

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Edmund M. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Grier, resigned. Immediately upon receiving the nomination, the Senate went into executive session and confirmed Stanton by sixteen to eleven. The Senate passed a resolution to print 8,000 copies of eulogies on Senator Fessenden.

Chury introduced a bill to reform the Civil Service and addressed the Senate in support of its provisions. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a joint resolution declaring Virginia as entitled to representation in Congress. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit copies of the correspondence between the United States and England, concerning the questions pending since the rejection of the claims of the convention by the Senate, also calling for reports from Captain Bryant and McIntyre on Alaska.

Ramsey introduced a bill for the protection of settlers on the frontier. The Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate was in executive session to-day for nearly four hours.

After the confirmation of Stanton it is understood the time was occupied mainly by a prolonged discussion on the President's refusal to comply with the request of the Judiciary Committee to transmit various papers in relation to the nomination of circuit judges. None of the latter have yet been reported from the Committee.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document in reply to the resolution calling for information in regard to Cuba. There is little new in the correspondence submitted, which includes the entire correspondence of the State Department with Minister Sickles and all other parties in relation to the matter.

The question at issue between the President and the Senate Judiciary Committee is settled. Yesterday afternoon after a four hours' debate the executive session committee claimed the Senate had a right to see all papers bearing on the Circuit Judgeship, and that the President, on call, was in duty bound to send them to the capital. This the President and the Attorney General denied. The Committee asked the judgment of the Senate on the question. Conkling, Edwards and Carpenter were the principal supporters of the Committee's view. Morton, Sumner and Wilson opposed the Committee, finally the resolution was withdrawn. A resolution offered by Wilson, was adopted requesting the President to send to the Senate all the information and recommendations respecting persons nominated for Circuit judges.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Vice President called attention to the requirements of the law for filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Fessenden as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Cragin reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in Utah.

Warner introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of the national banking capital, by providing that the amount of circulating notes issued by the banking association should not exceed \$30,000,000 and that the preference be given in issuing said notes to sections having the least national bank circulation. Also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to retire the amount in three per cent certificates, equal to the extent of the issue of bank notes under this act.

Sumner moved to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communication with foreign countries. After a discussion relative to the propriety of giving priority to this bill the Senate went into executive session.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate confirmed a large number of nominations, including the following: Samuel Henderson, P. M., at Santa Clara, California, E. J. Wilson at Vallejo, California.—H. T. Blond, Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, Frederick F. Low, Minister Plenipotentiary to China; E. R. Wing, Minister resident to Ecuador. Branch mints, J. F. Cochemer, at Denver; F. D. Hitrick, at Carson City. John P. Taggart, Assessor of Utah, G. A. Smith,

Collector of Internal Revenue for New Mexico; Charles J. Folger, as assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York. James M. Marshall, first assistant Post Master General, George W. Howland, Santafee, New Mexico; Edgar W. Collier, Judge of the United States District Court for Nevada; N. F. Wheeler, Marshall for Minnesota, Wm. A. Cole, Gov. of New Mexico; J. B. Overton, receiver of public money for Utah. H. C. Bennett, pension agent at San Francisco; J. W. Parsons, Consul at San Diego De Cuba. Navy Captain Ammer, chief of bureau of yards and docks; Commodore Case, chief of bureau of ordinance; George R. Maxwell, Register of the land office for Utah; C. C. Clements, Surveyor General for Utah; F. D. Turner, Post Master at Carson City, Nev.; L. D. Lattimer, United States Attorney for California.

In open session yesterday in the Senate the House census bill was reported favorably from the Committee.

Conkling, who reported the bill, said the reason for this somewhat hasty action was the fact that unless the bill passed before the holidays, the census would be taken before the existing laws.

Wilson favored more deliberation in considering so important a bill, and finally a joint resolution was passed suspending the operation of all existing laws relating to the census until February 1st, 1870. After which the bill was re-committed.

The ocean telegraph bill was taken up and discussed at considerable length and was finally re-committed. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Kelly presented a memorial of the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, in Congress, praying Congress to interfere for the relief of loyal citizens of Tennessee, against the recent or pending revolutionary proceedings in that State, and for the maintenance of a republican form of government therein.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred: by Poland, providing for a free system of national banking; by Starkweather, to provide for a United States District Judge for the East District of Texas; by Tanner to regulate taking bail in civil and criminal cases; by Hill, declaratory of the act of 27th July for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamers between New York and one or more European ports.

The Supreme Court has taken a recess to the 20th January.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day heard a speech from Governor Bullock, relating to the political affairs of Georgia.

Senator Carpenter presented petitions from members of the legal profession of N. Y., for the increase of salaries of the U. S. Court; referred.

Kellogg presented a petition from the citizens of New Orleans, for a navy yard at that point; referred.

Among the bills introduced was one by Williams relative to the constitutional power of Congress to regulate and limit the tariff extending through two or more States, and for the protection of the producing States of the West; one by Hayes to distribute the number and rank of Government employees among the several States and Territories; one by Farnsworth to abolish the franking privilege; one by Shaffer to set aside certain proceeds of the Internal Revenue for the erection of capitol buildings in Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming; one by Getz, instructing Post Office Committees to incorporate any bill it may report for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Woodward asked information from the President whether there were any citizens of the United States imprisoned or detained in military custody by army officers; if so to furnish the names and dates of imprisonment, etc.; and state what measures have been taken for their trial and imprisonment.

A number of other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

Butler stated that the Reconstruction Committee would defer action for the admission of Virginia till after the holidays.

Farnsworth asked for the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce and put in passage a joint resolution, declaring Virginia to have performed the required acts entitling her to representation in Congress. The House refused to suspend the rules by 63 to 106. Butler moved to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table in order to take up and pass to the Senate a bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia. A motion was made to lay that motion on the table. This was understood to be

the first of a series of dilatory motions. Yeas and nays were called and the motion was negatived 48 to 119.

Butler offered a resolution that the rules be now suspended, and that the House proceed at once to consider the Senate bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia, and that at four o'clock p. m. to-day, or soon thereafter, the House, without any dilatory motion, would proceed to vote on the passage of the bill.

Eldredge moved to adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays. After attempts to introduce other dilatory motions which were ruled out, the House refused to adjourn. Butler finally introduced a motion to take a vote at 3 o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted.

Beck took the floor and made a speech opposed to the bill, but finally yielded to the motion of a recess till half past seven.

The House passed a joint resolution to annul the lease of the Custom House block of San Francisco, which was debated and adopted. The Census bill was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

At the evening session Woodward made a lengthy speech against the bill. He appealed to the House to postpone it. Fitch supported the bill on the ground that if any State violated the compact on which she was admitted Congress had the right to resume jurisdiction. Morgan, of Ohio, offered the bill. Axtell gave his reasons for opposing the bill, one being the provision requiring the Legislative ratification to the Fifteenth Amendment.

Voorhees ascribed the introduction of the bill to the President and declared Georgia was a State, and as such the Federal Government had no power to prescribe how she should organize her Legislature.

Eldredge offered the bill and asserted that the House had almost ceased to be a deliberative body, its action was dictated by the leading partisans of the Republican party.

Cox denounced the bill as a gospel of anarchy and revolution. When he found the Governor of a State hanging around the halls of Congress, begging to have his State taken out of the Union, it led him to inquire the reason, which he found in a letter, read yesterday from the Treasurer of Georgia, charging Gov. Bullock with peculation.

Bingham said the bill was in conflict with every letter of the past legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction and in conflict with the express order of the President, when he was General of the army acting under the law of reconstruction in 1868, in relation to Georgia, and in conflict with the utterance of the Attorney General of the United States in reference to Virginia, under the operation of all the reconstruction acts, and in conflict with all past legislation, and of the interpretation of the Constitution. He declared the law was not worth a moment's consideration of the House and that he would vote against it. He moved the consideration of the bill till the third Wednesday in January.

Farnsworth opposed the bill and supported the motion to postpone, and in case that failed he would vote against the bill.

Paine, Wittemore and Logan supported the bill. Butler closed the debate, replying briefly to the arguments made against the bill.

To-day, the House proceeded to vote on Bingham's motion to postpone which stood 54 to 111. The Republicans voting for it were Bingham, Farnsworth and Tinkleburg. The amendment of Beck was rejected, and the bill passed by 121 to 51. Among the negatives were Farnsworth and Bingham.

Voorhees, depreciated the discussion. Since the resolutions had been adopted as any negative action would be construed by the civilized world as disrespect to the man whom the civilized world delighted to honor. He said his sense of propriety forbade him to allow the discussion to proceed any further, and he moved the previous question. After several motions intended to defeat the resolution it was adopted in a modified form, authorizing the President to make such preparations for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as it merited, by his glorious deeds, in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity and dignity of a great nation.

The House adjourned till to-morrow, with the understanding the Session shall be for general debate alone.

The Senate passed a joint resolution suspending the existing provisions of the law for taking the census. Niblack offered a concurrent resolution extending the recess from January 5th to the 10th. Adopted.

Jones, Senator from Kentucky, then called up his resolution, requesting the President to detail one or more ships of war to meet at sea the English war vessel coming to this country with the remains of the late George Peabody and convey it into port, and supported the resolution in a eulogy on the character of Peabody.

Schenck moved to adjourn, giving as one reason, the motion was to give gentlemen time to consider the propriety of incurring the expense which the resolution would render necessary. He thought Congress had already given public testimonials of its respect to Peabody. Ungracious as it might be, he would say he would rather divide a little of that respect and attention by sending ships to meet the body of some humble individual however poor he might be, who, in the struggle of the war going on for the life of this nation, gave his time, his energies, his hopes and his endeavors along with his sympathies for the Union.

Stevens presented a petition from a number of citizens of Cincinnati for the amendment of the revenue laws, so as to permit distillers of grapes, apples and peaches to use a drop of beer for distillation, setting forth that a million dollars are invested in the business.

The following bills were presented: A bill extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. One by Washburne, of Wisconsin, for the establishment of a collectorial list and port of entry at La Crosse, Wisconsin. One by Lawrence, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole for a general debate.

Callom addressed the Committee on the revenue now lost to the Government, which might be secured by the passage of appropriate laws.

Bills were introduced and referred by Walker to abolish imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia; also to supply artificial limbs to discharged soldiers and sailors. A bill was introduced by Sheldon, of La., for the better organization of the United States court in Louisiana; one by Boyd subject to apportionment under the next Congress, but desiring it to be carried out so far as to apply next Congress, favoring the increase of representatives to at least three hundred, and intimating that at no distant day there would be an amendment of the Constitution to change the basis of Representation in the Senate.

## GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 20th.—Washington specials state that the delegation from Florida, here to obtain Government aid to suppress the disorder in that State say that a bitter spirit still prevails in the western section, and the Governor can't organize the military without Federal troops as a nucleus. They prefer colored instead of white troops.

The Tribune's special affirms that the President gives as his reasons for removing Ashley, Governor of Montana, that he first was not satisfied with his fitness for the place, as he allowed himself to be overruled by an almost unanimous recommendation of a Republican Congress, which Ashley brought. After the nomination, his attention was called to the Dyer case letters. After the confirmation of Ashley, he made a speech out west, advising the Republicans not to desert the Administration, which notwithstanding the many injudicious appointments he conceded had been made, the President thought came with a bad grace from Ashley. Lastly comes the report of his speech in Montana, declaring in effect that he was quite willing to represent the views of the majority on the negro question, which the President regards as a bid for the support of the Democrats.

The President desires the fact to be made public that he tendered Stanton the nomination at the vacancy on the Supreme bench and Stanton agreed to accept the position. All the Republican Senators but three signed a strong request to give Stanton the appointment.

The Tennessee delegation to Congress, except Fowler and Hawkins, have signed a protest against the recognition of the late election in that State. It appeals to Congress to cause an investigation of the matter at once.

The Times' special says at an executive session of the Senate, much feeling was expressed with regard to the recent nominations of the Circuit Judges. Notwithstanding every effort to keep the matter secret, it is known that several members of the Judiciary Committee desired the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for copies of all

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