

—they are heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. This is the position we have to attain to, and to do this there will have to be less individuality of feeling than there is now, and we must seek to introduce and establish the principles of the kingdom of God upon the earth. We are not for ourselves, but for the kingdom of God. God called us not to do our own will, but his, and we are operating to prepare ourselves and our children and all who will be governed by the principles of truth for a celestial and eternal glory in the kingdom of our God.

"Well, then," says one, "you believe in these things?" I do most assuredly. "Do you believe in the authorities?" Yes, I think I do, I have voted for them for a great many years, and by the help of God I mean to sustain them still. That is my feeling. Brethren, is it yours? Shall we sustain the elders of Israel, the Presidency and the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints? Shall we do it, ye Latter-day Saints? (The congregation answered, "Yes!") All who feel like it, say aye ("Aye," by the congregation). Now let us go and carry it out. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Vice-President presented a memorial from the Dakota legislature, asking congressional aid for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—Clayton introduced a bill to protect each State in the Union from invasion, and for other purposes. The bill makes the invasion of any State, for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the U. S., or interfering in any manner with the execution of the laws, a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment; it gives the U. S. courts jurisdiction in such cases, and the officials of such courts, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the U. S., are especially required to institute proceedings against offenders, and authorizes them to call upon the land and naval forces of the U. S. if necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill.

The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment reducing the rent of Alex. R. Shepherd's house, used by the post office department, from \$2,200 to \$1,800 was agreed to. Some other minor amendments were made and the bill was reported to the senate and the amendments adopted and the bill passed. The senate then took up the fortifications appropriation bill and passed it. It appropriates \$850,000 less than last year.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up. The only important amendment reported by the committee was one appropriating \$28,700 for the salaries and expenses of the U. S. and Mexican claims commission, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

The senate then took up the proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by the committee on privileges and elections, providing for the election of the president and vice-president by the direct vote of the people, but without proceeding further than the reading of the amendment the senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 21.—The vice-President presented the message of the President in reference to strengthening the coast defenses. Hamlin from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported adversely to the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the U. S., with a request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report, and it was so ordered.

The unfinished business, being a resolution from the committee on privileges and elections, proposing an amendment to the constitution in regard to the election of President and vice-President, came up.

Morton addressed the Senate in an elaborate argument, in favor of the proposed amendment. He said the question was entirely non-partisan, being simply a proposition to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers entailed by the present mode. He recounted the imperfections of the present system, among them the undue power of the Vice-President or president of the Senate, in the custody and counting of the electoral vote; the danger of death or defection among the electors, and the virtual disfranchisement of a large number of

voters, whereas, in the case of many southern states in '68, there was no electoral ticket for republican candidates. Another great danger was that attendant on throwing the election into the House of Representatives, the provision for which he argued, was grossly unconstitutional. An election by the house had been twice tried, and the country came near being shipwrecked.

Thurman fully appreciated the danger of the present system, but thought this remedy failed to meet the danger, as it provided for no tribunal for the settlement of a contested election in the electoral college.

Morton explained that there was a difference of opinion among the committee in regard to what this tribunal should be, and they concluded to leave that whole matter to congress.

Thurman was unwilling to confide this great power to congress, he wanted it provided for in the constitution. Another objection was, that it provided that a plurality and not a majority should elect. He urged caution in dealing with such a grave matter, and wanted the resolution laid over for a closer examination.

Conkling expressed hearty concurrence in the several positions of Thurman, and thought the matter should receive the most careful consideration.

Pending the discussion Thurman moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in February, but, as Morton was not in his seat, he deferred asking for a vote.

Cragin, from the committee on naval affairs, reported adversely on the resolution to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the condition of the navy of the U. S., and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. Adjourned.

After the presentation of a large number of memorials, resolutions and bills of little public interest, the question came up of the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Indian appropriation bill, and the vote was reconsidered 166 to 81.

Hale (Me.) moved to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations, with instructions to report it back with the Choctaw amendment struck out; rejected, yeas 120, nays 130.

Holman moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to, yeas 114, nays 132, and the bill was again rejected, yeas 120, nays 126. The vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered; and the bill was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, 142 to 162. The speaker said the bill went to the committee of the whole as an entirely new bill subject to amendment.

HOUSE.

Dawes presented Wetmore's apology, and intimated that it was satisfactory and moved his discharge; agreed to.

Smith, of N. Y., from the committee on elections, reported, in the case of the Utah delegate, a resolution to exclude him, on the ground of polygamy. Ordered printed.

Maynard presented the report of the committee of conference, on the little tariff bill, and explained its modifications.

Beck said he refused to sign the report because the house had yielded in every essential particular to the senate proposition to increase, from 50 to 60 per cent., the duties on mixed silk goods, of which 25 per cent. is cotton. He characterized it as a little bit of stealing gotten up chiefly to benefit three New Jersey manufacturers, and would result in the loss of a million of revenue.

Kasson dissented from this view. Burchard opposed the bill.

Kelly asserted that it would increase the revenue.

Cox thought it worthless, except as a miserable jobbing bill. Finally the conference report was agreed to, 136 to 99. A motion to reconsider was tabled, and the bill now goes to the President.

Dawes presented the case of C. A. Wetmore, correspondent of the *Alta California* and other Pacific coast papers, who, having said in his dispatches that there were strange rumors about Beck's connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, was summoned before the committee, when he said the rumor was about the tracing of a check from Font, banker, to Beck, but he refused to give the name of his authority.

After an indignant speech by

Beck, a resolution was adopted, summoning Wetmore to the bar of the house.

The sergeant-at-arms appeared with Wetmore who still declined to give the name of the person who mentioned Beck's name to him; he asked till to-morrow to consider whether he could answer without a breach of confidence. Dawes offered a resolution, declaring that the witness was in contempt of the House. Houghton advocated granting the time asked by the witness, and moved to postpone further consideration of the matter till to-morrow. Cobb moved to adjourn, which would have the same effect on the witness. The motion was carried. Adjourned.

The proposition to pay the Choctaw Indian award of nearly three millions was discussed at length, and finally agreed to, and the bill reported to the house. The Choctaw claim was then amended by reducing it to six hundred thousand and agreed to; the bill was then rejected 111 to 120.

Loughridge moved the reconsideration of the vote.

Hale suggested the recommitment of the bill to the committee on appropriations, with instructions to report it back without the Choctaw claim, as that was the point of objection.

The speaker presented the President's message calling especial attention to the absolute necessity for the proper armament of the sea coast defenses; referred to the committee on military affairs.

Chas. A. Wetmore, the recusal Pacific Mail witness, was again brought before the house, and asked whether he was now ready to answer the questions. He replied that he could not answer unless the question was modified, and he proceeded to read a statement showing why he complained of the manner of his examination yesterday, saying that it must have been originally adopted by some person desirous of having the examination conducted so that the evidence should be made to confirm the preordained judgment of the committee. He said the cross examination of Dawes had confused him so that he could not tell what he did know. He had an idea that the person who told him that Beck received a check was a friend whose confidence he ought not to violate without consideration of the subject, he therefore asked time, but was refused, and was rushed before the bar of the House. He protested in the name of every American citizen against such examinations in future. He proceeded in a rather impudent way to explain that he could not give the name of any party to whom he could trace the rumor, and concluded by saying that he was ready, though not willing, to go to jail, but he expected the house would be satisfied with his statement.

Dawes thought that the statement read by the witness was such an arraignment of the committee, that it was proper for the House, not the committee, to take notice of it; he moved the ordinary resolution, that Wetmore be considered in contempt of the House. Lamar thought the witness had purged himself of contempt by answering explicitly and positively that he was unable to give the name of his informant, and intimated doubts of the accuracy of his dispatches.

Hale (N. Y.) moved to substitute for Dawes' resolution, that Wetmore, under the pretense of answering to the charge of contempt, had been guilty of a series of gross and wanton insults to the House in the presence of the House, and that he therefore be adjudged guilty of contempt and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and confined in the common jail until the further order of the House.

Garfield intimated his belief that the witness was not of sound mind; and if this was so the punishment ought to be milder.

Page asked Hale whether the witness was to be sent to jail because his answer was insulting to the House or because of his refusal to answer the questions of the committee. Hale replied that the resolution spoke for itself. Hale's substitute was then adopted, and the witness was removed by the sergeant-at-arms and was subsequently conducted to jail. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Monroe offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to what steps should be taken to secure from each State the fulfillment of its contract to preserve undiminished the principal of the fund derived from the sale of lands granted under the agricultural college bill; adopted.

O'Brien asked leave to offer a resolution asking the President to state, by what authority the courts or officers of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, had been interfered with by the army.

Conger objected, because that was an assumption that they had been interfered with.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 21.—Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, has commenced paying a dividend of five per cent. in cash to the creditors of the estate whose claims were audited and approved up to Dec. 31st last. A large number of creditors have been paid this dividend, which is a practical beginning of the settlement of the estate.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Clark Bell read the certificate of the secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, saying that the records of the company do not show that either Schumaker or Parsons ever were employed by the company.

Dan W. Voorhees and Boyd Winchester testified that the reports connecting their names with alleged corruptions were utterly false and baseless.

The Senate committee on territories will report in favor of forming a new territory north of Dakota, to be called Pembina, with its capital at Bismark.

DETROIT, 21.—Isaac P. Christian, the new senator, has been for seventeen years one of the judges of the supreme court, and part of the time chief justice, to which position he has been elected twice by the unanimous vote of both parties. He was originally a democrat, then a free soiler, then a republican. He is 63 years of age, and a resident of Lansing.

OMAHA, 21.—King Kalsakau, arrived here this morning; he leaves for San Francisco to-morrow a.m.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—All the mystic societies here have decided to dispense with the customary parade on Mardi Gras, on account of the absence of his royal highness King Prosperity.

SIOUX CITY, 21.—J. Desperis arrived here, to-night, directly from the Black Hills. He went out with Col. Grow's company which left here last October. His party confined their operations to the southern part of the Hills. They found gold in every place they prospected, but not in paying quantities. The weather has been unfavorable for gulch mining. They recently struck a lode of gold-bearing quartz, of which he brought several specimens, and good judges say it is very rich and will assay \$1000 to the ton. Captain Russel's party, which left here about the same time, he says, are located in a more central part of the Hills, and are reported as having been successful. Indians who came into Col. Grow's camp reported about 300 white miners in other parts of the Hills.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Irwin continued his testimony before the ways and means committee this morning, and said he engaged Schumaker, without giving him retaining fee, but with the understanding that he was to be paid three hundred thousand upon the passage of the bill, for his services in connection therewith. He gave Schumaker no instructions to take out his fee from this sum and return the balance to the company; he never gave Schumaker instructions to pay any portion of the money to any person, as Schumaker's compensation was to be wholly contingent, and as the witness considered him a man of ability he (witness) thought \$300,000 a fair agreement for his services. He never reported to Stockwell that he had employed Schumaker, and never gave Schumaker any instructions whatever. He knows nothing of the Ellmore transaction or of General Smith.

Witness gave a \$150,000 check to William S. King, in Philadelphia. Irwin then recited sundry payments made by him in addition to those mentioned yesterday, among them \$1,500 to John M. Morris, of the *Chronicle*, ten to fifteen thousand to Moran, for writing letters, &c., and \$35,000 to ex-postmaster Randall for the special purpose of buying off the Washington agents of the combination of New York stock operators, who were

fighting the Pacific Mail subsidy while it was in the senate. This adverse combination was said to be headed by Daniel Drew, who was also said, by misrepresentation &c., to have incited Senator Harlan, and through him six other Senators to oppose the bill. The amount paid to Samuel Hatch, the witness now remembered, was \$30,000. Hatch was no relation to Rufus Hatch and was employed by direction of Stockwell. S. A. Whiting was employed on account of his supposed ability to give valuable assistance and was given five thousand in cash, and was to receive \$95,000 if the bill passed. He was a relative or connection of Senator Cole, who was and always had been friendly to the subsidy measure, but at that time he did not feel particularly friendly to the company because he believed they had worked against his re-election as senator, and that Irwin had also exerted his personal influence in California to contribute to his defeat. Witness desired to satisfy Cole that he and the company had not interfered in the California senatorial contest, and that friendly relations with witness and several of Cole's opponents were purely personal. He also thought he would be likely to take a warm and active part in supporting a bill that Whiting was interested in.

LINCOLN, Neb., 22.—The legislature in joint session, to-day, elected A. S. Paddock, former acting territorial governor, U. S. senator. The vote, was Paddock 37, Thayer 11, Martin 1, Patrick 1.

NEW YORK, 22.—Colonel Augustus F. Allen, the democratic member of congress elect from the thirty-third New York district, died at his residence in Jameston yesterday, aged 65.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The English steamer *Mongol* of the London, New York and China Steamship Co., way lost on Ninipins, twenty miles from Hong Kong. The captain and wife, the first and fourth officers and the second and third engineer were lost; 14 lives were saved.

The loss of life at Marysville has been overstated. So far as known, one child, aged six years, named Joseph Lauchlen, was drowned during the height of the flood. A fire occurred on the western house block, the roof of which was crowded with women and children seeking refuge from the flood; the fire was finally subdued. On Wednesday the water receded off the principal streets at 9 p. m. The loss of personal property is estimated at one million. The merchants lose seventy-five per cent. of their stocks. Assistance is asked, as many are destitute. The farmers will suffer much loss in fencing and stock.

CHICAGO, 22.—John McCullough, who is filling a week's engagement at the Academy of Music, played "Bartacus" to-night, on the occasion of his benefit to a large and appreciative audience. He has become a great favorite here.

The *Herald's* special at Vienna says the Porte has made ample concessions to avoid trouble with Montenegro.

MADISON, Wis., 22.—At the republican caucus to-night, fifty-nine members being present, Carpenter was nominated by a vote of 44 to Washburn 13, Rublie 1, Fairchild 1; the vote was then made unanimous. The democratic caucus met and adjourned without a nomination.

BRADFORD, Vt., 22.—A shocking and mysterious murder was perpetrated here this forenoon. Mrs. Emerson, a young woman a few months married, was found sitting in a chair, in her house, the top of her head literally blown off; her husband at the barn heard the report of a gun, and ran to the house and found her dead as described. There is no possible clue to the murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—Landen burger's hoisery mills at Frankfort, have closed, the firm having failed; over a thousand people are thrown out of employment.

BOSTON, 23.—Two women who keep a baby farming establishment, at Hollister, Conn., have been arrested on a charge of poisoning five infants within eight weeks.

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