

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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SENATE.

Williams made an effectual effort to get up his resolution for a joint committee to take charge of all telegraph legislation. Schurz's amnesty resolution was laid over for further discussion. Stewart's resolution, asking information in relation to the cost of Western mail transportation and Indian service was adopted.

The Senate took into consideration the bill for the relief of J. M. Best, of Paducah, Kentucky,—discussed without action.

A bill was introduced by Stewart, and a joint resolution, in relation to freight on the Pacific railroad: referred to the committee on the Pacific railroads.

By Nye, to enable the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road and for other purposes: referred to the committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered printed.

By Nye, to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government for the admission of said State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States: referred to the committee on Territories.

Morton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee to go to San Domingo. Sumner claimed that his resolution on the subject had precedence.

Sherman wanted to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in the specification of the sugar duties. After a discussion about the order of business and a farther debate upon the respective merits of Morton's and Sumner's resolutions, Morton's motion was finally agreed to by a vote of thirty six to seventeen. Morton's resolution was then read and discussed without action until the adjournment.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River railroad company and to aid the construction of the road and for other purposes; which was referred.

HOUSE.

A resolution was introduced by Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of the immediate repeal of the income tax. The House refused to second the previous question by sixty-four to seventy-one, and the resolution went over till Monday, January 9th.

The committee on military affairs to-day non-concurred in the Senate bill, extending the time from the 1st of January until the 1st of July, for the reduction of the army.

Beaman, from the committee on appropriations, reported a post office appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates \$24,169,800; the principle items being—for inland transportation, \$12,000,326; for mail messengers, \$506,214; for route agents, \$786,569; for mail route messengers, \$59,404; for local agents, \$49,044; for railway post office clerks, \$585,338; for foreign mail transportation, \$400,000; for postmasters, \$5,100,000; for clerks in post offices, \$2,600,000; for letter carriers, \$1,500,000; for manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, \$9,000; for manufacture of stamped envelopes, \$514,200; for miscellaneous items, \$733,500; for steamship service between Japan and China, \$500,000; between the United States and Brazil, \$50,000; between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, \$75,000.

A resolution was offered calling for information in regard to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. Rejected by 61 to 117.

Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules and have restored to the Speaker's table the Senate bill relating to the Central branch of the Pacific railway company, which was last session referred to the committee on public lands. The motion was rejected, yeas 115, nays 69, less than two-thirds voted in the affirmative.

Jones from Kentucky offered a preamble and resolutions, reciting that the government of the U. S. was established as a confederacy of co-equal States; that the question of the right of secession was, from the beginning, debatable; that the right of revolution was admitted and was affirmed in the Declaration of Independence; that certain States had seceded and set up a government of their own in accordance with their honest convictions as to the reserved rights; that a great civil war en-

sued and the experiment made was settled by arms; that since then the people of the Southern States had conformed to all the requirements of the government and had been fully reconstructed he declared that the duty of the government and Congress is to grant free, unqualified and perfect pardon and amnesty to all political offenders in the late war. The resolution was rejected; yeas 14, nays 142. Cox wanted to offer the resolution without the preamble, but Jones objected.

Sargent, from the committee on appropriations, reported a special bill, appropriating \$30,000 to enable the President to collect the Apache Indian tribes in Arizona and New Mexico into a reservation and to provide subsistence for and to promote peace and civilization among them; passed.

A bill was passed, giving soldiers of the war of 1812 and those of the Mexican war the same rights to homesteads as soldiers of the late rebellion. The House considered the pension and appropriation bill in a committee of the whole and afterwards passed the House bill and went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bills.

A bill appropriating \$18,635,480, with a proviso in the bill which repeals the law that allowed the public printer to furnish private parties, at cost, the paper and press work of such public documents as are printed at the government printing office, gave rise to considerable discussion, without disposing of the question.

The committee on foreign affairs to-day completed their ocean telegraph bill, and authorized Fernando Wood to report it. The bill is general in its terms, and authorizes the laying of cables from any part of the world to the United States, by any parties under certain conditions and restrictions. The right of States, in the premises, as to shore ends of cables, is left in abeyance. It does not interfere with the rights of any one, and puts all cables on the same terms to avoid monopoly.

Quite an excitement was occasioned by a personal explanation of Ingersoll, of an attack made on him in the New York Evening Post. He said the reason for the attack was, that he had had a brother of William Cullen Bryant turned out of office for stealing.

Dawes, Judd and Farnsworth defended Bryant. In the course of the debate, Ingersoll asked Bryant's defenders how many illegitimate children Bryant had in the town in which he lived. The House at one o'clock proceeded to the consideration of the amnesty bill.

Among the bills reported was one by Axtell, to charter the California and Arizona railroad.

A number of southern members spoke in favor of a general amnesty.

Bingham argued at length in favor of his amendment; finally Butler, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question on the bill. Bingham wanted him to make the previous question apply to the amendments as well, but Butler refused. After some debate and a slight war of words between Bingham and Butler, the previous question on the bill was seconded. Further debate followed, and Butler, who had a right to close the debate, yielded the motion. Adjourned.

Sargent introduced a bill to forfeit to the United States, certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento valley railroad company, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Folsom to Placerville, Cal.; passed.

Stiles sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a telegraph, from Samuel J. Randall, announcing the election of a Democratic State Senator in Pennsylvania, by a majority of 1,349. Applause on the Democratic side.

Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to make a proposition in reference to postponing the vote on the amnesty bill. A number of members had left the city, not expecting a vote to be taken on the amnesty bill, and he therefore proposed its postponement until the second Wednesday of January.

The Speaker said, that under the operation of the previous question the motion could not be entertained except by unanimous consent.

Farnsworth objected, and Butler moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question, which was agreed to, yeas 105, nays 70.

Butler then moved to postpone further consideration of the bill and amendments until Wednesday, the 11th of January, which was carried, yeas 102, nays 85.

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill in relation to certain Territorial penitentiaries, which passed.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON. — Advice from San Domingo, to Dec. 9th, announce the safety, after the recent terrible gale, of the United States naval vessels at that station. President Baez and staff had been taking a week's trip to Azua and vicinity, on a United States steamer. The Cabral insurrection, backed by Hayti, was assuming formidable proportions.

Notwithstanding the interruption to the two English cables, the dispatches which have accumulated both in America and Europe for the past few days, have all been transmitted for the first time in two weeks. The cables are now clear.

The President to-day sent the following to the Senate: Andrew J. Simmons, Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes; W. T. Warning, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for New Mexico.

Ex-Senator Drake took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims this morning.

The Superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, writes to Commissioner Parker, from Santa Fe, on the 7th inst., with regard to the selection of a tract of country in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, N. M., for a reservation for the Apaches. He is convinced that this is the time for prompt action on the part of Government, and there is good reason to believe these Indians can be induced to settle upon reservations, give up their roving life, and in time interest themselves in the pursuits of civilized life, provided the Government will agree to feed them on full rations until they can take care of themselves.

A special dispatch to the *World*, London, 19.—The Conference will meet before Christmas. France will be represented by Thiers and Lazzard, the former charge d'affaires at Constantinople, who is in London.

The Queen's speech will recommend the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the fishery question, in order to settle it upon some terms acceptable to America.

WASHINGTON.—This afternoon Robert G. W. Jewell of Mississippi was confirmed as Consul to Canton China.

The centre market on Pennsylvania Avenue, was burned, early this a. m., with all its contents; two men were suffocated.

WORCESTER.—Hon. Jas. B. Blake, Mayor of this city died this a. m., aged forty-four. His death was the result of injuries received at an explosion of the gas works on Friday night.

A special dispatch to the *World*, London, 19, says, M. Ricttange, Secretary to Jules Favre, has escaped from Paris and started on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, St. Petersburg and London. On Friday last he dined with Granville and Gladstone.

A Protestant meeting will be held in London soon, to denounce Gladstone's recent declarations concerning the Pope.

Parliament will meet on the 2d of February. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Dennison will be re-elected Speaker.

All the Fenian prisoners are to be released immediately, on condition of remaining out of the kingdom for the space of five years.

The Conference will not meet until January.

Information has been received at the U. S. District Attorney's office, this afternoon, that General Jourdan had sailed from this port on Saturday night with a Cuban expedition of nearly 300 men.

UTICA.—An embankment, in a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chanango Valley Rail Road, between Lebanon Hollow and Earlville, caved in early this morning; fifteen or twenty men were buried, nine have been recovered, three are dead and two fatally injured.

A special to the *Herald*, dated London 17, has Paris dates to the eleventh;

The sortie by General Ducrot was satisfactory and has demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Ducrot is confident of his ability to break through the German lines at the proper moment. The active army in the field is in good health and spirits, and is well fed and is two hundred thousand strong. Preparations are making for another sortie on a larger scale. Some of the theatres are re-opened. It is believed the performances will have a beneficial effect and relieve the monotony of the ordinary routine of daily life. Goods are plentiful and street cars are numerous, so their horses, at any rate, have not been eaten. News from Paris, up to the thirteenth, is that fresh meat, eggs and poultry are gone,

but the supply of horse meat will last two months. Of bread, wine and cheese, four months, and of salt meats and salt fish, two months. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population is now supplied by military commissariat the same as the soldiers. The surrender of the city is unthought of. The reverses at Orleans have not disturbed the efficiency of Palladines. His army did good service in depleting the force of the besiegers. Every Parisian is armed and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics and no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled an enlargement of the line of investment and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works the marksmen command the roads formerly out of range. The German position has been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Herald's* Brussels correspondent telegraphs this morning, that the bombardment of Paris is declared to be impossible. It is not humanity which restrains the Prussians, but simply it is an impossibility for them to succeed, as they have neither the number nor calibre of guns necessary. They have only 500 guns, mainly 24-pounders, and the French out-works, which command the batteries, can destroy them the moment they open fire. Paris has two months' supply of food.

A correspondent writing from Vendome says that neither of the French armies, commanded by Chauzey or Bourbaki, number less than a hundred thousand men, and they can draw reinforcements from other parts of France for nearly double that number. The appearance of the French armies is favorable. Many of the men are small in stature, but the majority are large, able-bodied fellows. I have seen whole companies of the garde mobiles, which presented the appearance of comprising picked men. All that is necessary is the getting of these men accustomed to stand fire. They are raw troops now, but as was the case in the United States during the rebellion, steadiness on the battlefield is sure to come.

A rumor is current of a naval engagement off the coast of Brazil, between a Prussian frigate and two French gunboats. The fight lasted several hours, and terminated in the Prussian sinking the Frenchman. The names of the vessels are not known, nor is the loss of life.

It is stated that the French ship *Antonio* was wrecked off the coast of Patagonia a short time ago. A portion of the crew manned one of the ship's boats and put to sea, and on the 15th of November made Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days intense suffering.

A special to the *Herald*, dated London 19, says the Prussians are short of men, and 20,000 fresh troops are coming, but Versailles is likely soon to be untenable, as the heavy guns which are being moved forward by the French will soon bring the place within their range. The French are resolved to destroy it eventually. Paris will fall of starvation, but not within three months. There will be no bombardment.

The Prussians 22,000 strong, attacked Nuits yesterday with eleven battalions. After a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, they occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed to-day. The enemy falls back as General Bourbaki advances. The French troops have re-occupied Vierzon.

A Vendome correspondent writes on the 14th, that maneuvering is the order of the day with the French army commanded by General Chauzey, and the Germans under the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles. As a consequence, there are more exhausting marches than hard fighting at present.

Trustworthy reports concerning the purpose of the troops besieging Montevideo indicate that in a few days the commandant will forward to the city his ultimatum for surrender, accompanied by a circular, that should the terms of surrender be rejected, they would be given forty-eight hours to provide for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners; that at the expiration of the specified time, an attack would be made upon the city; and that when the troops force an entrance the city will be given up to them for four hours, and they will be relieved from all responsibility for loss of life or property taken or destroyed within that time.

RALEIGH, 19.—The House to-day submitted articles of impeachment