

For the Deseret Evening News.

## By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
SENATE.

Sherman presented a petition for the recognition, in the Constitution, of Almighty God, as the source of all civil authority.

Howard, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of a large number of bills and memorials, for granting aid in the construction of railroads.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the joint resolution for graded Lieutenant-General, Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

Wilson introduced a bill to establish a line of American steamers between the United States and Europe. It provides for the setting apart of an amount not exceeding two millions annually for ten years, from the money received by the United States for ocean and inland postage on foreign mails. The payment of contracts is to be made by the Postmaster-General with citizens of the United States for the transportation of foreign mails on American steamers, numbering not less than two nor more than four departures monthly from New York, and from two to four from Boston. The steamers are to be at least 2,800 tons register, and equal in speed to steamships of a similar class. They must carry free, all agents of the United States Government, and all mail matter from the P. O. Department; but the United States shall receive the postage therefrom. The Postmaster-General is to pay from the fund provided \$20,000 for each round voyage, provided that the amount derived from postage be sufficient; if not, such sums as may be derived are to be apportioned ratably for each ship and each voyage. In time of war the Secretary of the Navy may take possession of any or all of these steamships for use in the service of the United States; the owners are to be compensated by the United States for any damage the vessels may sustain. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Edmunds' resolution, relative to counting the vote of Georgia, for President, was taken up, and, after discussion, was passed, 34 to 11.

The morning hour having expired, the Constitutional Amendment was brought up, which was discussed by Saulsbury in opposition, and Frelinghuysen in its favor.

Davis took the floor and announced his desire to speak for several hours, when the Senate took a recess.

Washington, 9.—The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock. Wilson submitted his minority report on the Omnibus Railroad bill, the principal features of which have been telegraphed.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to bounties to colored soldiers, with an amendment providing that such persons who volunteered for three years and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same bounties as other soldiers.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment. Several amendments were offered and lost.

Dixon renewed his motion to amend by requiring the ratification of amendments by conventions instead of by Legislatures.

A discussion ensued in which Doolittle, Conness, Fessenden, Hendricks, Morton and Sumner participated. Williams urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from citizenship, lest they overrun the entire Pacific coast. Corbett's amendment, excluding Chinamen and Indians not taxed, was rejected. After much further discussion Wilson's amendment was adopted, 31 to 27. It is as follows:—"no discrimination shall be made in the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of color, race, nativity, or creed."

Buckalew offered an amendment, providing that Constitutional amendments must be ratified by legislatures chosen after the passage of the resolution submitting the amendments; lost. Dixon's amendment was also lost.

Morton offered an amendment relative to the mode of choosing Presidential electors, which was lost 27 to 29. Sumner's amendment, an abstract of which has been previously sent, was lost 9 to 46. Warner's substitute was then voted down, and the amendment having been considered in a committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate.

Morton resumed his amendment in regard to the manner of choosing Presidential electors, which was adopted 27 to 30.

Anthony moved to recommit the amendment as amended, to the judiciary committee, but the motion was lost. A motion to reconsider the vote, adopting Morton's amendment, was lost, when the resolution was read the third time and passed 40 to 16.

Washington.—The reports on the Constitutional Amendment all contain propositions, excluding Chinese from suffrage; some of the opponents promise a remedy by the modification of the naturalization laws. There are before the Senate, awaiting action, 188 civil nominations and 495 military, of which 340 are brevets only. Eleven of the civil have been confirmed this session; of the navals all have acted except eight.

Ramsey called up the Joint resolution amendatory of the act to establish an ocean line of mail steamers between New York and Europe.

Cole said the matter was too important to be considered by so thin a Senate.

Hendricks said the object appeared to be to obtain Government bonds before the company began to build a single vessel.

The bill allowing deputy collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue the pay of collectors and assessors when they perform the duties of these officers was passed.

Near one o'clock a message from the House announced that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.

At thirty-five minutes past one the Senate returned to its Chamber. The Secretary read the objection raised to counting the vote of Louisiana, on the ground that no valid election for President or Vice President had been held in said State. Trumbull offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the vote of Louisiana should be counted. Several Senators offered amendments changing the phraseology of that resolution, which were successively voted down. The Senate got tangled, in questions of order, but after an hour's discussion it finally adopted a resolution offered by Edmunds, 31 to 26, that under the joint rule of the two Houses the objection to counting the vote of Louisiana was not in order. Every body seemed to differ as to the condition in which this left the case, and several new propositions were offered.

A message was received from the House, announcing that they had voted not to count the vote of Georgia. A scene of considerable confusion ensued. Howard offered a resolution, which the chair decided in order. Williams appealed from the decision of the chair, and was sustained by 27 to 25, and the Secretary was directed to inform the House of the action of the Senate; then at ten minutes past four o'clock the Senate again proceeded to the hall.

At forty-five minutes past four the Senate returned to its chamber, and Morton offered a resolution, appointing one Senator and two Representatives to wait on Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and inform them of their election. Senator Morgan was appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, which then adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Ward introduced a bill filing the time for the election of representatives to Congress on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December in each alternate year, and also providing for the registration of electors by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, prescribing the mode of naturalization; also that the naturalization papers held by persons in cities, numbering over 20,000, issued since January 1st, 1864, shall, be surrendered within a year and new ones taken.

A number of bills were introduced and referred. Two constitutional amendments were offered, also several memorials and resolutions from State Legislatures.

Julian introduced a joint resolution to prevent further sales of the public lands, except as provided under the pre-emption and homestead laws, regulating grants of lands to railroads and limiting the sales of lands to actual settlers to an amount not greater than a quarter of a section. Hopkins moved to lay the joint resolution on the table; lost 33 to 133. The morning hour having expired the resolution went over to Monday next.

The next business in order was Schenck's motion to suspend the rules and take up the Senate amendment to the copper tariff bill, which was agreed to 118 to 149.

Spaulding, from the Committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the consular appropriation bill, which was made a special order for to-morrow.

The Senate amendment was read. Pike asked if Schenck would admit of discussion. Schenck declined and moved the previous question. Brooks moved to lay the bill on the table, but his motion was lost, and the previous question was seconded and the amendment concurred in, 112 to 56.

The House went into a committee of the whole, and resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several amendments were discussed, but without progress, until the House took a recess.

Petitions were presented to repeal the franking privilege.

Eliot introduced a bill to regulate and protect the fur trade in Seal's Island, St. Paul, St. George and Alaska.

The House took up the bill authorizing the building of a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York. Kerr spoke in opposition to the bill, and thought Congress had no Constitutional power to take charge of railways. He pointed out the corruptions which would, he said, inevitably follow the establishing of such a precedent. The debate continued, McCarthy, Cullom and Blaine supporting the bill; Sitgreaves, Haight, Phelps, Kelly and Twitchell against it. When the debate closed Twitchell moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negative 64 to 93. The bill was then ordered engrossed and read a third time, and not being engrossed it went to the Speaker's table.

The Speaker announced that arrangements had been made for admitting spectators to witness the counting of the electoral vote tomorrow. Spaulding reported the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The amendment striking out the clause consolidating the Central American Missions was non-curred in. The other amendments were variously disposed of.

Judd made a statement in reference to the business before the banking committee and asked to have the floor next Saturday for the purpose of making reports. Unanimous consent was granted.

Peters, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of Cleaves, the contestant from New Mexico.

Pike introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage, for its destruction by the pirate *Alabama*; referred.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. Garfield spoke an hour, explaining the amendment for the reduction of the army by the plan of direct muster out; also the consolidation of the quartermaster's commissary and pay departments and the abolition of the ordinance department. The committee rose and the House took a recess. The evening session will be for the consideration of the tax bill.

The House evening session was occupied mainly with a debate between Schenck and Wood on questions arising out of the revenue bill.

The committee for the revision of the laws have agreed to a bill relative to naturalization, which it will report as soon as possible. It provides that hereafter all naturalization shall be done in United States Courts; and that registers in bankruptcy may take evidence but not issue certificates. All applicants for naturalization must give notice beforehand of their intention. Any citizen may appear before a court and state objections to the naturalization of any applicant. Certificates of naturalization may be issued at the end of four years and six months residence, but cannot be used till six months thereafter. The purpose of the bill is to make naturalization a judicial process.

Washington, 10.—The Committee on Reconstruction, to-day, voted down his proposition to admit Mississippi with its present government, under the Constitution adopted by the last Convention, but which was voted down by the people. The vote in the Committee stood 3 to 5.

There was a great pressure to obtain seats in the galleries, and long before noon every position open to the public was occupied, the doorways and corridors were thronged, and many ladies occupied places in the gentlemen's gallery. Only half a dozen persons were in the diplomatic galleries. But few colored people were present.

Schenck, at forty minutes past twelve moved that the Senate be informed the House is ready to receive them. The New York and Washington railroad bill came up first as business

in order. Phelps moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by 62 to 111. Further proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of the Senate.

The President of the Senate took the Speaker's chair, and Speaker Colfax took a seat beside him. Senator Conkling and Representatives Wilson of Iowa and Pruyn of New York, acted as tellers.

The role of the States was read and announced *seriatim*, commencing with New Hampshire. When Louisiana was reached, Representative Mullins objected to counting the votes from the State of Louisiana. Some discussion arose as to what should be done in view of the case. Several members attempted to induce Mullins to withdraw his objection but he refused. The Speaker required his objection to be presented in writing, which was done. The Senate thereupon retired to its chamber; and after a brief discussion the House decided to count the vote of Louisiana; yeas 137 nays 63.

During the taking of the vote Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, endeavored to raise a point of order, that no objection can be made or entertained to the counting of the electoral vote of any State, except where there is no such State entitled to vote, or that the certificate transmitting the vote is irregular; but the Speaker declined to entertain the point of order.

Schenck desired to offer a resolution, that the House in admitting the vote of Louisiana, neither affirms nor denies anything with regard to the manner in which the election in Louisiana was conducted. Objection was made, and several others members desired to offer resolutions or remarks. At fifteen minutes past two a message from the Senate notified the House that they had resolved the electoral vote of Louisiana should be counted. Immediately thereafter the Senators returned to the hall and took their places.

The presiding officer announced the result of the deliberations of both Houses, whereupon the vote of Louisiana was counted: 7 for Seymour and Blair.

The call of the States was continued until Georgia was reached. Butler objected to counting its vote on the ground that the electors had met the second Wednesday in December instead of the first as required in the Constitution; and second, because at the time of the election, said electors of the State of Georgia were not represented in Congress. Several other points were included.

Chicago, 11.—(The wire east worked badly last night, and a full report of the proceedings of Congress will not be received till a late hour. In place of the regular report I send the *Republican's* special account of scenes transpiring after the second return of the Senate to the House.

Operator.)

It will be remembered that a few days before the second electoral vote for Lincoln was counted, both Houses adopted a joint rule providing that if in counting the electoral vote, any question shall arise about the vote of any State, the Senate shall retire, and each House shall decide the question at issue without debate. Last Monday each branch adopted a new joint rule, having special reference to Georgia, which declared the vote should be included in the summary; but that the presiding officer in announcing the vote, should declare what the result would be with the vote of Georgia counted, and what without. The Senate had voted under this rule that the objection to counting the vote of Georgia was not in order. The house had voted not to count the vote of Georgia.

When the Senate returned to the Hall Wade announced that the Joint Resolution had been sustained. Butler snapped back angrily with slurs at the Senate and its President, insisting on his objection. Wade said the vote could be counted. Butler, at the top of his voice, cried out, "I appeal from your decision." Wade: "There is no appeal." The excitement now became intense and there was the wildest confusion, the President having no control over the thoroughly excited body. Butler again, at the top of his voice, appealed from the decision, without avail. Saulsbury and Doolittle sprang to their feet and hurled invectives at Butler. Butler hurled them back. Half the members and spectators were on their feet, swinging their arms and yelling for order. Sharp words echoed through the Hall from every quarter, mixed with cries of order, clapping hands and laughter. Butler was wild with rage; Wade cool and obstinate, but incapable of preserving order. "Let us have peace," came from the Democratic side. Butler with his sleeves rolled up, shrieked that the Sen-