

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—At 1.30 p.m. Merrill of Me., submitted the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier committee, with the following resolution:

"Resolved that James W. Patterson be, and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate."

The report is unanimous. The committee consists of Morrill, of Maine, Chairman, Scott and Wright, Republicans, and Stockton and Stevens, Democrats.

WASHINGTON, 27.—At four a.m., Flanagan, who was on the floor gave way to Morton, who made a motion to adjourn.

Ferry of Michigan, was sound asleep and had to be awakened by the clerk to put the motion. Motion lost.

Flanagan resumed. The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Hill, when it was lost, yeas 16, nays 25.

Howe then renewed in different terms the amendment that until the new election the Kellogg government shall be considered the *de facto* government. It was then agreed to, yeas 20, nays 18.

West then moved an amendment which he said was for the purpose of conforming the lines of election precincts to lines fixed by the State laws.

Carpenter opposed the amendment and said it would put the whole contest of the election in the hands of Kellogg. What was wanted was a fair election, and so that was effected it did not matter a fig whether it was democratic or republican.

The amendment adopted in committee, ordering a new election in Louisiana, and meanwhile retaining the Kellogg government in power, was concurred in, 22 to 20.

After further discussion the bill as amended was rejected, yeas 18, nays 20.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Cole called up the bill to make San Diego, Cal. a port of entry. Passed.

The credentials of J. J. Patterson, Senator elect from South Carolina, were presented.

Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of a military road in New Mexico.

Morrill, of Vermont, reported adversely to the bill to donate certain public buildings in Oregon.

The House bill authorizing the use of third beer barrels and proportionate stamps passed.

The amendment to the civil service appropriation bill providing for reporting Congressional debates by the government printing office was adopted.

The bill passed legalizing homestead entries of soldiers and sailors within the limits of railroad grants.

In the sundry civil appropriation bill the item of half a million for the construction of a military telegraph from San Diego to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, and all appropriations for the Mare Island navy yard were agreed to as passed by the House.

Nye offered the Webb Australian subsidy bill as an amendment. Ruled not in order.

An amendment providing for plans for a new building for the library of Congress was agreed to.

An appropriation for a statue to Senator Baker of Oregon, was struck out.

An amendment appropriating \$50,000 for public buildings at Nashville was agreed to.

The bill having been considered by the committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The Senate remained in session till 4.15 this a.m., and then took a recess till 7 p.m.

Anthony from the committee on printing, reported a resolution to print fifty thousand copies of the agricultural report, to be sold by the commissioner at 50 cents each; agreed to. A resolution to print 24,500 copies of the report of the United States centennial commission was also passed.

Morrill, from the committee on public buildings, reported that the Senate and House committees were unable to agree upon the acceptance of any of the models offered for a statue to Farragut, none being entirely worthy of the subject.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The amendment to the sundry appropriation bill directing the committee on the printing contract with W. J. Murtagh for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress was tabled.

The House amendments increasing salaries was non-concurred in, 50 to 2.

The house bill relating to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, with amendment authorizing said company to take from the public lands timber, stone and other material necessary for constructing its road, passed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to reconsider the vote on the Louisiana bill. Motion to reconsider was finally tabled, 29 to 27.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Holman advocated the report. He said he regarded this as the first great contest between the representatives of the government and the great moneyed corporations.

Poland then closed the debate.

At the conclusion of Poland's remarks, the previous question was moved and voting began. Sargent's first resolution censuring Ames was adopted, yeas 181, nays 36; also the resolution censuring Brooks by 178 to 32. The substitute was then adopted, yeas 115, nays 110.

Sargent's resolution is that the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Ames and Brooks, and then details the Credit Mobilier transactions.

The preamble to Sargent's substitute expressing doubt of jurisdiction for the past conduct of members, was rejected, yeas 78, nays 131.

The debate on the resolution of the select committee being closed Farnsworth, for the purpose of referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table; the motion was rejected, yeas 59, nays 164. The next question was on substituting Sargent's resolution for those reported by the select committee, the vote was yeas 115, nays 110. Eldridge and Voorhees having originally voted no, changed their votes to aye. The question then recurred on the first of Sargent's resolutions which is as follows:

"Resolved that the House absolutely condemn the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from the state of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure congressional legislation to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on legislation by Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation." Adopted yeas 181, nays 36. Brooks voted in the negative.

The next resolution of Sargent was then voted on. It is as follows:

"Resolved that the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of the House from New York, for using his position as government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and as a member of this House to procure the assignment to himself or family, of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon legislation by Congress." Adopted, yeas 174, nays 32.

The next resolution included in Sargent's substitute was as follows: "Resolved that the special committee be discharged from further consideration of this subject." The resolution was rejected, yeas 104, nays 114.

There was more excitement during the progress of this vote, and more interest manifested in the result than in any other votes, as a failure of the resolution would reopen the whole subject as to the other implicated members.

The question then recurred on the preamble to Sargent's resolutions, which recites that the acts charged against members were committed before their election to this House, and that grave doubts exist as to the power of the House to expel a member for offences committed prior to his election and not connected with such election, therefore Sargent moved to lay the preamble on the table. Excited inquiries from a number of members discovered that the effect of his motion, if adopted, would be to carry the whole subject to the table and put an end to the whole affair. The motion was rejected, yeas 78, nays 113.

Hale moved to recommit the report to the select committee and moved the previous question, which the House refused 76 to 98 to second.

Wood then offered a resolution condemning Hooper, Dawes, Kelly, Schofield, Garfield and Bingham for their connection with the Credit Mobilier. The resolution was ruled out on a point of order by Randall, that a resolution of censure must be confined to one individual.

Spear, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution, reciting the connection of Kelley, of Pa., with the Credit Mobilier, and declaring that he deserves and should receive the unqualified censure of the House, but the House, 118 to 82, decided not to consider it now.

A number of substitutes were suggested, but Spear declined to allow any of them to be received. Spear proposed to yield half his hour to Kelley.

Kelley desired to speak to make his arraignment so that he, Kelly, might hear whereof he was accused and the grounds upon which the accusation rested. The resolution censuring Kelley was resumed, and Kelley spoke briefly, saying that he asked nothing but justice. He referred to his record for twelve years in the House, and asked where was the man who could say that a dollar of the country's money ever struck his fingers.

Haughton and Dickey opposed the resolution.

Hawley, of Connecticut, asked to offer a preamble, setting forth that the Senate committee were restricted in the scope of their report by the terms of the resolution under which it acted, and the resolution recommitting the testimony taken, with instruction whether any further action was necessary, to manifest the judgment of the House, on the connection of its members with the Credit Mobilier. He had no witnesses nor counsel before the select committee, and had no notice of this attack.

Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution.

Spear then justified his resolution, and stated the grounds for the charge contained therein.

McGary, a member of the select committee, said the facts before the committee did not justify the resolution. He thought it should be tabled.

A recess was then taken till 7 p.m.

In re-assembling a committee of conference was ordered on the bill for distributing the Geneva awards.

Dawes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to amend section 18 of the act of the 8th of June 1872, relating to fractional parts of a barrel on which taxes are to be paid, the resolution was ruled out on the point that it was not an amendment to the pending one. Dawes then rose, and in a vehement tone, exhibiting intense excitement, denounced the attempt to adjourn the House with the investigation hanging over the heads of the members. For himself, if anybody had any charge against him let him make it now. He would take the judgment of the House upon it.

There was great confusion and excitement while Dawes was speaking, and it continued several minutes. Finally Maynard moved to table Spears' resolution, and it was agreed to, 119 to 75.

Stevenson wanted to offer, on a question of privilege, a resolution declaring the judgment of the House against the members owning stock in corporations likely to require congressional legislation; but the Speaker decided that it was not a privileged question.

Stevens then offered a resolution censuring Hooper of Mass for his connection with the Credit Mobilier.

The House on motion of Sargent, refused to consider it, and on motion of Sargent the select committee was discharged from further consideration of the matter by a vote of 114 to 75.

The House at 10:30 went into committee of the whole on the Senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, and at 11 p.m. adjourned.

A bill reported by Wilson of the Credit Mobilier committee, relating to the U. P. R., was added as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill.

House went into committee on the Senate amendment to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

Sargent spoke against the increase of salaries.

Hale said there was no reason why the appropriation bill should not be got through with. Nobody need fear a March session.

Butler replied to Sargent's argument against increase of salary, and expressed the opinion that the business of the House could not be

finished by next Tuesday. He referred to the Utah Bill and the Louisiana matter, as subjects necessary to be acted upon before adjournment.

Farnsworth opposed increased congressional salaries, which he declared were high enough for the services performed.

The bill reported by Wilson's select committee was substituted for the Pacific Railway interest clause.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the President and Cabinet Officers was rejected.

## EASTERN.

The fishery bill has passed both houses and the Utah bill passed the Senate last night. The House can dispose of it in a day, and then the business will be finished by Tuesday. The most important matter to go over will be the Louisiana matter, and as the President has already notified Congress what action he will take in regard thereto, no effort will be made towards settling troubles in that State.

NEW YORK.—At the national convention to-day in favor of religious amendment to the Constitution, the report of the executive committee was read, recommending an application to Congress in behalf of such an amendment to the constitution as will recognize God Almighty as the source of all authority in civil government. A resolution was adopted calling upon the women of the United States to aid the work of the convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., 27.—The Assembly passed the New York charter.

NEW ORLEANS.—A fire in the third district this afternoon destroyed nearly six squares, bounded by St. Cloud, Dauphin and Mandeville streets and Washington Avenue. About two hundred houses and their contents were consumed. The buildings were mostly small frame dwellings. The Desoto school house was also destroyed. Scarcity of water prevented the firemen doing effective service and a high wind prevailed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. About two hundred families are rendered homeless.

BOSTON, 28.—The rumors affecting the Lechmere National Bank are pronounced untrue.

CHICAGO, 28.—A New York special says the rumors of A. B. Stockwell's failure are not verified, and that all his contracts were provided for yesterday.

A Washington special says the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier committee last night was totally unexpected and created a profound sensation on the floor of the Senate and in the galleries.

Morrill, of Maine, chairman of the committee, submitted the report. It was sent to the clerk's desk and an order to print made, and it was read by the clerk.

The next instant the Senators, with solemn faces, were gathered in knots of two's and three's and four's all over the chamber, evidently discussing this unexpected report.

Patterson, who, at the time the report was made, occupied Hamlin's seat between Conklin and Howe, bowed his head and for five or ten minutes was in conversation with Howe. He looked flushed and excited. Harlan went at once to the clerk's desk and for 15 or 20 minutes was carefully reading the report and making notes from it. When he was done with it, Patterson, who had returned to his seat, sent for the report and read it, apparently with great care.

LOUISVILLE.—The great diamond suit, *Lent vs. Arnoll*, has been transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court at Louisville, and placed on the docket to-day.

WASHINGTON.—The House appropriation committee non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the post office appropriation bill, which excludes newspapers exchanges for free transmission through the mails.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Putnam wife of Avery D. Putnam, killed by Foster, now under sentence of death, has written a letter to Gov. Dix, asking commutation of Foster's sentence.

NEW YORK, 1.—The U. S. Steamer Supply sails for Trieste to-day, having on board a cargo of every variety of American products of machinery for the Vienna exhibition. The *Guard* is now being loaded at Brooklyn and will sail on the 15th inst. No American locomotives, billiard tables, or light carriages will be sent to the exhibition. America will appear to greatest advantage in the department of the fine arts.

CHICAGO.—A New York dispatch says it is believed certain that Foster's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. The pressure brought against Gov. Dix has been tremendous. Among those who have interceded with him are Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thurlow Weed, Mrs. Gov. Dix, her son, Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity. About twenty prominent lawyers, including W. M. Evarts, have signed a document addressed to the governor, stating their belief that Foster is entitled to executive clemency. The ten surviving jurymen who tried Foster have petitioned for a commutation. Mrs. Foster, wife of the condemned man, has forwarded a very pathetic appeal. All the rumors from Albany indicate that the car hook murderer will not be hung.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The committee of conference is in session to-day on the amendments to several of the general appropriations and the Geneva award.

The Senate has yet to act on the House deficiency bill. Business is in such a state of forwardness that it is now anticipated there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress for legislative purposes. The Senate has more business than the House.

The Senate Utah bill has yet to be acted on by the House.

The railroad and car builders are stirred up by the action of the Senate committee on patents in reporting in favor of extending the Atwood patent on car wheels, which died nearly five years ago.

The owners of the Tanner patent brake are lobbying for an extension; the Hodge brake is also in line of extension, but a strong effort will be made to defeat these projects.

The Postmaster-General denies the report that files of his department show that Colfax was an attorney or lobbyist for Nesbitt. He says that finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes has been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney-General, who decided that it was without the sanction of law, and that the department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract, which was done. In the meantime a question arose as to a temporary supply until the new supply should commence, and this temporary supply Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt, having the necessary buildings, machinery and materials, and not having forfeited the contract by any malfeasance, should have the opportunity to work up until the new contract was let, or that they be allowed to present an argument as to the validity of their contract, as extended.

The public debt is reduced five millions.

NEW YORK.—A fire this evening in the window blind manufactory of D. Purdy & Sons, Water street, Brooklyn, almost destroyed the building. Loss \$40,000.

WASHINGTON.—It is stated on what seems to be reliable authority that the investigation committee will to-morrow report that the charges against Senator Pomeroy are not proven; it is also understood that the delay in the presentation of the report is owing to the efforts of Pomeroy's friends, which are still in progress, to induce the committee to include in their report some expression of opinion adverse to the validity of Ingalls' election, on the ground that it was affected by the merely pretended exposure.

TOLEDO, 1.—At Findlay, Ohio, on Thursday, Nicholas Berginger, an old man who was jealous of his young wife and H. J. Gartie, a young man working and boarding with the family, enticed Gartie from the house and shot and killed him. Berginger confessed the crime and was placed in jail.

NEW YORK.—The bank statement shows an increase in specie of \$1,323,600.

BOSTON.—The report of the bureau of labor statistics which has been presented to the Legislature, recommends a reduction of the hours of labor for the State to ten hours, for factories, for the better protection against those exposed to machinery, and half that time for schools.

NEW ORLEANS.—Nos. 56 to 62, Orange street, and 215 and 217, St. Thomas street, was burned. Loss \$250,000, partially insured.

The McEnery legislature to-day elected Gen. W. L. McMillan U. S. Senator for the long term, commencing March 4th. The vote was, McMillan 45, Warmouth 33, scattering 7.