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References:

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 Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.;  
 A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.;  
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(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Naval committee reported adversely to the memorial of Commodore Meade to be restored to the active list.

Morton introduced a bill giving a pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Sumner suggested that the pension be made \$500. Referred to the committee on Pensions.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sue Murphy bill. During the discussion Wilson proposed the creation of a board consisting of Generals Meigs, Thomas, Howard, and Elkin to examine the report of the claims of loyalists, to sit for two years from April next. Without action the Senate adjourned.

Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Tenure of Office Act, March 2nd, 1867, which was referred to the Joint Committee on retrenchment.

Kellogg introduced a bill, for incorporating a Company, under the name of the South-Western Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital of \$100,000,000, to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Fulton, Arkansas, crossing Trinity River, between the thirty-second and thirty-third parallels to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, thence through New Mexico and Arizona to a point in Colorado near the south-eastern boundary of California, and thence to San Francisco, with branches to some point near San Diego. The bill grants twenty sections per mile on each side of the line, and six per cent. thirty year Government bonds, to the amount of seventy thousand per mile; in New Mexico and Arizona at sixteen thousand per mile, and for the rest of the line to be secured by a second mortgage.

Washington.—Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following Constitutional amendment, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject:

Article 15th:—The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of color, or previous servitude.

Sherman offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury the amount paid the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the transportation of men and supplies each year during the war.

Yates introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The morning hour having expired, Sherman's resolution went over under rule.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sue Murphy bill. After much discussion the bill and the amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The credentials of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, were presented. Adjourned.

A memorial was presented asking for the removal of political disabilities from all superintendents of insane asylums in the South.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill legalizing coin contracts. The second section appropriates 140,000,000 from the customs receipts annually to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the public debt, the said amount to be in lieu of the sinking fund, provided in the act of February 25th, 1862.

Sec. 3, Provides for the exchange of greenbacks in sums of not less than fifty dollars, for bonds, payable in coin, redeemable in ten or payable in forty years, bearing 5 per cent. interest, exempt from taxation.

Sec. 4, Provides for the issue of government notes, bearing interest, payable on demand.

Sec. 5, Authorizes the National Banks to issue any amount of notes without interest, payable in coin, not to exceed sixty-five per cent of the amount of government bonds deposited as security for circulation.

Williams and Cattell offered several amendments, which were ordered to be printed with the bill.

The President sent to the Senate, today, a reply to the resolution requesting a copy of any amnesty proclamation issued since the last meeting of Congress; also to state by the authority of what law it was made. He says the authority is set forth in the proclamation itself, which declares that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority vested in the President by the Constitution, article 2nd, section 2nd.

Harlan made a lengthy personal explanation in reply to the charges of newspaper correspondents.

The Senate considered the bill to regulate the duty on copper, but without final action adjourned.

Corbett presented a memorial from the citizens of Washington Territory, against the submission of the question of the ownership of San Juan Island to arbitration.

Abbott introduced a Bill to grant land to aid in the construction of a railroad through Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific.

Thayer offered a Constitutional amendment to prevent the disfranchisement of any citizen on account of color. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the copper bill, to which several amendments were offered and variously disposed of.

The bill was finally passed, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Washburne opposed the bill on account of the financial condition of the country.

Bailey, Spaulding, Mullins and Chandler also opposed the bill.

Allison, Logan, Barnes and Ingersoll favored it. The motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, seventy-six yeas to 86 nays. After further discussion the bill was defeated by reference to a Committee of the Whole, yeas 81, nays 60. Adjourned.

Among the bills introduced was one by Poland, providing for the issue of United States bonds and for a free system of national banking. A bill, by Vanhorn, for the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Postoffice Department; one by Banks, exempting manufactures and printed newspapers from taxation; one by Bingham, to admit the representatives of Mississippi to Congress; one by Garfield, fixing the number of Brigadier Generals at eight; one by Lawrence abolishing the franking privilege after March 4th next.

Holman offered a resolution that no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but that the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to its present necessities in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved that grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and that the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever. Holman moved the previous question which was seconded; and the first resolution was adopted, yeas 90, nays 67. The second resolution was laid on the table, 110 yeas, 54 nays, as it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill.

The naval appropriation bill was passed with the amendments, as reported by the committee.

Boutwell gave notice that on next Saturday he would call up the proposed constitutional amendment in relation to the suffrage and try to bring it to the vote on the following Tuesday.

Butler, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Monday next.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. After its consideration for some time the Committee rose.

Farnsworth made a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper strictures on his course relative to the payment of Wells, Fargo, & Co., on their mail contract. Adjourned.

Ela offered a resolution to print three hundred thousand copies of Commissioner Wells' report. Kelly opposed the resolution and denounced Wells' statements as false and delusive, and damaging to the country. The debate was continued by Garfield, Jencks, Butler, Moorhead and Ela. The resolution was finally adopted.

Phelps offered an amendment providing for the representation of the minorities; rejected 48 to 116. After considerable debate the bill was passed 61 to 56.

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill, granting lands and the right of way to the Denver Pacific railroad, was taken up. Price offered an amendment that no subsidy in bonds be issued for more than fifty-four miles of the road.

Maynard inquired whether the bill