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SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Vice-President, in a personal statement, asked the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier.

Pratt thereupon moved for a committee of five, and remarked that it would take more evidence than he had to convince him or the people of Indiana that the Vice-President was dishonest.

Thurmon said the Vice-President made a mistake in asking for a committee, because, as he was not a member of the Senate, that body could not expect to remove him or otherwise punish him. He could only impeach him. If that was shown, it would be the duty of the House to impeach him, and as a Senator they would have to act as his judges. The Senate should not forestall the action of the House.

Pratt's motion was rejected, none voting for it but Morton.

The bill to pay the expenses of the mixed claims commission passed, with an amendment appropriating half a million for work on the new post office, New York.

The House voted to concur in the Vienna arbitration bill was concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

Morrill, of Vermont, afterwards offered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The bill to pay the Japanese government for land occupied by the United States in Japan for hospital purposes, was passed.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed.

The amendment of Morrill, requiring proof of loyalty before payment, and judgment of the Court of Claims, was adopted.

Morrill explained what was the aim of A. F. Lamar, one of the most obnoxious rebels the country had ever seen.

Sherman's amendment, raising the salaries of assistant secretaries of departments, of commissioners of patents, Indian affairs, agriculture, customs, and a number of other departments, from \$4,000 to \$4,000.

The amendment striking out an appropriation for \$22,500 for additional clerks and compensation to the treasurer, department was adopted.

An amendment offered by Hill, under instructions from the committee on privileges and elections, to raise the salary of Congressmen to even thousand, was taken, 22 to 3.

Edmunds moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment of Sherman, raising the salaries of certain deputy officers to \$4,000.

Brockington formally announced the death of Julius L. Strong, late representative from Connecticut, and pronounced a eulogy on the deceased, as did also Ferry. Commemorative resolutions were adopted.

EASTERN.

Onco, 28.—A Washington special says it is rumored here that a pool is now being formed, in which the Bank of California and the Central Pacific Railroad are responsible parties, for the purchase of the Union Pacific Railroad in case the latter corporation goes bankrupt, while events regarded as highly probable in the present embankments of the company. Under the circumstances, the Justices would be compelled to sell out under the first mortgage bonds, and it is believed that bonds of the U. P. line, with its rolling stock, could be bought for about fifteen million dollars.

A New York special says after Phelps, Dodge & Co. had effected a compromise with the government by paying \$500,000, Wm. E. Dodge, senior partner, caused an immediate dissolution of the firm, expelling the junior partners, who were the principal agents in swindling the custom house.

It is reported that several of ten wool men in this city, who attempted to commit suicide after the Boston fire, have abandoned the effort and are in a distressed financial condition.

NASHVILLE.—Moses, Mayor of Co.'s distillery, was burned this morning. Loss, \$10,000, insured, \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The National Theatre was totally destroyed by

fire this morning. The Imperial Hotel adjoining was damaged \$30,000 by fire and water. Mrs. Oates, who had just opened at the National Theatre to-day, is estimated at \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. Manager Saville lost his entire wardrobe. Mrs. Saville lost much of hers. Mrs. Oates' company lost little.

Speaker Blaine appeared before the Poland committee this morning, and was received by Stevenson, who introduced the resolution in the House for inquiry into the Sioux City Railroad, called to support, by sworn statement, the allegation that Blaine was a stockholder in that road.

Stevenson then testified that Oakes Ames informed him of Blaine's connection with the road and of the alleged facts upon which the resolution was based. He had no personal knowledge of Blaine being a stockholder. The conversation with Ames in regard to the matter was previous to his offering the resolution in the House.

Ames testified that the conversation with Stevenson was at the Arlington House dinner table the day after Stevenson offered the resolution to the House, and that he had told Stevenson and told him that he got hold of the wrong road.

Blaine then explained his connection with the road. He owned stock in the road, which was a State road and could not possibly come before Congress for anything.

Senator Logan stated his connection with the Credit Mobilier. His statement agrees exactly with that made by Ames, but he never paid to buy ten shares. He never paid any money to Ames, but received about \$335, which he kept a few days and then returned to Ames with two dollars interest.

Swan, cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, showed that Schuyler Colfax's account showed a deposit of \$1,000,000 June 1868, followed by U. S. and National bank notes \$1,200, checks \$1,200, and \$500. The last deposit by Colfax prior to this was June 1st, 1869.

F. H. Ham gave some additional but unimportant testimony.

New York, 28.—At White Plains yesterday the Greeley will case was again before the Surrogate, no compromise having been made between the proponents and the contestants. Neither of the Misses Greeley were present, and the only directly interested party in court was Steven, executor of the estate of James G. Greeley, appearing as counsel for the Misses Greeley, said if two weeks postponement was granted he was satisfied a compromise would be effected. Besides he desired to give the case further examination. The case had now a different phase, as all the legatees under the disputed will of 1871 had signed a renunciation, and no others had the right to present claims against the estate.

The second trial of the executors of the will of 1871 could appear.

Oliver Johnson, C. Runkle, and Alvin Johnson were then called. Each testified in his belief that Greeley was not in his right mind during some weeks prior to his death. The case was adjourned to February 3rd.

New York, 28.—In the Tweed case the prosecution closed and the defense opened, and some testimony proffered was rejected. Defense asked leave to introduce more witnesses to-morrow.

A motion in aid of exceptions in the Stetson case will be heard on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Before the Will committee this afternoon B. W. Stevenson, cashier of the Union Pacific Co., from June 1869 to June 1871, and acting assistant Treasurer of the board of Trustees under the Ames contract, testified to the payment, March 9th, 1871, of an amount of \$126,000 for special legal expenses. He didn't know what use was made of the money. It was the talk between Williams the treasurer and Bushnell at the time that the money was used for the purpose of securing a reversal of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. The payment of those expenses was in checks in two or three drafts. Williams saw two checks, one for \$25,000, and gave it to Gen. Dodge; the other for \$191,000, he gave to Joseph F. Wilson, a Government director. The remaining \$82,500 was given to Bushnell in a draft on New York. The checks given to Wilson and Dodge were on the National Bank of Boston.

Wilson, who was present, wanted the opportunity to explain to the Secretary whether a check of the kind mentioned was given to him. Witness remarked that he hadn't stated that the check was drawn in Wilson's favor. It was drawn in order by witness, who made it payable to the order of A. Rollins. Witness was asked if he had any objection to that. The witness said, "I suppose the money was used for lobbying purposes." He said, I suppose so and I gave witness to infer such was the case. I knew \$3,000 was for legal expenses, paid Rollins in June 1870, for which no voucher was given. Oliver Ames ordered the payment." He didn't know how the money was applied, but during the senatorial contest in New Hampshire in 1870, Rollins, he being a Senator, and the other was a Senator.

He denied that he ever received a check or ever handled a dollar of the company's money, except such as he had received for official services. He never handled a dollar represented by the check and knew nothing in regard to it.

TOKYO.—The ballot for United States Senator in the two Houses at noon to-day resulted in the Senate for Pomeroy, 10, and Lovejoy and Morgan, 10; and in the House for Pomeroy, 40, Lovejoy, 18, Harlan, 10, Long, 11, scattering 15.

The Senate passed a resolution for a special committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy.

MEMPHIS.—Between two and three inches of snow here. The weather is intensely cold.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—J. W. Dodge, a prominent merchant of this city, dropped dead in his street this morning, 10, at the age of 65.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The last rail will be laid on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to-morrow at Miller's Ferry, Atlanta, Ga., and the line will be completed to Savannah, Ga., via Macon.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The competition on the Ohio River, to the eastward.

The competition between the three trunk lines to New York caused tickets thither and return to come down to six cents when a compromise on the old rates was affected.

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Hotel adjoining was damaged \$30,000 by fire and water. Mrs. Oates, who had just opened at the National Theatre to-day, is estimated at \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. Manager Saville lost his entire wardrobe. Mrs. Saville lost much of hers. Mrs. Oates' company lost little.

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