

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

The Special Committee on the rate of compensation to the Senate employees recommend retrenchment by not employing extra officers. The report shows that the official expenses of the Senate, *per capita*, are about three times as much as for the members of the House. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the payment for services rendered the United States in the late insurrectionary States.

Ramsey presented a communication from the Postmaster General in relation to cheap ocean postage. Sumner said there was a movement afoot in England to secure penny ocean postage, and he favored the Government adopting two cent ocean postage.

The bill to make San Diego a port of entry was passed.

Morton offered a resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the 40th Congress; laid on the table.

The bill to aid the construction of a branch Central Pacific railroad to Portland was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad.

Stewart spoke at length against the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier and in favor of the Central Pacific.

Sherman's amendment, at the suggestion of Williams, was modified, so as to direct the President to fix the point of junction according to the legal rights of the respective roads; it was adopted 53 to 6.

Davis offered an amendment, which was adopted, directing the Attorney General, first, to investigate whether the charter and franchise of the Union Pacific road and branches had not been forfeited, and if so to institute the necessary legal proceedings; second, to investigate whether the said Company had made illegal dividends of stock, and if so to institute the necessary proceedings; third, to investigate whether any of the directors, agents or employees of the said Company had violated any penal law, and if so to institute the proper criminal proceedings.

Howard again offered an amendment, naming certain officers to constitute a board of commissioners, adding the name of General Canby, and directing them to fix the point of junction on the line approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Nye approved the amendment, and finally, without action, the Senate took a recess.

Evening.—Several private bills were passed, and the Senate resumed the consideration of a joint resolution to protect the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad. Sherman moved to amend the pending amendment of Howard's to authorize the President not to appoint a Board of Commissioners simply to examine and report upon the condition of the roads, and not to do anything to fix the point of junction. Howard refused to accept, because he said his object was to settle the point of junction by legislation. Wilson said the present U. S. Directors were unanimous in urging action, and he believed they knew what the interest of the country were. He thought the Senate ought to pass an act without delay.

Nye made a general attack on the general management of the road.—Adjourned.

The Chaplain prayed that the patriot arms in Cuba might be strengthened, and the Isles of the sea delivered from their oppression.

Trumbull reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Russia.

Sumner reported a bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign trade marks.

Wilson gave notice that he would offer a joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint a Commission to examine into the practicability and the best method of establishing a ship canal with the isthmus of Darien.

The bill to amend the judiciary system, which was amended by the House, was further amended by the Senate, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

The bill to aid the construction of a branch Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, was amended and passed.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the Pacific Railroad resolution.

On motion of Fessenden all prior orders were postponed, and the deficiency bill was taken up. Many amendments were made and the bill passed.

Sprague announced that his preparations were all complete, and that he would deliver his expected speech tomorrow.

Fessenden, Harlan and Cole were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Vice President submitted a message from the President, recommending Congress, before adjourning, to provide for the submission of the Virginia Constitution to the people sometime during May or June, and that the election be held under the direction of the Commander of the District, with a view to the submission of the Constitution as adopted by the people, to Congress, at the commencement of next session, and the early admission of the State to representation. The message makes a similar recommendation in regard to Mississippi. The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The Census bill was taken up. Garfield explained its provisions. Schofield moved to postpone the bill till December. Jencks moved an amendment, which was adopted, making the bill refer only to the present census, and to be superseded by a bill to be reported next session. After receiving several other amendments, the bill passed.

Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of Leonard Myers, contesting Moffitt's seat for the Third District of Pennsylvania.

Paine, from the same committee, reported that McCouin, from the Fifth District of Louisiana, was not eligible for a seat.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation. Davis said the committee had agreed to recommend an appropriation of two millions to be placed in the hands of the President, with authority to use it according to his discretion and judgment to maintain peace and promote civilization among the Indians. He said the amendment which he offered in place of the Senate amendment would save two millions. Butler insisted that the Fourteenth Amendment made the Indians citizens, and that consequently no valid treaties could be made with them. The Committee then arose and the House took a recess. The evening session will be devoted to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House in the evening went into a Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation question. Dawes' amendment gave rise to a long discussion. The motion to increase the amount of the appropriation in the amendment from two to two and a half millions was rejected; the amendment was then adopted. The Senate amendments were then disposed of.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

A bill was passed repealing the act amending the first section of the Judiciary act of 1789, thus placing the law in its original position.

Dixon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to protect the seals in Alaska; ordered printed.

The House proceeded to consider the Indian Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted providing that nothing in this act shall be considered as approving or ratifying any Indian treaty made since July, 1867. The amendment, placing two millions at the disposal of the President, was adopted—98 to 33.

All the other amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to.

Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and to restore the State of Georgia to a Republican government. After considerable discussion Butler moved the previous question, which was refused. Butler then spoke in favor of, Beck opposing, the Georgia bill, which was temporarily laid aside.

The bill appropriating two hundred thousand for works for the improvement of river harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, was passed.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs are authorized to sit during recess to investigate the Paraguayan matter.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill. Vorhies and Bingham opposed the bill; Schenck favored the postponement of the bill. Bingham moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December, and demanded the previous question, which was not seconded.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Bingham, Dawes and Beck were appointed.

A message was received from the

President, urging action in reference to Virginia and Mississippi before adjournment. Butler moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Brooks moved to refer it to the Reconstruction Committee. Without disposing of the matter the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington, April 6.—The President has withdrawn the nominations of Gen. Edward V. Kingsley as Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and D. W. Chester, Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.

Yesterday, Chas. Wilder, colored, was confirmed Postmaster of Columbia, S. C. This is the first confirmation of a negro. Wilder was formerly a slave.

The Reconstruction Committee has adopted a resolution and reported it to the House, postponing the Texas vote on the Constitution till further action of Congress.

The Senate has confirmed L. J. Litchfield, Marshal of Dakota, Geo. W. French, Chief Justice, and Jeff Kidder, Associate Justice of Dakota; J. W. Howe, Chief Justice of Wyoming, and J. W. Clengham and Wm. T. Jones, associates.

Hudson, April 6.—A fire at Chatham last night destroyed \$125,000 worth of property. Half insured.

Hartford, April 6.—Jewell's majority is about 500. The Senate will be composed of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats. The Republicans have about twenty majority in the House.

Montgomery, April 6.—A frost last night seriously affected the crops. Labor is very scarce. Incessant rains have retarded farming operations.

Chicago, April 6.—Among the appointments were W. F. Avery, Indian Agent, New Mexico, and Thomas Young, Marshal of the District of Oregon.

The Republican's special says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations for the annexation of St. Domingo. The President has notified Minister Hale and the Secretary of Legation, Perry, that their resignations will be accepted, and successors will be immediately appointed.

The House Naval Committee has agreed to report a bill continuing for one year the regulations established by Secretary Wells, which will nullify the recent order of Secretary Borie, relative to the rank of staff officers; the committee also agreed to report a bill providing that no reduction of wages shall take place with the employees of the Government Navy Yards in consequence of the reduction of the hours of labor.

Memphis.—A. J. Walt, while in a fit of insanity, brained Newberry Gibson, his room-mate, with a hatchet, this morning; he then rushed into an adjoining room to kill George Nelson, who received a severe wound in warding off the blows. Walt ran back to his room and screamed out "Farewell to the world," and then leaped from a third story window and was instantly killed. Nelson is in a critical condition. All the parties were formerly prominent merchants.

Lawrence, Kansas.—The contracts, authorized by the recent act of Congress to transfer the land grant and right of way between Denver and Cheyenne, to the Denver Pacific Company were ratified to-day; a Board of Directors was also elected by the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says, the Senate Committee on foreign relations have agreed to report favorably on the Darien ship canal treaty and the Sandwich Island treaty; but probably, these as well as the Alabama claim's treaty will go over, to the extra executive session. Important information has been received here concerning the movements of English capitalists and clippers to offset the influence of the Pacific Railroad upon the lines of trade from Asia. An influential London company, which has the right of way across Honduras, designs constructing a railroad with lines of English steamers to both the Atlantic and Pacific, by which they hoped to compete with our Pacific roads in carrying heavy commodities.

Admiral Hoff has ordered the steamer *Naragansett* to the mouth of the Mississippi to intercept the filibustering expeditions, said to be going to Cuba.

New Haven.—Complete returns give Jewell 811 majority for Governor. Strong, a Republican elected to Congress from the 1st district, 764. Kellogg, representative from the 2nd district, 273; Starkweather, representative from the 3rd district, 2,254; Barnum, Dem., from the 4th district, 700. The Repub-

lican majority in the Legislature is 40, by joint ballot.

Baltimore.—Spangler and Arnold, the pardon assassination conspirators, arrived this morning.

St. Louis, 7.—The entire Republican city ticket was elected yesterday. At Denver the citizens' ticket was elected. At Jefferson city the Democrats carried the election.

Leavenworth.—The chief of the Quartermaster's Department of this military division leaves for Chicago to-day; the Adjutant, Inspector General, Chief of the Commissary and the Chief of the Engineers' Departments will follow immediately. The Paymasters of the Medical Purveyor's, the Quartermasters' Department and the Commissary will remain.

New York, 7.—The proceedings before the referee, in the Union Pacific Railroad case, were brought to a sudden stop to-day, the witnesses refusing to testify under Judge Blatchford's decision.

Some nitro glycerine exploded in a blacksmith's shop at Hudson to-day, demolishing the building and killing one man.

Washington.—The Pacific Railroad Committee will arrange to take the testimony during recess, and will report at the next session.

Admiral Hoff telegraphs that the Captain General has ordered several Americans, with their families, to be allowed to pass through the Spanish lines. Consul Codrington is released.

St. Paul.—An insane man, near Stillwater, killed his wife and four children last night.

New York, 7.—The Grand Jury have indicted Deputy Sheriff John Moran for aiding the escape of King, the bond-robber.

San Francisco, 1.—A fire broke out this morning in the Yellow Jacket mine, Gold Hill, Nevada, and soon communicated with the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. Thus far,—1 p.m.,—eleven bodies have been taken from the shafts of the three mines; other bodies are seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove them on account of the heat. It is uncertain how many persons are in the mines, the excitement and confusion is so great that they are unable to call the roll of those at work. Sixty men were at work on the two levels of the Crown Point, but it is not known how many escaped. The distress is fearful: the wives and children of the miners are congregated at the entrance of the mines calling for their missing husbands and fathers.

Eight p.m.—The latest report from Gold Hill says the number known to be dead is thirty-six: five in the Yellow Jacket, eight in the Kentuck, and twenty-three in the Crown Point. The fire originated in the Kentuck; it is reported that it is now spreading towards the Jacket shop. The firemen have succeeded in getting the hose down the Yellow Jacket shaft to the level of the fire and hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued; if not, when all expectation of saving more lives is abandoned, the mouth of the shaft will be closed and ventilation stopped, and the fire thereby smothered. The Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Kentuck mines are unconnected with other mines underground and there is no probability of the fire extending beyond them. Virginia city is almost deserted, the people going to render assistance at the scene of the disaster. The San Francisco stock and exchange board have subscribed a thousand dollars and sent the money by telegraph to Gold Hill for the relief of the families suffering by the conflagration. The catastrophe is the most terrible that ever occurred in the mining districts on this coast, and general sympathy is expressed for the distressed.

The German actress, Madame Olga Von Plittersdorff, committed suicide last night; grief at the death of her husband was the cause.

Legal tenders unchanged.

Washington.—Among the appointments to-day were D. Noggle, of Wisconsin, Chief Justice of Idaho; B. B. Pinchbeck, colored, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; Mary J. Falls, Postmistress at Vallejo.

Regulations have been issued from the War Department, mustering out of General service the clerks and messengers allowed at the headquarters of the military divisions and regiments. Recruits, not exceeding ten in the aggregate, will be received and will be rated as clerks and allowed the extras prescribed for clerks, to the number hired. The number of citizens employed in any capacity in the quartermaster's department to be reduced, so that by the 4th of July the aggregate will not exceed four thousand.