

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Removal of political disabilities bill.

Conkling introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first class iron steam ships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks &c., to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes; referred. On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill to relieve from political disabilities, citizens of Virginia. The Vice President stated the question to be on Trumbull's amendment, to extend general relief from all such disabilities excepting on former members of Congress and military and naval officers of the U. S., who joined the rebellion, and members of the Secession State Convention. Harlin moved to include, among the exceptions, Judges of the U. S. Court, who joined the rebellion. Messrs Lee Lewis and Warren appealed to Trumbull to withdraw his amendment, which he declined, referring to the suggestion of Stewart. Trumbull intimated his willingness to withdraw his proposition if the Senate would agree not to pass any more special bills on the subject until a definite action should be taken on the general bill. Several Senators objected. Sherman demanded, in regular order, the bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. The bill was then debated on by Sherman and Trumbull. The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over property purchased by U. S., for national asylums and disabled soldiers.

Ramsey, from the committee on post-offices, reported, with sundry amendments, the House bill revising, consolidating and amending the statutes relating to the post office department.

The Senate concurred in the amendments to the house bill, authorizing the issue of an additional three hundred millions of five per cent bonds. Conkling presented a memorial of H. Greely, President of the American Institute of New York, and three thousand others, touching an industrial exposition, in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation; setting forth among other facts that the proceedings preparatory to the proposed exposition were commenced by the signers in 1867, being of an industrial character and relating to the manufactures; he moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Manufactures. It was so referred. Among the bills introduced and referred was a joint resolution by Yates, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to make eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and have been fourteen years resident of the United States.

The Senate resumed consideration of Sherman's bill, ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the ground occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The effect of Sherman's bill is determining the question of jurisdiction over the asylum, as between the State of Ohio and the government, and was discussed at length; and at 3 o'clock the bill passed by 25 ayes, 12 nays.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred as follows: Roland, to provide for the taking of testimony, used for the Department; by Buffington, to enable the A. & P. R. R. Co. to mortgage the road; Starkweather, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers; Julian, to extend the provisions of the homestead laws to unsurveyed land; Sargent, for making an appropriation of \$100,000 to Jas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, for collecting a scientific museum at the Land Office. The question of an air-line railroad between New York and Washington came up from last Monday, the question being, would the House grant leave for its introduction. The question was decided affirmatively. The bill went over until Monday. The credentials of M. P. Price, P. M., B. Young and Marrin Bethine, Representatives elect from the State of Georgia, were presented. No objection being made these gentlemen were sworn in. McCreery, from the committee on elections made a report on the contested election case, from the sixth district of North Carolina, that Shorber, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat

and that the contestant, Nathaniel Bazden, should receive \$1,000 for expenses. J. F. Long, member elect from the fourth district of Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office. Fitch moved to suspend the rules and refuse to place on the Speaker's table the Senate bill of last session, relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; lost. Banks moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution, rescinding the resolution passed on Monday, which referred to special committee the subject of ocean telegraph cable legislation. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations which would amount to \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000. One enterprise alone called for a subsidy of \$10,000,000, and four others would follow in the same wake. Starkweather, who offered the resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded and advocated the propriety of having the subject referred to a select committee.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Peters, regulating the removal of actions from State to U. S. courts; also regulating the compensation of criers in the U. S. courts.

By Buffington, to enable the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Company to mortgage its road; and to confer certain jurisdiction on the U. S. Courts for the district of Missouri.

By Cullom, amendatory of the act relating to the courts of Utah Territory; also disapproving of certain acts of the legislative assembly of Montana.

By Cook, prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not excluded from holding office by the 14th constitutional amendment; also to create a railroad bureau for the United States.

By Sargent, making an appropriation of \$10,000 to J. S. Wilson, commissioner of the land office, for collecting a scientific museum at the land office.

Mr. Daws offered an amendment to the appropriation bill, for the payment to John W. Douglas, assistant commissioner, for November, 1870, while he was acting commissioner of internal revenue; agreed to.

Mr. Ely offered a similar amendment applying to Samuel A. Duncan, while performing duty as commissioner of patents.

Mr. Cox suggested an allowance to Gen. Dent in the absence of the President. He did not believe in paying any subordinates for running the White House while the President was on philandering expeditions through the country. It was not right. It was not the standing ancient ways of government. The old Presidents never deserted their post, but stayed in Washington during summer heat and winter cold.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the second President of the United States was absent from Washington for seven months.

Mr. Cox knew that, but it was during the sickness of his family. None of the Presidents had gone philandering around the country, to Long Branch and to horse races, smoking all the contraband cigars that they could get. The good old Democratic Presidents did, once in a while, go home to see their families, in a quiet way, but never made a public exhibition of themselves.

Mr. Dawes:—"Now we have heard all."

Mr. Cox, continuing:—"Who runs the Executive department when the President is away? Must we give extra pay to General Dent and the Grant family? Must we give it to General Babcock, or any other of the military people, who not only take care of the Executive, but come here to instruct us in our Congressional duties? If so, how much shall we give them for their executive and how much for their legislative labors?"

Mr. Benton:—"I rise to a point of order; the gentleman has talked longer than five minutes, and is out of order besides." (Laughter.)

The chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. Holman offered a like amendment in favor of James A. Morgan, late chief clerk to the commissioner of patents, which was rejected.

The committee then took up and acted on the military academy appropriation bill; and having completed it rose, and reported both bills back to the House.

A bill was introduced to-day, by Sargent, for the admission of Utah. It provides that the constitution shall provide, by article, irrevocable without the consent of Congress, that, after the admission of the State, all persons be forever prohibited from con-

tracting any bigamous and plural marriages. The bill forbids any mark to be put on or permitted in any ballot by which persons casting it can be identified.

GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—Both houses of the Legislature voted separately for U. S. Senator this afternoon, with the following result: Senate—Blair 13, Henderson 17, absent 26; House—Blair 87, Henderson 43. Total for Blair, 99; Henderson 60.

NEW YORK.—A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated London, 15th, says: "Prince Joinville has just returned from France. He went to Chauzey's army and requested a command. Chauzey welcomed him, but Gambetta ordered the Prince to leave the country immediately. The Prince refused to leave and expressed his willingness to serve as private, but Gambetta ordered Chauzey to send him to Bordeaux under a guard, unless he obeyed the order to leave the country. Joinville, seeing the difficult position in which his refusal to leave placed Chauzey, and to show his appreciation of the friendly treatment he had received from the General, left and returned to England.

Dr. Conneau has been on a visit to the Empress. The restoration of the regency and the old legislative assembly is much talked about. It is said the restoration contemplates a close alliance with Prussia. Bismarck has recently been approached on the subject, but entirely refuses to commit himself to the restoration. He said, when Paris falls we shall find a *de facto* government. If it is willing to accept peace and elect a constitutional government to confirm the terms, we will not interfere with the internal affairs of France. If, on the other hand, the temporary government is inclined to wickedly prolong this wicked war, we will be willing to treat with the empire, which has not yet been constitutionally set aside.

A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated London 14, says a treaty between Russia and the French Empire is talked of, based upon the following terms: First, a modification of the commercial treaty of 1860; second, the Oriental question to be henceforth regarded as a secondary matter by France; third, that portion of Belgium known as French Flanders to be annexed to France, in lieu of Alsace, and Alsace and Luxembourg to be annexed to Germany. It is supposed that the latter proposition will satisfy the *amour propre* of France and reconcile the people to the restoration.

The New York *Herald* correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the army of the Loire, at Lemans, at midnight on the 11th, gives the following particulars of the second day's battle between Chauzey's forces and the German army under Prince Frederick Charles: "This has been one of the most eventful days in the history of France during the present war; and probably one of the most eventful battles fought since the struggle began closed at nightfall this day. After the defeat of yesterday, Jan. 10th, General Chauzey, displaying much energy, rallied his broken columns and having received reinforcements determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes, knowing the whole hope of France centered on the ability of the army to break through the opposition of the Prince, and advance to the relief of Paris. After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the 16th 17th and 21st, respectively under the command of Admiral Jourequeberg and Generals Calamb and Jauffrey. These corps averaged fifty thousand men each; the whole under the supreme control of Gen. Chauzey. By one o'clock in the morning, Jourequeberg's corps had taken up a position on the right bank of the river Heisne, Gen. Calamb's on the plateau of Auvors, and General Jauffrey's on the right, covering the village of Brette. The Prussians advanced along these roads, and are said to have been under the command of Prince Frederick Charles himself, over a hundred thousand strong. Soon after 10 o'clock, sharp firing was opened by the Prussians from well-located batteries on the left of the French, and was replied to with spirit. Very soon a large force of German infantry flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequeberg's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of the new pattern. The struggle

became exceedingly severe and was well contested, but, although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing only two guns, and holding an important position near the river. General Chauzey, perceiving the danger which threatened his position, moved forward his reserves of artillery to support Admiral Jourequeberg. It opened a terrific fire, which checked, for a while the further advance of the Germans in that direction. Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure further advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere. The French, however, strongly posted, fought with great courage and determination, and each attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavily. Meantime, an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris. After two hours' desperate fighting the French centre was driven back but it retreated slowly and in good order for a short distance only, to a position in the rear of that first occupied, where the rising ground afforded good facilities for artillery. Here a heavy force of guns was posted, which manned by marines, opened a severe and well directed fire on the advancing enemy. This not only checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter-fire was soon opened from the German batteries, which during the engagement, had advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. Still the French infantry maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge them signally failed. For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel, but when the German lines had taken the position assigned them, a more active attack commenced evidently with the object of cutting between the enemy and Lemans, and capturing a large number of prisoners. At four o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed in heavy massing of troops on the French right, under cover of the wood near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles south-east of the plain between the road and village, and was commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood. A sharp and precise needle gun fire was opened on the French line and the position to the left of the village of Brette, not more than seven hundred yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them long to hold the position unless the Germans were dislodged. A heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods, had apparently but little effect, and a large body of French infantry advanced in good order across—

Here the dispatch abruptly ends.

NEW YORK, 16.—London and Paris newspapers of the 10th say a rain of projectiles, some weighing ninety-six kilogrammes, unparalleled in the history of the siege is poured into Paris from the Invalides to the Odeon. The bombardment is uninterrupted day and night, and so violent, that on the night of the 8th, between St. Sulpice and the Museum, shells every two minutes were striking the hospitals, ambulances, schools, the public libraries of Sulpice, Carbone, Vallgrace and private houses. Women in the streets and in bed are killed; infants in their mothers' arms are struck. One projectile, in the Rue Vanguard, killed four children and wounded five. The unrivalled works of art at the Luxembourg museum are destroyed. The hospital at Vallgrace has suffered greatly. The wounded are killed in their beds. Paris is transformed into a battle-field, women showing themselves as brave as men.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Evening Post* says, in reference to the Nathan murder: "Information has come to our possession of the highest importance, which might embarrass officers if made public. The startling information we have received by the highest authority. We are informed that a complete chain is woven around a certain individual, and of his guilt there is no question. The man is known to skillful detectives, who are tracking him, although his present whereabouts is not positively known. The greatest confidence is felt that he will be apprehended in a few days."