

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.

Morgan submitted the substitute agreed upon in the democratic caucus for Edmund's resolution concerning suffrage, and later constitutional amendments. Laid on the table.

Following are the resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the 13th, 14 and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution; that people of the United States have common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State and Territory, and that it is alike the right and duty of the United States, as far as power has been delegated to them, to enforce the said amendments, and protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured.

*Resolved*, That the government of the United States and the governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own, who owe it allegiance and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect; that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone; its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution; all powers not granted by that instrument and not prohibited to it by the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the Constitution or secured through the laws of the United States, except such as the government of the United States has authority to grant or secure.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States has not confirmed the right of franchise upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States, but the 15th amendment of the Constitution has in vested citizenship with a new constituent right, which is an exemption from the discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude of a citizen within the jurisdiction of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent a denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, when such denial or abridgement is on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of a voter.

*Resolved*, That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority and obedience to the law of a state, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the state government and is not in the government of the United States.

Edmunds reported, for Christianity, who is sick, from the judiciary committee, as a substitute for the pending bill, a new measure amending the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that every person who has a husband or wife living, who, in a territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously or at the same time marries more than one woman, in any territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of bigamy and be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, and by imprisonment not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by decree of competent court on the ground of the nullity of such marriage contract. The foregoing provisions do not effect the prosecution or punishment, of any offense already committed against the present law. The President is authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders against the anti-polygamy law, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper, but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The issue of plural marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in

which such marriages have been solemnized according to the rites of the Mormon sect, in any Territory of the United States, if such issue shall have been born before the 1st of November, 1879, are legitimate and shall be entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of parents. Polygamists are disqualified from performing jury duty.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Bills introduced and referred:

By Wright, of Pennsylvania, to prevent the adulteration in articles of food and drink.

By Money, to pay certain mail contractors of the southern States for carrying mails prior to the war. Cummings desired this bill to be referred to the committee on claims but the House, by a vote of yeas 108, nays 112, refused. It was sent to the committee on post offices.

By Durham, to repeal all laws in regard to the appointment and pay of supervisors of elections and their aids.

By Turner, to regulate the charges of Pullman palace and other sleeping cars.

By Bright, making trade and Mexican dollars legal tender.

By Aldrich, to make ships, tugs and other vessels engaged in commerce between different States, or between the United States and foreign countries liable to debts contracted by their owners or agents.

By Dunnell, repealing all acts relative to the pre-emption of public lands; also for the survey of and sale of public lands.

By Strait, to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. Elam, of Louisiana, introduced a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the New Orleans, Texas, and Colorado railroads.

Wigginton introduced a bill granting to California five per cent. of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State; also a bill defining the acts granting lands to the Southern Pacific railroad.

Fuller, of Maryland, introduced a bill extending the land laws over Alaska.

Potter asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing an investigation have it adopted under a suspension of the rules, but Butler having objected to it on the ground that he wished to debate the resolution, it was agreed that Potter should report it to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

The resolution recites that certain alleged telegrams in cipher have been published indicating that attempts were made after the presidential election of 1876, to influence, by money or other fraudulent methods, the vote of the electors or the action of the canvassing officers in the States of Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. It thereupon directs the committee on the investigation of the election frauds to inquire into the same and into any matter connected with such election which, in its judgment, may be proper, with the power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time; also appropriating \$100,000 for expenses.

Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported a resolution to defray the expenses of the Davenport and Blodgett investigation. Adopted.

#### AMERICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, 20.—The democratic caucus, to-night, nominated D. W. Voorhees for United States Senate for the long term, by a unanimous vote. For the short term Hon. Geo. W. Julian and Mr. Voorhees were put in nomination. Mr. Julian received 5 votes and Mr. Voorhees 67 votes. Seventy-five votes will be necessary to elect, one democratic representative being absent from the State.

The republicans nominated Gen. Ben Harrison for the long term, and Godlove Orth for the short term. Five democratic senators and representatives were absent from the caucus, but it is claimed they will all be present to-morrow, and that Mr. Voorhees will receive 77 votes on the first ballot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 20.—Gov. Hull gave a bond of \$3,000 to appear from day to day in the United States Court. The case will probably be tried this week. In the United States Circuit Court, the case of the canvassing board of Breward County, charged with making false returns, has begun. Several

inspectors have testified to the alteration and forging of certificates of election made by them.

CHICAGO, 20.—In the Reno inquiry, to-day, Major Reno and his counsel asked leave to subpoena two more witnesses, making 26 in all, namely, J. Scott Payne and Sergeant Delessey, of Company I, seventh cavalry. The latter was present on the battle field under Reno at the time of the massacre. The court reserved its decision.

The scout, F. F. Girard, continued his testimony, and was cross-examined by Recorder Lee. The principal point made was that Custer gave Reno the following order when standing within a few feet of him: "Major Reno, you will advance and try to overtake the Indians, and when you do so charge them. Take the scouts with you."

This contradicts the testimony of Lieut. Wallace that the order was delivered by Col. Cook.

When the advance was made and the Indians began to troop up to meet Reno, the latter checked his horse and his command did the same. Witness then rode off to tell Custer about the approach of the Indians. Witness was closely questioned on this point, and said, after telling Colonel Cook, whom he met, to bear this news to Custer, he rode back to Reno's command, and advanced with them, but in the rear of the column. When he caught up, the skirmish line was formed, and the horses were in the timber in charge of the horse-holders. The men advanced at once, and the fighting began. About ten minutes later the retreat began, with the order, "Men to your horses, the Indians are in our rear." One of the captains gave the order, and in a minute the men were on their way across the river.

Girard, made a correction in his testimony as to the time when the command began the retreat. On Saturday, he said, ten minutes after one o'clock. He now said ten minutes after two. This explains Reno's delay of an hour in getting to Custer. Girard was sharply interrogated concerning this change of testimony, and said he had, yesterday, refreshed his memory by point. He believed his memory had not failed on the other points. It was not an act of cowardice for Reno's troops to move out of the timber, but he believed they would have been safer to remain.

The court here adjourned, it being announced that Major Reno might summon the two witnesses he desired.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Representative Turner's bill to regulate the charges for Pullman's Palace cars and other sleeping cars, patented by the United States, provides that it shall be unlawful to charge more than one dollar for the use of the same by one person for 24 hours, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, imposed upon the corporation, and any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for three months, for each offence.

George Reynolds, the Utah polygamist, whose case was recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, filed yesterday, through his counsel, a petition for a rehearing, upon the ground that his sentence in the lower court to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, was illegal and contrary to the provisions of Section 5,352 Revised Statutes. It is true that the statute says nothing about hard labor, but that point was not raised at all in this court, and it is very improbable that the petitioner's plea for a rehearing will be granted.

OMAHA, 21.—The Occidental Hotel was burned this morning. It cost \$20,000 ten years ago; uninsured. It was not occupied.

NEW YORK, 21.—The failure of Carrick & Calvert, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, is reported. They shipped large quantities of goods to the south. The yellow fever is one cause of their failure. Their liabilities are reported at a quarter of a million dollars.

A. Seligman, of this city, was robbed of \$5,400 in diamonds and jewelry, on a railway train between New Orleans and Louisville, yesterday.

Recently returned ex-confederate officers, who served on the Khedive of Egypt's staff, say about 50 American officers have been serving, and only General Stone remains since the order for relieving them was issued. Stone, formerly a well-known Californian,

now holds the mere nominal position as chief of staff.

Pedestrianism seems to grow apace. For the past week or two the *Herald*, *Sun* and sporting papers contained any number of challenges for long distance walking, and for other contests for the best physical endurance. Campana, who recently failed so lamentably, again challenges O'Leary to another match. A woman here in New York, and another in Washington, to-day, start to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, both declaring what an English woman (Madame Anderson) has done, American women may do.

A Queenstown telegram says: There is no chance of saving the steamship *Oberon*, from New Orleans for Liverpool, and stranded off Kinsale. A certain amount of cotton and oil cake has been saved. It is blowing a gale and the rain is falling in torrents.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 21.—The Arcade Block, at Broad and West Grand Streets, took fire this morning. In it are the Opera House, First National and Savings Bank, Post Office, Masonic Hall, four stores and a number of offices. The whole upper part of the building, including the Opera House, is ruined. Money and securities were removed from the banks, and the letters and papers from the Post Office. The structure cost \$250,000, and is owned by ex-Congressman Clark. It is said to be only partially insured.

CHICAGO, 21.—A Springfield dispatch says: John A. Logan has been elected United States Senator by six majority. He was supported by the entire republican vote.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—A ballot for United States Senator was taken in each House of the legislature, at Jefferson City, this noon, which resulted in the election of the democratic caucus nominees: General James Shields, for the short term, and Col. Geo. G. Vest, for the long term.

#### FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 20.—The Socialist organ, *the Socialists*, published in London, has been ordered to be suppressed, and absolutely forbidden admission into Germany.

At Breslau, the police have prohibited the collection of contribution money solicited by Socialist leaders, and arrested a man for soliciting, in violation of the prohibition.

Bismarck is preparing to submit to the federal council, a law for the regulation of railroad tariff. He has written and caused to be published, a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany to afford him their united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reforms. He refers to the new duties upon imported corn and cattle and expresses the opinion that such taxation has become an unavoidable necessity.

LONDON, 21.—The Oxford University boat crew has declined to row with the Harvard crew because of the lateness of the date named.

The *Standard's* correspondence at Rome says: The Jesuits have sent the Pope a kind of ultimatum pointing out the evils resulting from the exclusion from the government of the church. The Pope continues firm, and many of his friends fear the consequences.

An unfounded report that the Pope had been poisoned, which originated in Paris, has awakened painful apprehensions.

The United States frigate *Constitution* damaged her false keel in running ashore recently. She will be docked, to-day, for repairs.

The Geneva Council of State has asked for 90,000 francs to relieve destitute workmen.

The North Wales Slate Quarrymen's Union has offered the same premium to members who will emigrate, as those offered by the North Wales Miners Association, namely, £7.50 those emigrating to America, and £14 to those desiring to go to Australia. The Quarrymen's Union offer £2 additional to members emigrating west of Chicago. It is believed that many will accept, as the smaller quarries mostly remain closed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—The construction of a barracks for 150,000 men on the Constantinople lines of defence has been ordered.

TORONTO, 21.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise are travelling incog; they arrived, to-day, at Niagara Falls.

#### DECISION

Of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Reynolds Case*.

"Let our eye look upon Zion—let her be defiled"—MICAH.

Let us enter the private sanctuary of domestic life, where, to the honor of this great Republic, the divinity of the marriage tie is acknowledged and held sacred, and where virtue, the crowning glory of the social circle, is bravely and successfully protected.

Let us there, with wanton cruelty, defy the Constitution of our country, and by trampling on the rights of conscience, sever the holy ties of wedlock, separate husbands and wives, parents and children, and ignore the finest affections of the human heart.

Yea, let us cause thousands of honorable, loving wives to be stigmatized as prostitutes, and their offspring as bastards.

Let us cause multitudes of innocent children, that now are being tenderly cherished and educated, to be branded with infamy and deprived of heirship.

Let us desecrate their homes and exterminate the only people of whom our nation can truly boast as protectors of purity and innocence, lest their virtuous and honorable example shall, in the present reign of corruption, rise up before us as a burning reproof.

Let us immerse in loathsome prisons those brave men, who, for the sake of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences, left their homes and the graves of their noble ancestors, and sought refuge in the sterile American Desert.

Where, nerved by the power of faith in the arm of Jehovah, for a while they battled with the elements for life, and at length, with indomitable energy, overcame the barrenness of the soil, and made the "desert blossom as the rose."

Those are the men, who, with their stalwart sons, the offspring of plural, celestial marriage, with stern, unyielding perseverance, established a connecting link between the commercial cities of the East and the rich mining districts of the West, and made practicable the iron horse.

Let us erase from the book of remembrance the countless deeds of hospitality and generosity bestowed by those early settlers of the wilderness, on our perishing emigrants when their supplies were exhausted, as they were wending their way through to California.

Let us plant the seeds of devastation in a thriving, peaceful, industrious community—a Territory brought into existence and made to flourish without aid, encouragement, or protection from the government under which it exists.

Yea, let us abrogate the rights of its founders, inasmuch that henceforth it shall be controlled by gamblers and speculators, who have no interest in common with the people.

Instead of the Territory of Utah as it now is—a theme of boast as a nucleus of peace, good order and happiness, let us, through our crushing policy, exhibit it to the nations abroad, as a spectacle of confusion, desolation and woe.

Let us tear asunder that mighty shield of the rights of conscience, our glorious Constitution—let us place our veto on the commands of the Almighty, and presume to measure arms with the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Thus saith the Supreme Court of the United States of America—the Court of final decision—the highest tribunal of a great and powerful nation—the last earthly resort to which an oppressed American citizen can appeal for protection, and suffering innocence for redress.

E. R. SNOW.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 21, 1879.

A FACT ABOUT THE BIBLE.—The words "immortal soul," "deathless soul," "undying soul," "deathless spirit," "disembodied soul," "disembodied spirit," "eternal torment," "eternal suffering in conscious misery," "eternal misery," "unending misery," "unending torment," "everlasting woe," "endless woe," "never dying soul," and all their kindred words are words that never, in a single instance, are found in the Bible. But from the copious manner in which these words are passed to us from the pulpit and through the press, we should, without realizing, suppose the Bible full of them! The word "immortal" occurs but once in the whole Bible.