

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

Washington.—The Committee on Reconstruction have agreed to report a bill in accordance with the President's wishes in regard to Virginia and Mississippi; also containing a section enabling those States to adopt a constitution.

In the Senate, Morton attempted to offer a resolution, but Davis objected, requiring the legislatures in the unreconstructed States to ratify the 15th amendment before being admitted to representation in Congress.

Ramsey reported the House joint resolution, granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad from Portland to a point west of the Cascade Mountains.

Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House River Harbor Appropriation bill.

Trumbull, of the Judiciary Committee, reported, recommending that the consideration of the President's message received yesterday, be postponed till the first Monday in December; he said he made the report by direction of the committee.

Sumner offered a concurrent resolution to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Saturday, and spoke in opposition to a speedy adjournment, desiring to finish the work of reconstruction and take action in regard to the Pacific railroad difficulties, the election frauds in New York, etc.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed Plumb as Consul General to Havana; Young, District Attorney of Oregon; Dennison, Chief Justice of Washington Territory; Evans, Associate; H. D. Washburn, Surveyor of Montana; Prescott, Register of Land Office at Prescott, Arizona. The President sent all the Alabama claims' correspondence to the Senate to-day.

Chicago.—The Judiciary bill, as passed, provides one additional Supreme Judge and nine new Circuit Judges, possessing the same power and jurisdiction, within their own circuit, as the Supreme Judges; that Circuit Courts, in each circuit, shall be held by the Supreme Justice allotted to that circuit by the Circuit or District Judge, each sitting alone or any two sitting together. The Circuit Judge, with a salary of five thousand dollars. Each Supreme Judge is required to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit every two years. Any U. S. Judge, of ten years' service and seventy years of age, may resign, receiving full pay as a pension. The act goes into effect on December 1st.

The Tribune's special says the House it strongly opposed to postponing the adjournment. It is out of patience with the disposition of the Senate to talk everything to death.

The Virginia and Mississippi bill, sent to the Senate last evening, was referred. It may pass the Senate in two hours if it chooses to do so.

Sickles declines the Mexican mission; because he disapproves Fish's policy, which is much the same as Seward's. Grant favors a positive policy and strongly desires Sickles to accept, which Sickles has under consideration.

Conkling said the Senator from Mass. always opposed adjournment; he did not think that Johnson and Sumner were Confederates; but these two eminent persons, during Johnson's administration, had been conspirators to keep Congress in perpetual session. Sherman and Howard opposed Sumner's motion, providing to leave Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana under military government till next session, when Congress could properly consider the case. Trumbull opposed rescinding the resolution; he favored the providing by joint resolution for the submission of the Constitution of Virginia and Miss. to the people of those States, which could be done before the Saturday morning hour expired.

The unfinished business being in order a bill relative to the whisky and tobacco tax came up.

Sumner moved to postpone the consideration of his resolution to rescind the adjournment resolution.

The Senate refused to postpone the regular order of business by 20 yeas, 30 nays and proceeded to the consideration of the whisky bill.

Sprague orated on the state of the country generally, and read an argument advocating his plan of loaning public funds.

The House bill authorizing the sub-

mission of the Constitutions of Virginia and Mississippi to the people, was laid on the table till after recess.

In the evening Wilson, of the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers and their heirs, direct, instead of through claim agents.

A resolution, placing General Heintzelman on the retired list, passed.

Anthony replied to Sprague's speech and ridiculed the style and manner of his colleague.

The House bill to submit the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to the vote of the people was taken up.

Morton offered an additional section that before these States are admitted to representation in Congress, their Legislatures must ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

Trumbull opposed the amendment.

Conkling, Thurman and others opposed Morton's amendment, which was finally adopted, 50 to 20. Several verbal amendments designed to correct ambiguities were agreed to. The sixth section, authorizing the Commanding-General to suspend, until the action of the Legislature, all laws he deems unjust and oppressive, was stricken out, and a section was added declaring the proceedings in any of said States not to be deemed final until approved by Congress. After protests by Cassenly, Stockton and other Democratic Senators, the bill passed, 44 to 9. The following voted in the negative: Cassenly, Bayard, Davis, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Sprague, Stockton and Thurman.

The bill to fix the status of the Judge Advocate General of the army was amended and passed.

The President pro tem. presented the President's proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate for Monday next for Executive business. The Senate went into Executive recess.

Evening.—Howard called up the bill to protect the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroads; he said the Central and Union Companies had agreed on a point of meeting. Howard moved to insert his amendment naming the officers who should constitute the commission to examine both roads, which was lost, as also a motion of Williams to strike out the section directing the Attorney General to investigate whether the charter of the Union Pacific had not been forfeited; the bill then passed.

The first section provides that stockholders of the Union Pacific, at a meeting to be held in Boston, on the 22d of April, 1869, with power to adjourn from day to day, shall elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the stockholders are authorized to establish a general office at such place in the United States as they may elect at said meeting; provided, the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other or be construed in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Company heretofore done or permitted whereby the rights of the Government have been or may be prejudiced; provided, the common terminus of the Union and Central roads be at or near Ogden, and the Union shall build and control, pay for and own said railroad from the terminus aforesaid to the Promontory summit or where the roads shall meet, connect and form a continuous line.

Section 2nd authorizes that President to appoint a Board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five, not interested in either road, to examine and report the condition and amount required for its completion to the terminus as a first class road the entire length. The expenses and board, including ten dollars per day to each, to be paid equally by the Companies.

Section 3rd authorizes and requires the President to withhold a sufficient amount of the subsidy bonds to secure the completion of all sections, as a first class road, upon which bonds have already been issued on lien; such bonds may receive security equivalent to the amount of the first mortgage bonds of the company, and if it appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds to be issued to either company is insufficient to insure the full completion, he shall make requisition upon such company for a sufficient amount of bonds already issued, or at his discretion, their first mortgage bonds; in default of obtaining security the President may authorize or direct the Attorney General to institute suits and compel the giving of such security and otherwise protect the interests of the United States in said road to insure its completion, &c.

Section 4th authorizes and directs the

Attorney General to investigate whether or not the charters and franchises of the Union and Central Companies are forfeited; whether the companies have made illegal dividends; whether the directors, agents or employees of said companies have violated any penal law, and if so, to institute any necessary legal proceedings. The Senate then went into executive session.

Governor Campbell leaves for Wyoming in two weeks; the capital will probably be located at Cheyenne.

The Cabinet has considered the Cuban question and fully approved the position of Secretary Fish, that this country must maintain a policy regarding the belligerent rights if exacted of foreign powers, nothing, therefore, will be done looking to a recognition of the Cuban insurgents. It is believed that most foreign appointments are agreed upon in the Cabinet to-day. It is said New York receives five important missions.

Washington.—It is understood large numbers of nominations, including diplomatic and consular, are ready to be sent to the Senate.

The conference report amendatory of the tax bill, agreed to four a.m. for recess. On reassembling, the bill relating to the Attorney-General passed. A resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States of the Fortieth Congress came up; Terry moved to pay only from June 25th, 1868. Wilson moved to lay it aside and take up the bill defining the eight hour, which was lost. The discussion continued until the hour of adjournment arrived, when the President declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The President's message was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. After some filibustering by the democrats a resolution declaring L. B. Hoge entitled *prima facie* to a seat from the third District of South Carolina was passed.

Butler from the Reconstruction Committee reported a bill authorizing the President at such time as he deems best to submit the Constitutions to the registered voters in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; also to submit for separate vote such provisions in said Constitutions as he deems proper; also provides for the assemblage of the Legislatures if the Constitution is ratified. Paine offered a substitute authorizing the President also, to submit such constitutions, besides the ones adopted by the conventions, as he deems proper, and that State officers be voted for at the same election. Farnsworth favored the original bill and said it had received the unanimous vote of the Reconstruction Committee. Brooks said he had voted for the bill reluctantly, but preferred the despotism of one man to the tyranny of many and would vote for the bill and appeal to the President beseeching that his heart might soften toward those people. Garfield moved to amend that a vote be taken, either on designated provision alone or in connection with other portions of the Constitution as the President might direct. Paine accepted the amendment and withdrew his own substitute; the amendment was agreed to and the bill then passed, 124 to 24, after a somewhat protracted discussion.

Sheldon was admitted to a seat from the second district of Louisiana. The House then took a recess till evening for general business.

The House River harbor Appropriation Bill passed. A motion to take up the Joint Resolution for the payment of the Southern Senators was lost.

Trumbull called for the bill to punish those holding office for violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Thurman moved to strike out the second section, declaring the violation of the law a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment and disqualification for holding office. Trumbull defended the section. Davis opposed it.

Fessenden, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill as agreed upon. The report was concurred in. The pending bill was further discussed by Thurman and Morton. On motion of Trumbull it was postponed and the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Judiciary Bill.

Adjourned. Evening.—A number of private bills passed. Dawes presented a Conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The Senate recedes from the amendment making appropriations under new treaties and agrees to the House substitute, placing two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, with additional provisions authorizing the appointment of a commission of ten persons, eminent for intelligence and philan-

thropy, to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement for Indians. The Senate also agreed to the House amendment against the ratification of the Indian treaties made since the 18th of July, 1867. Dawes explained the report, showing the principle which actuated the House. He contended it was preserved. He stated, in reply to a question, that the whole amount appropriated was five millions; that the whole thing had been taken out of the hands of the Indian bureau and placed under the control of the President. After considerable discussion the previous question was ordered and the report agreed to without discussion.

The consideration of the Judicial bill was resumed; finally Schenck proposed to concur with all the Senate amendments, but the one in reference to retiring of Judges at seventy years of age and moved to amend that, providing the Judges having held commission at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy be permitted to resign. The amendment was agreed to and the Senate amendments then concurred in.

The contested election case of the third election district of Pennsylvania was considered without action.

Several bills were introduced and the House adjourned.

The amendments to the whisky and tobacco bill were not concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

The members elect from Connecticut were sworn in.

A full meeting of the House Pacific Railroad Committee has agreed to report a resolution to the House as a basis to a Joint Resolution that, pending the investigation of the alleged illegal issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Road on the third of March, no more bonds shall be issued to said Company for work done east of Monument point, or until full acceptance of said road by the Government, and that no more bonds be issued to the Union Pacific for work done west of Ogden or until the final acceptance of said road. The Committee also resolved to ask the privilege to sit during the vacation at such time and place as they may deem advisable.

Schenck, Allison and Marshall are appointed a Conference Committee on the whisky and tobacco tax bill.

The bill has passed to establish the land district of Wyoming.

The Conference report of the Osage Indian land bill is received and adopted.

The report of the majority of the Election Committee declaring Myers entitled to the contested seat from Pennsylvania was adopted by a strict party vote.

The Conference Committee report on the Deficiency Bill was presented and agreed to.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill relieving a large number of political disabilities. The House refused to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill, which, thereupon, was discussed. Farnsworth said every name had been scrutinized by the Reconstruction Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. After further discussion, the previous question on the passage of the bill was seconded, but, without a vote, the House took a recess till evening. At the evening session the Senate bill to facilitate the payment of bounties to soldiers or their heirs was slightly amended and passed. The consideration of the bill removing political disabilities was resumed.

Dixon endeavored unsuccessfully to resuscitate the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska. Under the suspension of the rules the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas constitution bill was taken from the table, and the Senate amendments concurred in by a strict party vote.

Schenck presented a conference report on the whisky and tobacco bill, and explained the bill for a proposition on extension of time to withdraw whisky in bonded warehouses, and modified the time to the 30th of June next. Butler and Logan opposed the bill. Allison favored the report. The debate continued, and there was a passage of sharp words between Schenck and Butler; finally the report was agreed to.

The bill removing political disabilities was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House was still in session at 3 o'clock a. m.

Banks' Cuba sympathy resolution passed, 98 to 24. The bill in relation to the site of the new State department building passed. At twelve o'clock the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die*.

Washington.—Ashley is confirmed