

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Butler, Peters and Potter, a committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate. Butler said,

"Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives this committee of the House appear at the bar of the Senate of the United States, and do impeach Mark W. Delahay, district judge of the United States court for the district of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we do further acquaint the Senate, by order of the House, that the House in due time will furnish particular articles against said Delahay, and make good the same; and this committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate that they will take an order of appearance of Mark W. Delahay, as such judge to answer the same."

Presiding officer Anthony said, "The Senate will take an order on the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

Frelinghuysen, from the select committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy, presented a report signed by himself. Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers, of the same committee, presented their individual views. Frelinghuysen's report, after stating the charges of Simpson and York against Pomeroy, and quoting the testimony of a number of witnesses, says the majority of the committee are of the opinion that none of Simpson's charges about a number of specific acts of bribery have been sustained. The committee, bearing in mind that the whole transaction is the result of a plot to defraud Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof.

Thurman briefly dissents from the conclusions of the majority, and asserts his belief that the testimony proves the truth of both Simpson's and York's charges. He rejects Pomeroy's explanation of the payment of \$7,000 to York as inconsistent with Page's testimony, and so opposed to the usual circumstances attending business transactions as to be altogether improbable.

Vickers says briefly that he has not been able to arrive at a decided conclusion that the charges are sustained by the testimony.

The proposition for the increase of salaries, making that of the members \$7,500 was passed.

The Patterson expulsion resolution was tabled.

Both Houses were in session at two.

The Senate reconvened at 9.30 a. m., but there was no quorum. A brief recess was taken, after which a number of local bills were passed.

At 11.15 Conklin offered a resolution which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President to inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the two Houses having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn.

The Vice-President appointed Conklin and Trumbull such committee.

Keiley called up the bill giving portions of a certain military reservation, in Oregon to the insane asylum in Oregon.

At 11.50 Conklin reported that the President had been waited on, and he had no further communication to make to Congress.

At a few minutes before 12 the President elect, escorted by Cragin, chairman of the committee of arrangements, followed by the members of the cabinet, entered the chamber. Vice President Colfax then addressed the Senate in a few words.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Vice President Colfax concluded by introducing the new Vice President, to whom he administered the oath, after which the latter made a few remarks. The Senate was then declared adjourned.

Vice President Wilson called the Senate of the 3rd Congress to order, after which several new Senators were sworn in. The Senate then proceeded to the portico of the

Capitol, where the inaugural ceremonies were witnessed. They returned at 12:30 and shortly after adjourned to Thursday.

WASHINGTON.—The following are the remarks of Colfax, declaring the Senate adjourned.

Senators, the time fixed by the constitution of the dissolution of the forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign the gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations may terminate and Congress in years pass by, but the nation lives and grows and progresses, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests and equally proud of its growing influence, among the nations of the earth. To be called by representatives of the people and afterwards by the people themselves to the responsible duty of presiding successively over two houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of the war through the era of reconstruction to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years I can claim not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which an upright judge upon the bench decides in questions of life and liberty. To faithfully protect the rights of the minority as well as to uphold the rights of the majority in advancement of public business, to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate, to temper and restrain asperities, and guard against personal antagonisms, to perform acceptably the complex and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias, has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying therefore that of many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed, and scarcely any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided is difficult to express in words. It has been bounded by no party lines, controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support. While jealously defending principles before the people, this defense has never been coupled with personal assault on any eminent public men with whom I have differed. No aspersions of their character have dishonored my tongue, no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips. But the clock admonishes me that the forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you Senators useful lives for your country and happy lives for yourselves, thanking you for the resolution spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destinies of nations and men in the hollow of his hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you."

The Vice President standing at the secretary's desk, then addressed the Senate as follows—  
"Senators, assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not I trust unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events, and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair under the rules of the Senate, parliamentary law and the constitution. In passing, then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust that I comprehend something of its just requirements, something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sense of public duty and the obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just and as impartial as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity and friendly regard of the Senators, I trust I may fully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer."

The following new Senators were sworn in at the meeting of the Sen-

ate of the 43rd Congress—Allison, Bogg, Cameron, Conkling, Covoe, Demis, Dorsey, Howe, Ingalls, McCreery, Ky., Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, and Merryman.

Owing to some inadvertence, Conklin's credentials had not yet been received, but Hamlin remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was agreed to.

Senators Gordon, Jones and Wadleigh did not appear.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Burchard, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to refund the internal revenue tax or import duty to persons possessing tobacco, snuff, or cigars, manufactured or imported prior to the 23rd of November, 1868; passed.

Stevenson, from committee on public lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, authorizing the entry of 160 acres of coal lands by individuals, or 620 acres by associations, at the rate of ten dollars per acre, where the land is not within 15 miles of a completed railroad, and twenty dollars per acre where it is; passed.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table with the understanding that no bill should pass without a two-thirds vote, and disposed of a number.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The House met at 5:30.

The Senate bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah was laid aside.

The Senate bill to provide a board of commissioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulare Valley Cal., was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Texas Pacific railroad co., to connect and consolidate with, or lease other railroad lines in California, except through lines to the Pacific Ocean &c., was called up.

Holman opposed the bill as tending to the creation of a great railroad monopoly, and it was defeated, yeas 89 nays 78, not a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

Banks, from the committee on rules reported a rule to increase the number of standing committees.

On the approach of noon Speaker Blaine made a brief address and adjourned the House, after which the members formed in procession and went to the Senate to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

At noon Speaker Blaine addressed a few well chosen farewell remarks, and declared the House of Representatives of the 42nd Congress adjourned without day.

## EASTERN.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Evening Journal's* Washington special has the following:—"Senator Pomeroy's friends are endeavoring to hold back the report in his case, so that a paragraph may be inserted censuring the means by which Ingalls obtained his seat. This is designed to furnish a basis for a contest for Ingalls' seat."

As a member of the House on Saturday sent a page to various members, requesting that they would not only write their names in his autograph book but append a sentiment, when the book was presented to Oakes Ames, he wrote under his signature, "Put what you have where it will do most good."

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate, last night, passed the House bill directing the erection of an equestrian statue in Washington in memory of General Thomas. The bill donates for it 88 condemned cannon. The statue will be erected under the direction of the society of the army of the Cumberland.

The following is a continuation of the Senate proceedings, sent last night. The following House bills were passed; one authorizing condemned ordinance for monumental purposes; several private relief bills, one for promotions in the medical and ordnance departments; one to extend the time of filing claims; one for additional bounty; one authorizing the secretary of war to distribute arms and military equipments to the States who have not received their quota under the act of 1868. Bills were passed granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of General H. W. Morris, also a like pension to the widow of General Hood, daughter of ex-President Taylor.

NORWICH, Conn.—There was a collision of two freight trains at

New London, on the Northern R.R., yesterday p.m., near Yantic; no lives were lost, but two locomotives and twenty-five cars were completely demolished.

ALBANY.—The Senate by a vote of 7 to 15, refused to declare Tweed's seat vacant.

ALBANY.—In consequence of some facts connected with the conviction of Foster just presented, the Governor has directed the Sheriff of New York to suspend the execution of the sentence until Friday, 21st inst.

HARRISBURG.—The case of Evans, for alleged defaulting as State agent, was resumed this morning. The defendant took the stand and offered to prove that the late Governor Geary made a verbal contract with him for a commission of ten per cent. out of all moneys collected and paid to the credit of the State. Argument has been commenced as to this offer.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Lock, the 12th jurymen in the Scannell murder trial, is charged with having spent an evening recently at an oyster saloon, where an attempt was made to fix him in Scannell's favor. It is understood that the matter will be presented to the grand jury.

WASHINGTON.—The President signed all the bills presented to him yesterday and to-day, with the exception of sixteen, mostly private. Among the important bills signed are the following—bill repealing the franking privilege, bill for revision and codification of the pension laws, amendatory act codifying the postal laws, amending and codifying laws relating to mints and coinage; bill reducing the internal revenue force, bill for the revision of the statutes of the United States, report to be made in December, bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war, bill providing for sale of coal lands, bill to carry into effect articles of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries, bill providing for deposit of the Geneva award in the Treasury of the U. S. This is a substitute for the House and Senate bills providing for the immediate distribution of the award.

The Senate adjourned without passing the House bill allowing farmers to retail leaf tobacco.

Pennsylvania Avenue to-night presents a scene of animation and brilliancy not known here for several years. Under the brilliancy of Drummond lights placed at frequent intervals along the Avenue, the surrounding buildings and particularly the Capitol and treasury buildings were shown most attractively in a flood of light. The large glass buildings of the Botanical Gardens were most magnificently illuminated, the reflection from which enlightened the surroundings most pleasantly. The illumination was not very general, owing to the severe weather and high winds, but a number of large and conspicuous buildings on the most prominent streets were well lighted up by hundreds of gas jets of all colors and great brilliancy. The fireworks were magnificent, particularly at the treasury department, where an immense throng collected to witness he display.

FORT WAYNE.—The public school house was burned this morning. Loss \$6,000. Over a thousand pupils were rescued in perfect order.

LEAVENWORTH.—Sixteen Arapahoe warriors, led by Big Mouth, visited the fort to-day and inspected Morris' school.

CINCINNATI.—The residence of M. J. Trad at Canton, and J. J. Fritz at Lucas, were burned to-day. Loss by latter \$30,000, the family barely escaping.

NEW YORK.—A fire broke out this evening in the chemical manufactory of Jacob Elias, at the foot of Dupont street, Williamsburgh. The building was of wood. That and several frame dwellings adjoining were destroyed. Total loss about \$80,000.

WASHINGTON.—The inauguration ball to-night was largely attended. Dancing was interrupted at 11.30 by the entrance of the President and Vice President Wilson. Mrs. Grant entered on the arm of Mr. Kennedy, a member of the citizens' executive committee of arrangements. Next followed the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet with the ladies of their respective households. A number of members of the diplomatic corps headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and other officers of the army, together with many gentlemen of high official station accom-

panied by ladies, formed a portion of the presidential party, who passed down the room to the platform, the bands meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." They took seats on the platform, especially constructed for the Presidential party bearing gas jets representing the names of Grant and Wilson. There being a cessation in the dancing, many ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President and Vice President. Among those noticeable at the ball were the minister from Sapan, escorting a Chinese lady in the full dress of her country. The cadets from West Point and Naval Academy all attended the ball as invited guests. The attendance of army officers was large. Many senators and members of Congress were present, including Speaker Blaine, nearly all accompanied by ladies. The supper was on a magnificent scale, and the ball was regarded as a success.

NEW YORK, 5.—Apollo Hall, in general committee last evening, elected Jno. McCool chairman. The opposing candidate was Judge Spaulding. During the meeting the police ejected one of a number who were improperly voting as substitutes.

The Foster reprieve is understood to be granted that the governor may consult with the judges of the Court of Appeals. The prisoner's friends now think the sentence may be commuted to imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in Sing Sing. The news was received at the Tombs at a late hour, and when made known to Foster he became somewhat overcome, but said it was something he never expected.

A woman, named Churchill, died yesterday, and it was supposed her symptoms indicated yellow fever; however, negatives the presumption of that disease.

A suspicious person, named Stanley, on Monday night, applied to the station house for lodging, when it was ascertained that he was a Boston highwayman, and that he had been sent to this city by the authorities, after serving his imprisonment. The authorities here, yesterday, sent him back to Boston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 4.—Gov. John J. Jacobs was inaugurated Governor to-day, and other State executive officers took the prescribed oath.

NEW YORK.—In several telegrams from the English stockholders of the Erie railroad concerning the ousting of Gould from the presidency a year ago, and first published to-day, it appears that the movement was entirely without Gould's knowledge, and moreover the English stockholders had an inflexible determination to do nothing whatever which would involve any compromise with Gould or his agents.

A peculiar hoof disease, said to result from salted tracks, is very prevalent here.

WASHINGTON.—A large number of visitors are at the Executive Mansion. The President is engaged with public business. He gave audience to but few.

Business in all the departments is for the greater part suspended, owing to the press of strangers and the inaugural excitement.

BOSTON.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific to-day a letter was received from Jas. Brooks, saying he had made himself ineligible to membership in the board of directors.

## WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—Miss Garron, who shot at C. F. McDermott on Saturday night, was held to answer to-day by the police court, bail, \$10,000. The charge against her is assault with intent to murder. She says that McDermott seduced her about eight years ago under promise of marriage. He admitted before the court that he had been on terms of improper intimacy with her about eight years since.

Headquarters Peace Commissioners, March 1, via Yreka, 3.—The following despatch has been sent to C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington—

"Have sent messenger with these terms: 'The Modocs to surrender as prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and to be provided for if they accept these terms.' Have sent a delegation of eight to talk over the details but not to conclude them. Captain Jack is sick and everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes and to be located collectively. We think well of