

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington.—The President sent in nominations to-day.

Kellogg, to-day, introduced a bill to aid the Central Pacific Railroad.

Fessenden reported a resolution to correct an error in enrolling the Civil Appropriation Bill, by inserting a provision requiring the proprietors of bonded warehouses to pay salaries to store-keepers. Agreed to.

Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably of a bill amendatory to an act to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific line to Portland, Oregon. It allows any company heretofore designated by legislature to file its assent to said act within one year.

Cole introduced a bill granting lands and aid to the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Company; referred.

The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was called up and postponed.

Drake offered substitute bill amending the Judicial system designed to devolve all duties of Circuit Courts now in existence upon District Courts, and reorganize the Circuit Courts with the District Courts of each Circuit, without action. Adjourned.

Washington, 22.—Republican Senators are in caucus two hours this a.m. About the same time this afternoon. Conkling's proposition to suspend the Tenure of Office law four years was discussed with much animation. Several Senators declared they would not be bound by a caucus and retired from the room. Edmunds subsequently offered a resolution that the act ought not to be repealed. This also occasioned a lively debate. It was finally adopted that the bill now pending amendments in session be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary, with a view to the modification of the law now in force. It is not known what change will be proposed. Many Senators suppose they will be such as will relieve the President from his present embarrassments. It seems that the majority of the Senators are opposed to the total repeal of the law and desire to retain its principles, but think some proviso may be added which will render it generally satisfactory.

Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting the right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad; passed.

The Senate then elected John R. French, of North Carolina, Sergeant-at-Arms; John M. Morris, of South Carolina, Executive Clerk; Congressional Printer, A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo.

Anthony was chosen President, *pro tem*, in the absence of Colfax.

The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution to continue the pay of enlisted soldiers at sixteen dollars per month, till July, 1871, was referred to the Military Committee.

A bill authorizing the payment of the interest on the public debt on authority asked by the Secretary of the Treasury was passed.

The bill reorganizing the Judiciary system was taken up. Williams moved to postpone it till the next session; rejected, 11 to 44. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was passed.

The committees made a number of reports, including one on the bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army, and unfavorably on the bill allowing the Deputy Collectors the same pay as Collectors, when performing their duty. Adjourned.

Conkling has made a personal explanation respecting a published statement of his remarks in the caucus on the Tenure of Office Bill.

Trumbull reported a substitute for the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act. Bard moved to table the report; lost. Davis moved a substitute to the House bill; ruled out of order. Grimes said he could not vote for the substitute. Morton said the substitute presented a shadow rather than the substance of the Tenure of Office act; it was merely a bad photograph of the dead body.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed one nomination, only, that of Henry D. Moore, as collector of customs at Philadelphia.

Fowler made a general argument against the tenure of office act, and was followed by Ross with a similar argument. Sprague made a long speech of a general character, after which the report of the committee was adopted

thirty seven to fifteen. Trumbull briefly explained the bill. Morton criticised it. The bill passed, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Hamilton, of Indiana, qualified and took his seat. Rice introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment and laws of the United States in Georgia and restore the Republican government elected under the new Constitution.

Cole introduced a bill granting lands to the San Diego branch of the Southern Pacific. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate: Edward B. Plumb, Consul General, Havana; R. W. Clarke, auditor; A. B. Correll, surveyor of the port of N. Y.; E. A. Merritt, naval officer, district of N. Y.; F. A. Wilson, collector of customs, Puget Sound; S. K. Wright, receiver of public money, Carson City, and Edwin Volmer, Belmont, Nevada. Registers: H. F. Rice, Carson City, Sam Tallman, Belmont, Indiana. Agent: Charles Latollet, Grande Ronde, Oregon. Postmasters: Jno. Cole, Georgetown, Colorado; H. P. Bennett, Denver; Wm. T. Ward, Susanville, Colorado; Harlow T. Street, Sonora, Cal.

The bill passed extending the charter of the city of Washington.

Howard made an ineffectual effort to have the joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad; referred.

The Pacific Railroad introduced a bill to carry into effect the Mexican Claims treaty. Passed.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia, were introduced; also one to remove political disability.

Nye introduced a bill to insure the completion of the Washington monument. The bill makes Vanderbilt, Stewart and several others a committee for the purpose.

Howard submitted a substitute for the House joint resolution in regard to the meetings of the U. P. Railroad Company, which allows stockholders to meet at Washington on March 31, to elect a Board of Directors; and also authorizes them to establish a general office at such place in the United States as they may select.

Fessenden made an ineffectual effort to have the Indian appropriation bill considered a financial bill, and taken up.

Kellogg withdrew his pending amendments. Wilson modified his amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, when greenbacks, and national bank currency exceed a hundred and fifty millions, to fund U. S. notes 10-40 till the amount of notes outstanding be reduced to three hundred and fifty millions. Conkling argued generally against the bill and opposed any legislation for the reduction of bank circulation in any part of the country. Williams said the withdrawal of circulation from certain States proposed by the Finance committee would be a breach of faith. Sherman defended the bill, denying that it proposed injustice to any portion of the country, and objected to the amendments of Wilson and Williams because they involved a question of pending greenbacks, which implied a return to specie payment.

Sprague opposed the bill, claiming that it would not afford the promised relief to the South.

Morton spoke at length in defense of the bill and in opposition to the amendment of Wilson, which he characterized as substantially a proposed Treasury disbursement of two and a half millions annually. It would allow New England the undisturbed enjoyment of an unjustly large proportion of banking circulation, and proposed also a direct violation of the act to strengthen public credit.

Morton spoke at length and was followed by Fessenden, in opposition to Williams' amendment, which was then rejected. After further discussion, the Senate went into Executive session; after which, they took up and passed a bill abolishing the office of chief of staff. Adjourned till Monday.

Washington.—The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Commander Calhoun to be Captain of the Navy; Lieut. Commanders Carpenter and Kirkland to be Commanders; Reader W. Clarke to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; Giles A. Smith, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Moses H. Grinnell to be Collector of Customs at New York; Alonzo B. Cornell, Surveyor of New York; K. E. Merritt to be Naval Officer of New York; J. A. Wilson to be Collector of Customs, Puget Sound.

HOUSE.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including several railroad grant bills.

Winans introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad from El Paso to the

Pacific. The bill passed under the operation of the previous question; this was General Fremont's bill.

Paine reported a resolution relative to persons elected to Congress unable to take the test oath, that they do not have claims to be considered by the House, and should not receive any compensation; adopted by a strict party vote.

Julian introduced a bill to confer a claim to Yosemite Valley. The total number of bills introduced exceeding one hundred.

Paine moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and passage of a bill declaring votes cast for a member of Congress ineligibility under the fourteenth amendment, null and void; and the person receiving the next highest number be admitted. Eldridge wanted to know if Paine intended to force the bill through without discussion; after some talk the bill was introduced and made a special order for Wednesday next.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, making a joint committee on Retrenchment of four Senators and five Representatives.

Logan introduced a bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army; passed. Also a bill, which passed, prohibiting retired officers from being assigned duty of any kind or to receive more than the pay and allowances provided for retired officers of his grade.

Lawrence offered a resolution to recall the concurrent resolution for adjournment. He said the reconstruction of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia required legislation now.

Butler said that various business required the attention of Congress during the present session.

Dawes, Farnsworth and others desired an early adjournment; they said there was nothing in the way of an adjournment next Friday, unless Congress goes to work on such legislation as was absolutely necessary. A lengthy discussion ensued regarding the propriety of embarking in general legislation during the present session. Finally Lawrence moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, which was not seconded.

On motion of Garfield the resolution was laid on the table without division.

Johnson moved the suspension of the rules to allow him to offer a resolution declaring, in a passage of the 15th amendment, that the House never intended Chinese or Mongolians to become voters. The rules were not suspended, nays 42, yeas 106; a strict party vote.

Schenk reported a resolution adopted last session, recommending to the President the renewal of negotiations with Great Britain regarding commercial intercourse, and securing the rights of Americans in fisheries on the coast of British provinces, and navigation on the St. Lawrence; adopted; adjourned.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed not to report any bills involving general legislation.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report a new Tenure of Office bill not applying to members of the Cabinet, allowing the President to make removals without assigning reasons, leaving the Senate to make such examination as it pleases. While during recess he may suspend and appoint at pleasure, submitting his action to the Senate twenty days after re-assembling.

Senor Lemos, plenipotentiary from the Cuban revolutionary government, reports the insurgent army as being eighteen thousand strong, well drilled and well supplied with arms, lately received from the United States. Many Americans are interested in the revolution and profess great confidence that the Administration will soon assume a friendly attitude towards the Provisional Government.

A considerable number of Quakers visited the President to consult about Indian affairs. It is fully known that Grant intends to appoint General Ely Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and remove at least three fourths of the Indian agents and appoint a majority of Quakers.

Poland reported a bill extending the time for revising and consolidating the statutes to three years. After some criticism on the manner in which the work had hitherto been done, the bill passed.

Several Senate resolutions were appropriately referred; that removing the light houses on the Oregon coast was passed. A lengthy debate occurred on the Senate joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri river railroad branch of the Union Pacific. Logan commented sharply on the fact that the resolution had been considered by the committee on public lands instead

of by the Pacific Railroad committee. The previous question on the passage of the bill was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Pacific Railroad committee.

The Senate resolution for a joint special committee on the removal of disabilities was reported. Butler moved non-concurrence on the ground that the Senate, since it had appointed a special committee of its own, had said it hoped that within a day or two to report a general law by which men should have political disabilities removed without applying to Congress. The resolution was non-concurred in, and the House adjourned.

Garfield reported a bill for taking the census. He gave notice that he would call it up for action next Tuesday. The bill establishes a census bureau in the Department of the Interior, the head of which to be appointed by the President and an assistant superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, for each congressional district. The District Superintendent to appoint all necessary subordinates. The whole work to be done in two months and the bureau to be closed by May 1st, 1872. The population of each State is to be divided by a hundred and fifty thousand quotient, to give the number of presentations to which each State will be entitled. This is expected to give 270 to the House. The basis of Representation will hereafter be fixed at one member to every one hundred and seventy thousand of population.

Butler from the reconstruction committee reported a bill for the State of Mississippi. Beck moved an amendment making a provisional Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, instead of by the President of the Constitutional Convention. Farnsworth gave notice that he would move to postpone the bill till next session. Butler proceeded to explain and advocate the various provisions of the bill. Beck favored his amendment and denounced the last Mississippi convention which this bill proposed to re-convene. Other members participated in the debate. Wood obtained the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

The bill regulating the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disability, and the bill enforcing the third section of the 14th amendment, were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A Committee on the Civil Service bill was ordered to be continued. A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the West Cascade Mountain. Referred to the committee on Pacific Railroad.

Dawes, in a personal explanation, reiterated his former declaration concerning H. H. Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, that he could have no confidence in a northern man who had tendered his services to the rebellion.

Butler introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment of the constitution and the laws of the United States in Georgia; referred and ordered printed.

The House took up the Senate amendments of the House bill repealing the Tenure of Office act. Butler moved to refer the bill and amendments to the committee on Judiciary. Farnsworth entered a motion to concur in the Senate amendments. Bingham rose for the same purpose; but Butler declined to yield; but yielded to Logan, who moved to amend the bill by a proviso that all civil officers, except judges of the United States Courts, filled by appointment of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, before March 4, 1869, shall become vacant the 30th of June, 1869. Logan spoke at length in advocacy of his amendment, insisting that the Senate amendment made the bill worse than the original form, declaring also that it was simply a struggle for power between the Executive and the Senate. The bill was originally passed for a special purpose; now the Senate determined to hold the power in its own hands. He appealed to the friends of the President to stand by the repealing of the bill, or adopt his amendment.

Washburne, of Wisconsin, opposed the Senate amendment and hoped the House would insist on the unconditional repeal of the law. He did not believe the President was satisfied with the Senate amendment, if so, he (Washburne) was not.

Farnsworth argued in favor of concurring with the Senate.

Butler denounced the Senate amendment as worse every way than the original bill. He declared the Senate was an irrepressible body, and such were dangerous. He believed if the President had in any way acceded to the amendment it was to relieve the Senate from embarrassment and because he relied on the House to save him from the disgraceful law.

Davis moved to amend the motion to refer by adding instructions to the committee to report a provision under which the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act could be determined by the Supreme Court.

Butler moved the previous question