested against any construction that the Legislature of Georgia could perpetuate itself.

Stewart, Schurz and others, continued the debate until adjournment.

HOUSE.

Sargent, from the mining committee, reported a bill to amend the act of July '66, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, by adding several new sections, and allowing placer claims to be entered and patented at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, provided that no placer claim shall exceed 160 acres. After hours of discussion the bill passed.

Ferris, from the mining committee, made an adverse report on the bill relative to the Sutro tunnel.

Sargent made a minority report in favor of the measure, as referred to the committee. The morning hour expired and the latter went over to Tuesday.

GENERAL.

LOUISIANA.—A fire yesterday, at Sedalia, La., destroyed the Court House and seven stores; loss \$75,000 partially insured.

NEW ORLEANS.—A fire yesterday in Villere, Marais and Frame streets, destroyed about thirty small houses; loss \$10,000.

The Pacific railway securities are higher; the U. P. first mortgage bonds are 85½ to 85¾; the bonds 85 to 85½; the Pacific 94 to 94½.

At a banquet given by Mr. Jay, in Vienna, Baron Beust said that while he perfectly understood the difficulties in the way of Austrian progress, "I trust in the motto of the great Republic across the ocean, unity and freedom, —the first as the only element to strengthen the last,—as the great principle of progress." It is noteworthy that at the banquet the ambassadors of all the chief powers of Europe united in compliments to America.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune's* New York special says, in reference to the Leland-Wilkes affray, that the whipping was done with a cane, and that Wilkes was not seriously hurt. A duel is talked of by the friends of both parties.

BOSTON.—There was a severe easterly gale and snow storm yesterday; drifts eighteen feet deep are reported in Berkshire county.

CHICAGO.—In the Board of Supervisors yesterday, charges were preferred against Supervisor Gerber, for raising a fund for the purpose of securing votes in the Board for the location of a normal school at Englewood, and that Kearney, President of the Board had received several hundred dollars of it; the matter was referred to a special committee, and in the meanwhile Kearney sticks, regardless of the request of the board to resign.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the President went to the Capitol to-day with Generals Babcock and Porter, and sent for sixteen Senators in succession, to confer with him in his own room, the object being to explain his views upon the San Domingo treaty and to urge its ratification.

The *Tribune's* N. Y. dispatch says that four vessels were ashore at Long Branch yesterday, and three on Long Island; the crews of two were all lost, and three of another.

The loan for the Mexican overland railroad will be put on the market soon; it is based on large grants of land by the Mexican government, both on the line of the road and in the northern part of the Republic. Gen. Rosecrans is interested in the enterprise, and proposes to establish an American colony on the land granted to the road.

NEW YORK, 18.—Wm. M. Evarts has been retained by the English stockholders who complain of the Erie protection league as the leading counsel in their suit against Fisk and Gould.

RICHMOND.—For sometime there has been a rumor that the present authorities in office, by military appointments, intended to resist any movement to dispossess them until their successors are elected by the people, they holding that the enabling act, declaring their offices vacant, is unconstitutional. Last night the city council, appointed by Governor Walker under this act, elected a new Mayor and chose a new Chief and Captain of Police. To-day, when the Mayor and the new Chief of police applied for the possession of their respective offices, they were refused. The ex-Mayor has sworn in a large number of special police; and the new Mayor holds the City Hall and all the other public buildings, except the station house, which is in possession of the old Mayor, who has applied, through his counsel, Ex-Governor Wise, to Governor Walker, for assistance to maintain his authority.

NEW YORK.—A nitro-glycerine factory, near Hackensack, N. Y., was demolished by an explosion, to-day; four men and one boy were killed.

Mrs. Mary Foster, of Newark, who

was one of the young girls who carried in the procession the basket of laurel leaves, at the funeral of Washington, died yesterday in her 92d year.

ROCHESTER, 17.—The storm continues. The snow is wet and packs heavily. Trains due yesterday morning arrived this evening; the passengers are almost famished.

The roof of a carpenter shop, to-day, was crushed in by the weight of snow. One of the walls fell on an adjoining dwelling, demolishing and burying in its ruins an old lady, whose injuries are supposed to be fatal. Several barns and other buildings were crushed.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—The Ostemingo mills, owned by Boone & Myer, were burned last night; loss \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Late Arizona advices say that the Indians in the vicinity of Prescott were committing open hostilities; they had murdered Jacob Smith, near Williamson Valley, March 1st, and were running off cattle from the ranches. The government force was inadequate to protect the settlers.

RICHMOND.—The condition of affairs here is little changed. Both Mayors have had an interview with Gen. Canby. Cahoon's party, with the exception of three or four, who were starved out, still occupy the Station House; they have been without food since Wednesday.

A negro was shot and killed this morning while resisting the police when clearing the streets.

St. LOUIS.—Secretary Fish, in reply to an inquiry of the superintendent of registration here, says that the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment will be proclaimed as soon as Congress admits Georgia and Texas.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Secretary Boutwell, to-day, was before the committee of ways and means, in reference to the funding bill. The committee reports, that one bill will be reported back some time next week, with several important amendments; but the order of business is such that it cannot be acted on for a long time without a suspension of the rules, the obtaining of which is doubtful, as it takes a two-third's vote.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Conkling, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of General Ames, reported the same back with a resolution that that gentleman was not eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States from Mississippi.

The Senate Pacific railroad committee has agreed to report a bill, authorizing the extension of the Kansas Pacific railroad from a point not farther east than Ellsworth, via the Arkansas and Rio Grande rivers, to the Mexican boundary. The bill subjects the entire line to the preferred use of the Government the same as the U. P. R. R. The land grant is twenty miles each side of the road, in alternate sections.

The President has signed a joint resolution giving the widow and children of Stanton a year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE.—The Franklin bank has formally resumed specie payments.

Senator Conkling, in his report on the credentials of Gen. Ames, calls attention to the constitutional requirements, that a person, to be eligible as a Senator of the United States, must be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen, and an inhabitant when elected. The election in this instance occurred on the 18th of January, 1870, at which time Gen. Ames was a military officer, stationed in Mississippi by order of the supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor by appointment from Gen. McDowell.

In the opinion of the judiciary committee his presence in these two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence his declaration notwithstanding, that, when consenting to become a candidate for the Senate he intended to leave the army and to reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State.

NASHVILLE, 18.—A number of ex-federal soldiers; residing here, have united in telegraphing to Representative Hawkins, at Washington, in contradiction of the statement in a letter recently read in the House of Representatives, that all the Union soldiers in Davidson had been ordered to leave, and one hanged; nothing of the sort has been heard of here.

RICHMOND.—This afternoon General Canby interfered in the municipal troubles by sending a guard of soldiers and raising the siege at the lower Station House, giving free egress and ingress to all. He says this action has no reference to the question of the Mayoralty, but is taken as a mere precaution

against acts of disorder and violence. Cahoon's friends applaud the movement. Ellison protests against it as an unwarrantable interference with the civil law of the State. A collision occurred between a crowd of negroes and Mayor Ellison's police, resulting in the wounding of several of the former. Both Mayors will have a police force on the street to-morrow, and will hold independent courts. Trouble is apprehended. The city is quiet to-night. The casualties thus far are one man killed and three wounded.

Galin C. Verplanck, the well known author, politician and philanthropist, died to-day, aged eighty-four years.

Four men were badly injured, one fatally, by the explosion of a blast, at Englewood, New Jersey to-day.

Captain Slocumb of the schooner *Saladtn*, from Jackmel, reports that on the 12th inst., while in latitude thirty-six, longitude seventy-five, he saw a curious creature, sixty feet long, by twenty-four broad across the back, resembling the so-called sea serpent.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has a statement that Collector of Internal Revenue, Bailey, has suddenly disappeared; it is reported that a solicitor from the Treasury Department is overhauling his accounts.

Kit Burns, to-day, resumed his old occupation of keeping a rat pit.

The extensive freight depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw, was burned to-night, with its contents, including twelve loaded freight cars and six horses. Mitchell Quirk, a watchman, was burned to death. In the endeavor to save the books another man was seriously injured; loss \$50,000 to \$100,000. Insurance light.

The particulars of the explosion of nitro glycerine at a factory at Rahway, N. J., show that there were about 7,000 pounds of nitro glycerine in the building and 25,000 pounds of the material used in the manufacture. The building was reduced to a mass of ruins which were scattered for miles around. The explosion was heard for miles, and the force shattered the windows of houses a mile distant. The bodies of four men killed were blown to atoms. Loss \$75,000; no insurance. Various reasons are given for the cause of explosion.

The loss by fire at Communipaw will reach \$120,000. The man first reported killed was only missing, but another man was burned to death. A fireman was struck by the pole of the engine and knocked into the fire and fatally injured.

The rumored disappearance of Collector Bailey proves true; he was last seen at his office on Tuesday. The deputy collector has received a letter from him, since, stating that he would never see him again. At present, there is no proof that he is a defaulter.

A French cable dispatch says that a collision between the mail steamer *Normandy* and the steamer *Mary*, from the Danube, had occurred in the Channel off the Guernsey coast; the former was sunk, carrying down with her the captain and thirty persons.

ALBANY, N. Y., 18.—In the Assembly, to-day, Fields charged Ainsworth with an attempt to bribe him to vote on the railroad bill. Ainsworth made a counter charge, when Fields threatened intimidation, saying he would kill all presented by Ainsworth.

The caisson for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the East River bridge will be launched to-day.

West India advices make it probable that the *Atlanta*, so long missing, is safely harbored. A short time after the execution of Salnave she appeared off Port au Prince, but hearing that her purchaser had been put to death, and no one having come to claim her, the captain took a voyage among the West India islands.

According to the *World's* London correspondence the labor cause is making progress in England. Four vacancies are to be created by the government as soon as possible in the House of Commons, and these seats are to be filled by workingmen's candidates.

Another insurrection has broken out in Hayti. The Pickets in the southern department are in arms against the new provisional government, and the partisans of the late President Salnave are joining them; the government has sent reinforcements to the army in the field, and several war steamers have also been dispatched to the South. The British and French governments have refused to recognize the provisional government till it assumes the debt of Salnave's administration.

Last evening No. 83 and 85 Worth street, occupied by Wallace, Fitch & Co., were damaged by fire to the amount of \$20,000; they were insured for \$75,000.