

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

The Alabama land grant bill was passed.

A resolution was adopted fixing January, 1867, as the date from which consuls are to make returns of their fees.

A bill was introduced to pay deputy collectors and assessors the same as collectors and assessors when discharging their duties; referred.

A bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continent was referred to the committee on Commerce.

A bill granting lands for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion lake, was referred to the committee on Public lands.

Kellogg introduced a bill granting the right of way to a railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan; also a bill to dispose of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida.

Cole introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of irrigating canals in California.

Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Joint Resolution, relating to removals from civil offices in Virginia; also, with amendments, a bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments allow more than one Circuit Court to be held at the same time in the same District by the direction of the Presiding Judge; also that Circuit Courts may be held by the Supreme Justices and Circuit Judge sitting together. The present Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts are to continue in office until other appointments are made. Also, with an amendment, the House bill to repeal the Tenure of Office law. The amendment suspends the act till the next session of Congress. Also, a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

Cragin introduced a concurrent resolution, directing the auditing committees of the House and Senate to report a bill defining the number, duties and compensation of the employees of both Houses; agreed to.

Morton offered a joint resolution providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any Constitutional amendment, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or refusal of a minority to act shall not effect the validity of such ratification by the majority. Davis objected and the resolution went over.

The bill to reorganize the navy was considered till the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the bill to strengthen public credit. Sprague spoke in opposition to the bill.

A message from the House announced the passage of a bill to strengthen public credit. On motion of Sherman the House bill was substituted for one before the Senate. After further debate the bill passed in the same shape that it passed the House, 42 to 13. The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 26th was laid on the table.

The joint resolution amending the Virginia and Texas Provisional Governments were passed.

Sherman introduced a Joint Resolution recognizing the Independence of Cuba; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Price introduced a bill to aid in the construction of an International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, and authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies, etc. The bill proposes to guarantee the interest in the bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars per mile.

Howard introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad Company for the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Pomeroy introduced a bill for establishing woman suffrage in Utah.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Navy reorganization bill. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that the pay of Midshipmen shall be a thousand dollars a year; agreed to; and that the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General shall be limited to the 30th of June next. The bill then passed. The Senate insisted upon an amendment to the resolution providing for a Joint Committee on retrenchment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was taken up. Pending the question, there being an amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee for sus-

pending instead of repealing the law, Trumbull gave his reasons for preferring suspension to repeal.

Sherman thought the proposal to suspend implied the theory of unconstitutionality, which was wholly untenable. If the law was good and constitutional, to suspend it would be to disregard the Constitution, and the people would naturally conclude that Congress had interpreted the Constitution to mean one thing when one man was President and another thing when another man was President.

Morton argued in favor of the unconditional repeal of the act. The Committee's amendment proposed to put the President on probation till next session, and says it is better to let the law stand than to suspend the act.

The debate on the Tenure of Office Bill was protracted to a great length. Yates, Thurmon, Fessenden, Edmonds and several others participating pro and con. Without disposing of the subject the Senate went into executive session.

The bill to enforce the 14th amendment in Georgia was reported from the Judiciary Committee, which also reported the claims of Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller, senators from Georgia, recommending that they be on the table till action is taken on the Georgia bill.

A bill was introduced granting lands to a railroad to be built from the southern boundary of Kansas to the Pacific. Also a bill for continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedman's Bureau until January 1st, 1871. A large number of other bills was introduced.

The joint resolution relative to light houses on the coast of Oregon was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was taken up.

Edmonds resumed his argument against its repeal.

Thayer offered a substitute, declaring that the law was inoperative, but requiring the President to send to the Senate, within ten days after the beginning of the session, all appointments made during recess which require confirmation.

Sherman spoke in favor of repeal.

Cole advocated the substitute.

Carpenter argued in favor of keeping the law on the statute books.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

Washington.—The Judiciary Committee reported back Edmund's bill, repealing the act admitting Georgia to representation, and establishing a provisional government therein, without recommendation. The discussion over the bill promises to be very protracted.

The Ways and Means Committee have determined to recommend separate action on the tax bill relating to tobacco and spirits.

Chicago.—Washington specials say the Senate Committee have decided to report Longstreet's nomination to the Senate without recommendation. The House Military Committee agreed to report a bill abolishing the chief of staff to the General of the Army, General Sherman stating that he does not need such an officer, also prohibiting the assignment to duty of retired officers under full pay.

Ramsey reported back the bill authorizing the American Atlantic cable Company to take any route for laying the cable to Europe.

Conkling introduced a bill to regulate naturalization. Kellogg introduced a bill to provide for the construction of the thirty-second Parallel Railroad line to the Pacific. It grants twenty sections per mile each side, and guarantees the interest on the bonds to the amount of thirty-two thousand per mile; referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The supplemental National currency bill was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office Act came up. Morton resumed his argument in favor of repeal; Davis followed favoring the unconditional appeal. Brownlow obtained the floor but, being too feeble to read his remarks, they were read by the Secretary. He said the Tenure of Office act was a long needed check upon the Executive, which ought, on no account, to be yielded up; he was, therefore, opposed to the repeal of the law, though willing it should be modified as may be deemed expedient. Schurz took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. Trumbull said he would press the Senate to vote before the adjournment to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Washington.—The Senate has passed a bill continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freed-

men's Bureau till the first of January next.

The disposition of the members of the House generally is to adjourn the session of Congress a week hence. Senators are not so anxious for adjournment.

A resolution has been adopted for the appointment of a Committee of seven to consider the applications for the removal of political disabilities. The bill fixing the status of Judge Advocates in the Army was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act was considered. Vickers advocated the bill. Thayer modified his substitute allowing the President thirty days after the commencement of the session to report the names of officers to be removed during the recess, and adding a proviso that no person who has been rejected by the Senate be appointed during the recess. Thayer advocated the repeal in a lengthy speech, avowing the doctrine that the party in power have the right to control the patronage. Drake favored the repeal, but would not vote for the suspension. The Vice-President appointed the following committee on the removal of political disabilities: Robertson, Osborn, Harland, Howe, Ferry, Borrmann and Vickers. Without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

McDonald introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad telegraph line from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Mexican boundary at Presidio Del Norte, in the direction of Ottala, on the Gulf of California.

Wilson introduced a resolution authorizing the President to place General Heintzleman on the retired list, with the full rank he held at the time he was wounded. The Senate confirmed a number of Postmasters to-day.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Harland, has tendered his resignation. John W. Douglas, late collector of Internal Revenue in the Erie District of Pennsylvania, is appointed Harland's successor. The President appointed Jas. W. Haines, Frederick A. Friddle, and Wm. Sherman, Government Commissioners to examine the completed sections of the C. P. R. R. in place of John Bigler and others.

The House was not in session.

HOUSE.

Several members appeared and qualified.

A number of bills were introduced one by Julian to prevent further sales of the public lands, except under the pre-emption laws; also one to discourage polygamy in Utah by granting the suffrage to women. One by Poland, allowing defendants in criminal suits to testify; one by Banks, authorizing the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land their cable on the shore of the United States; also to create a chief veterinary surgeon, for the U. S. One by Ward to repeal the provision requiring all military orders to be addressed through the General of the army. One by Kelly to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana; one by Paine to provide a provisional government for Mississippi. The bills introduced to-day number 145. The Speaker announced that the committees and the names of the chairmen had been telegraphed to-day.

Bingham, under a suspension of the rule, introduced a joint resolution which passed 99 to 39, for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad. It declares that the late meeting of the stockholders at New York have been legally held, and approves their resolution of adjournment to Boston. It authorizes the company to remove its general offices from New York to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs or Omaha. It prohibits any court except a circuit or District court of the United States, from enjoining the company or appointing a receiver, and provides that after the next annual meeting at Boston, in 1870, the company's meetings may be held in either of the cities above named.

Dawes introduced the Indian Appropriation bill.

Garfield introduced a bill, which was passed last Congress but was not signed by the President, placing the number of Judge Advocates of the army at ten; passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

The Senate bill, striking the word "white" from the law relating to the District of Columbia was passed, when the House adjourned.

Cullom presented a petition from Bliss and Masterman, and moved for a select committee to investigate the conduct of the late minister to Paraguay and that of the officers of the South Atlantic squadron.

The Nickel Coinage bill was taken up and several amendments offered. The bill was recommitted.

Beaman introduced a bill for dividing Texas into several States; referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Dawes introduced a bill to regulate the compensation in contested election cases. The bill provides that the unsuccessful contestant shall only receive the amount actually expended by him in the contest.

On motion of Stevenson the undistributed books of the last Congress were ordered to be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Adjourned.

The Indian appropriation bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

A joint resolution for supplying omissions in the enrollments and some general appropriation bills from last session were reported. One requires the bonded warehouses to reimburse the Government for the salaries of storekeepers. Butler said this proposition had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee of Conference at three o'clock in the morning of the 4th of March, but as it took a million and a half from the pockets of the whisky ring, of course it dropped out in the enrollment of the bill. A discussion ensued, Schenk defended the enrolling clerk from any imputation on his integrity. Butler called attention to the manuscript of the Conference Committee, with the omitted paragraph; he also commented upon the fact that the opposition to the resolution came from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and from the gentleman from Kentucky, Beck, who represented one of the largest distillery districts in the Union, and from the Chairman of the Committee on enrolled bills, whose duty it was to see the bill properly enrolled. The discussion was continued at considerable length, the merits of the proposition being argued. Butler said the question was whether the enrolling clerk, by accident or design, should be allowed to change a law taking millions from the Treasury, and whether, when it comes back to the House for correction, the lobby can be brought into requisition to prevent correction. Some pretty sharp personal thrusts were exchanged between Butler and Schenk, in the course of which Butler promised a thorough investigation of Schenk's action at some future time. Finally the discussion closed, and Holman moved to strike out the paragraph about the bonded warehouses; rejected, 49 to 17. The joint resolution was passed 100 to 43.

On motion of Sargent the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information as to what steps had been taken to separate the mineral lands from the lands granted to railroad corporations.

Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution to restore Duncan of Kentucky, certain land taken by the Government; without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned.

Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the whisky and tobacco tax; it was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the Senate Joint Resolution, extending the time for the removals of the civil officers of Virginia and Texas. Butler opposed the substitute as having the effect to rehabilitate the disqualified officers. Maynard inquired whether the resolution was a Republican or a Democratic measure. Farnsworth replied that it was tabled a Republican measure. A colloquy ensued between Butler and Farnsworth, in regard to the time they had respectively been Republicans. After further debate the House refused to second the previous question and the resolution was recommitted.

The Joint Resolution for the relief of Blanton Duncan was debated, and amended so as to provide that Duncan shall release all claim for rent for the use of his property; it then passed. Adjourned.

In the House a substitute for the Alaska fur protecting bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The debate on the Tenure of Office bill occupied the Senate till 4.40, when, without a vote, the Senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which is the same same as that reported last session, without the Senate amendment. After a long discussion and the rejection of several amendments the committee rose and reported the bill; the House bill was passed.

Judd, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instruct-