

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill passed prohibiting relieved officers from being assigned to duty which entitles them to full pay.

Howard reported a bill regulating descent in Utah.

Sumner reported a substitute for the bill regulating cable telegraphs, which provides that the Government of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as foreign countries. These countries are to be allowed the use of the wires one hour in every twelve for the transmission of messages by all its own operators, such message to take precedence of all others. A union of interest by two or more cables shall be unlawful without the consent of the Postmaster General &c.

On the expiration of the morning hour Morton spoke in favor of the admission of Virginia. Steward suggested the propriety of substituting the House bill for the pending measure, and moved to table the Senate bill, which was agreed to, yeas 25 nays 23. All the Pacific Senators voted in the affirmative.

The House bill was taken up and read the second time. Edmunds offered an amendment, requiring the interpolation of an oath for State officers and members of the legislature. After a lengthy discussion the Senate went into executive session.

A large number of petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Ossery reported, with amendments, a bill relative to the agricultural college lands of California.

Drake introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, and providing for the transportation of goods in bond at various interior ports of entry.

Abbott introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Hamlin was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute vice Fessenden.

A resolution relating to the distillation of spirits in California was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Virginia bill was taken up.

Thayer resumed the floor in opposition to admission without guarantees for future security. Nye replied that he believed good faith on the part of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia. Drake asserted his distrust of the Virginia Legislature and insisted upon the imposition of a fundamental condition to enable Congress more readily to deal with Virginia if she prove treacherous.

Stewart read a telegram announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, by the Rhode Island Legislature, and said that Virginia, if admitted would complete the list of States whose vote was necessary to make the Amendment a part of the Constitution.

Morton delivered a lengthy speech on the reconstruction legislation, in the course of which he said a military commission was now in session in Atlanta to determine upon the qualifications of the members of the legislature, and that they were exercising an authority equal to that of the queen's of England. In reply to a remark of Edwards Morton said that affairs were as he stated, and this was but one instance of the unwarranted use of power in the South under the acts of Congress, which were practically defeated. Pending the conclusion he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was adopted.

Several petitions were presented for abolishing the franking privilege, which provoked considerable discussion. Drake, Conkling, Thayer and Howe favoring the object of the petitions.

Thayer thought it unwise for the Post Office Department to undertake the bringing about of legislation by circulating the grossest misrepresentations in the shape of circulars to postmasters.

Patterson presented a memorial calling the attention of Congress to the wholesale smuggling of merchandise into the United States from Mexico at Matamoras, on that portion of the territory known as the free belt. The Mexican government had refused to abolish free belts and some remedy for the evil was now imperative.

Several bills, granting lands to railroads, were introduced.

The Virginia bill was then taken up. Norton finished his speech in favor of the bill. Morton corrected the statement made by Norton that a military

commission is now in session in Georgia to take action upon members of the legislature. He said the members of that board convened simply to take evidence and to report to Gen. Terry on the required qualifications of the members. Norton said his complaint was based upon the interference of the military commander with the civil administration. The Georgia newspaper this morning stated that Gen. Ames had been elected Senator from Mississippi, when he was not even a citizen of that State, but was only there by virtue of his position as a general in the army, yet he was enabled to control and manipulate the State election. He moved the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Trumbull appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill upon its merits. If the majority of the Senate had determined that the State had complied with all the conditions, it should be admitted, if not they had better say so directly. Sumner said he was unwilling to admit into the Union a State still smoking with rebellion, and asserted that the last election in Virginia was a huge fraud. Morton favored an amendment to the bill to declare specifically that the adoption of the Constitution in good faith was the condition of its admission. Such a provision would prevent nullification.

The Senate received memorials from many officers, for an increase of pay.

Petitions for the abolition of the Franking privilege were presented and referred. The latter occasioned some discussion, Bayard and Thurman animadverting upon the action of the Postmaster General, in instructing the postmasters to procure signatures to such petitions, as improperly attempting to forestall public opinion. Sherman reported a verbal amendment to the House joint resolution construing the law relative to the tax on salaries. After some discussion the resolution went over for the present.

Pomeroy introduced a resolution for the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, providing that the basis of suffrage shall be citizenship, and that all whether native or naturalized shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of the elective franchise. Each State shall determine the age and time of citizenship required for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which shall apply equally to all citizens.

The Virginia bill was taken up. Trumbull denounced Dawes' misstatements. Sumner censured the action of the Judiciary Committee in refusing to hear the arguments and statements of certain Virginia loyalists with regard to the Virginia election and of Gov. Walker, and Sumner's assurance and effrontery in assailing other Representatives and Senators referring to the assaults of Southern Senators upon Sumner when the party was dominant in Congress. He feared the Senator had too well followed the action of these domineering slave masters. Sumner replied, asking how Trumbull became the critic of himself, and said that from the first day the proposition was introduced into the House, to confer the suffrage upon colored men, the Senator from Illinois had been its unrelenting enemy. He denounced him as the representative of the Ku Klux Klan in opposing the Georgia bill; also for voting against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Sumner concluded in a similar strain, quoting from letters, correspondence and speeches purporting to be made by Governor Walker to show the revolutionary intent and disloyal sympathies of the people of Virginia. The Chair reminded him that he had used improper language toward another Senator, but Sumner disclaimed any improper intention. Upon the conclusion of his remarks the Chair stated the question to be upon Drake's amendment to admit Virginia, upon the fundamental conditions, providing no change in the State constitution to deprive citizens of the right to vote.

Schurz moved an amendment by placing in the amendment the words "or hold office, or to prevent their exclusion from office." By this change in the State constitution any person would be allowed to hold office. Schurz' amendment was rejected 28 to 31. Drake's resolution was adopted 32 to 28, Cole, Corbett, Nye, Stuart and Williams voting in the negative.

Drake proposed an amendment by imposing a further fundamental condition that it should never be lawful for the State to deprive any citizen of the United States to hold office on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude; adopted 30 to 29.

Wilson moved that the fundamental conditions of the constitution should never be amended so as to deprive any

citizen of school privileges; adopted yeas 31 nays 29.

Norton offered a substitute for the preamble, adopted by the House, which was adopted 39 to 20. The bill was then passed 47 to 12, by a strict party vote.

On motion of Sherman the currency bill was taken up and laid over on order. adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including one authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the construction of telegraph routes and to establish postal telegraphs in connection with his department.

Cox offered a resolution constituting eight hours a legal day's work for all Government laborers, workmen and mechanics. Referred.

McNally offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill providing for the withdrawal from circulation of national bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks.

The House refused to suspend the rules 73 to 114, and the resolution went over.

The House took up the bill for the transfer of League Island Navy Yard. Dawes opposed it because under it the Secretary of the Navy could sell three millions' worth of property at private sale to whom he pleased and on what terms he pleased. He said that the Treasury had not funds to undertake the enlargement of any navy yard in time of peace. Dawes criticised the estimates of the Navy Department for the year, and said they did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to save two millions on the articles of coal and iron, which only cost a hundred and fifty thousand during the last two years. That was an achievement in mathematics, he said, which found a parallel only in the achievements of the Postmaster General, who proposed to save five millions yearly by abolishing the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce two hundred thousand. The estimates for the next fiscal year contained appropriations for the public service of nearly \$25,000,000, against appropriations for the same objects last year of five and a half millions. Andrew Johnson's administration had been arraigned on a charge of profligacy of expenditures and found guilty, but Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, estimated that he could carry on the government for three hundred and three millions. That amount was cut down over twenty millions. The present Administration demands three hundred and eleven millions, being an increase of over twenty-eight millions beyond the amount allowed to Andrew Johnson. This estimate has a little sugar plum of eight hundred thousand for League Island, besides seven millions which the Senate adds to the appropriation bills. He said in this House the pledges of the Republican party must be redeemed. Dawes proceeded to urge economy and the reduction of burdens, and called on the House to stand by him in redeeming the pledges which it gave the country to cut down the estimates below the figures at which the country took the power from Andrew Johnson. They must forego private interests and imaginary political gains in certain localities by the expenditure of money as a test question, and he moved to lay the bill on the table, demanding the yeas and nays, so that the people might know who would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in their attempt to curtail the expenses of the Government. Very marked attention was paid by both sides of the House to the speech of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Kelly followed in a reply, but during his speech the morning hour expired and the bill went over under the rules. The House took up Judd's apportionment bill. [Speeches were made by Payne in its favor, and by Hoar and Willard against it. Schofield moved to refer the bill to a committee of the whole, which was agreed to, 104 to 64. The votes were principally sectional, one of the Western members not voting.] Schofield offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State what disposition had been made of the six hundred thousand dollars allowed for aggressions on American commerce by Japan. Adopted.

Slocum introduced a bill for the erection of a post office building in Brooklyn and for removing the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Martin Brooks was directed to inform the House by what authority Generals Reiger, Hazen, Major Goodfellow are

acting as Commissioners of Election in the Georgia Legislature.

Wheeler introduced a bill granting the right of way of the National Central Railroad. States introduced a concurrent resolution for adjournment on the second Tuesday in April. Ingersoll introduced a bill providing for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. Randall, to obviate the objections made yesterday by Dawes, offered an amendment providing that the proceeds of all sales be paid into the Treasury.

Hoar and Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution for the continuance of the income tax, which passed. The resolution declares that, whereas doubts have arisen with regard to the construction of the income tax laws; the intent and meaning of the laws determine that the income tax must be paid to the end of the year 1870. The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, appropriating 30,000,000, including \$9,837,000 for the army. After a discussion the bill passed and was laid aside to be reported. The House Committee then took up the West Point Academy bill, which was approved.

Schenck obtained permission for the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House. He said he expected that very early next week, probably on Monday, the committee would report a revision of the tariff bill, and at the first fitting opportunity, would move to go into a Committee of the Whole to take up the revision of the tax bill.

Garfield obtained leave for the Committee on Banking to sit during the Session.

During the morning hour the House considered several private bills. Butler desired to review Dawes' speech in the House of Representatives, and moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole. He said Dawes' expression came from a false understanding of the facts, although Dawes had made several appeals for withdrawal of the objections; finally Butler yielded, giving notice that after the morning hour he would move to go into a Committee of the Whole. When the morning hour had expired the House adjourned into a Committee of the Whole.

The House was giving Butler an opportunity to make his speech in reply to Dawes, but Wilson, of Ohio, was also entitled to the floor and insisted on his right. He declined to yield the floor to Butler or any other man, and changed the programme, which caused considerable laughter, when the committee rose and the House adjourned with the understanding that the session, to-morrow, would be for debate only.

The House met for general debate; about fifty members were present.

Stokes made a speech on Tennessee politics and the standing of Governor Senter.

Moore, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the removal of the National Capitol, though he didn't expect the question to be settled this term.

Kerr reviewed the action of the Republican party, charging to it the maladministration of the Government, dwelling on the evils of high tariff, internal revenue and the national banking laws.

Logan spoke in favor of the removal of the Capitol. He would, at the proper time, offer a resolution for the appointment of commissioners to examine whether it was practicable and consistent to remove the Capitol west.

Brooks spoke in favor of lopping off enormous and wasteful expenditures of the Government, the reduction of the tariff and the extinction of the national banking system.

Washburne, of Massachusetts, spoke on the removal of the Capitol.

Adjourned.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—The Roman Catholic view of the public school question was stated before a large audience at the Cooper Institute last evening, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Pastor of St. Ann's Church. Dr. Preston claims that the Catholic religion requires separate schools for the young and he asks an allowance from the school fund, proportional to the number of children, for the purpose of establishing a separate school.

The boiler of the steamer *Parthenia* exploded at Long Island Sound on Thursday: two engineers were scalded and subsequently died.

The Spanish Consul has received a