

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Colfax said, "In entering upon the duties of this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. In presiding over this body, the members of which to so large a degree, are my seniors in age, and not chosen by that body itself, I shall certainly need their assistance, support, generous forbearance and confidence; but I pledge to all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules. Earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only of history and renown, but also of the States whose commission you hold, I am ready to take the oath." The oath was then administered by Chief Justice Chase.

Buckalew, from the Committee on Investigation, reported that the charge of the corruption of Senators in connection with Impeachment was unfounded.

The Conference report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Sumner failed to raise Mrs. Lincoln's pension bill.

Davis failed to raise the bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office act.

Sherman and White were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate would be ready to adjourn when the Diplomatic Corps and the other guests arrived. The Diplomats came in a body and attracted much attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. The Ministers foreign powers were present except Geralt, the Prussian; he was detained by sickness. Among those particularly noticed were Thornton, of England, Bessie, French; Corenti, Italian, and Blaque Bey, Turkish.

The President and vice president entered by a side door, arm in arm, with Cragin and McCreery, the committee appointed to escort them to the chamber. Before they reached the space in front of the chair, the door of the main entrance was opened, when the Justices of the Supreme court, headed by Chase and clad in their robes, entered and took their seats in front of the rostrum. Grant was conducted to the chair in front of the clerk's desk facing the audience. He exhibited his usual self-possession. The seat to the left of Grant was in readiness for Johnson, but it was not occupied; the latter was not at the Capitol this morning, but signed the bills at the White House.

The presiding officer announced his readiness for the inauguration of the Vice President; Colfax advanced and the oath was administered by the presiding officer. Colfax then delivered an address, at the conclusion of which the senators elect came, as their names were called, and took the oath, which was administered by Colfax. When the organizations of the Senate were completed a procession was formed and the occupants of the floor proceeded to the east portico to witness the ceremonies of the Inauguration. The platform was decorated with evergreens. The pillars were wreathed with flags. An immense and enthusiastic crowd was in front, with music and cannon. Near Grant sat his wife and children and Mrs. Dent, Sharp and Casey. Chase administered the oath.

Grant advanced and delivered the Inaugural, after which he entered a carriage, and proceeded to the White House.

The Senators returned to their chamber and resumed the session, and soon after adjourned till 12 tomorrow.

Washington.—Grant was met at the White House by Schofield, who had been left by Johnson in charge of the Executive Office. Johnson left the White House at noon, with his Cabinet, except Schofield. Colfax accompanied Grant. The members of Grant's staff were all present. A multitude was congregated outside in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

The following dispatch was handed to Grant, dated Berlin, 4.—"President Grant, White House:—My congratulations on this solemn day. BISMARCK."

The following is Grant's Cabinet: Secretary of State, E. B. Washburne; Secretary of the Treasury, A. T. Stewart; Secretary of the Navy, Adolph E. Bovie; Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox; Attorney General, E. B. Hoare; Postmaster General, J. Cresswell. No Secretary of War named.

The Senate, yesterday, confirmed W. C. Rowell, Attorney for Arizona; Horace Fox, Consul at Trinidad; James Hane Pool, Postmaster at Hays City; Commodore Powell, Rear Admiral.

The galleries of the Senate and House were densely crowded. Many were unable to procure an entrance, who were anxious to hear the announcements of the Cabinet. W. D. Todd was appointed Secretary by Colfax.

Brownlow was sworn. A committee was appointed to notify the House that the Senate was ready for business.

Several bills were introduced, one by Wilson, to establish a line of steamers from America to Europe; one by Thayer to repeal the Tenure of Office act, which he gave notice he would call up to-morrow; one by Edmunds to amend the Tenure of Office act; Williams' substitute to Thayer's bill to suspend the operations of the Tenure of Office act for four years; one by Sumner to enforce the provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery by securing the elective franchise to all citizens, without regard to race or color.

The resolution of Sawyer for a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider the proposition for the removal of disabilities; was objected to by Trumbull, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Drake moved to amend the rules so as to consider the Indian treaties in open session.

Howard introduced a bill to establish an Ordnance Commission to consolidate the ordnance and artillery departments. Stewart introduced a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver.

There was a long debate on the resolution, which was modified and adopted, referring to the Committee on Elections.

The House then proceeded to complete its organization by the election of a Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Chaplain.

P.M.—McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk; Ordway, of N. H., Sergeant-at-Arms; Otis S. Burton, of N. Y., Doorkeeper. Wm. L. King was elected Postmaster; the election of Chaplain was postponed until Tuesday. The usual resolution on drawing for seats was adopted, and the seats were drawn. Adjourned till Tuesday.

A committee for the revision of the rules was ordered appointed.

Harlan moved a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of eight on Indian affairs.

Sumner, from the joint committee on granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, asked the immediate consideration of the subject; Edmunds objected.

Grimes and Cragin were appointed a committee to inform the President of the organization of the Senate, and performed that duty and reported.

Gen. Rawlings appeared with two messages for the Senate; Major Lee presented another.

On motion of Edmunds, at 2.30 the Executive session came out and adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Conference reports on the Deficiency and Legislative Appropriations were agreed to.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Spanish and Cuban sympathy resolution.

The Conference Committee on the currency bill failed to agree.

The bill protecting the fur animals of Alaska passed; the Willamette river bill also passed.

A resolution of thanks to Pomeroy, as Speaker, was adopted and the House adjourned *sine die*.

The Forty-first Congress of the House met at 3 o'clock and was called to order by McPherson, the Clerk.

Washburne moved to proceed with the election of Speaker.

Brooks, on a point of order, said the Clerk had not called the members of Georgia and Louisiana. The Clerk overruled it. Brooks appealed; but the Clerk refused to entertain the appeal. A scene of confusion, uproar and excitement commenced, which threatened to result in a general row.

Brooks, at the top of his voice, asserted his right to appeal, and said the denial of that right was tyranny on the part of the Clerk.

Washburne, of Ill., demanded that the Clerk should proceed to call the roll, which the Clerk attempted.

Brooks said he was a member of the House and had the right to appeal.

The Clerk directed the gentleman to take his seat.

Brooks declared he was a gentleman from New York, and would not.

The Clerk said he was acting by the authority of the law. There was great excitement and loud calls of "order."

Washburne demanded that the Clerk should put the question of the nomination of the Speaker, when he nominated Blaine.

Brooks continued appealing, but his voice was drowned with shouts of "call the roll." The Clerk again directed Brooks to take his seat. Brooks defiantly refused, when a long altercation ensued between the Clerk and Brooks.

Jones, of Kentucky, Eldridge and others joined in aid of Brooks. Logan wanted the sergeant-at-arms to arrest him. Brooks said there was none who would do it. Logan said "we will do it ourselves." Brooks defied Logan to make the arrest. The Clerk called Woodward and Voorhees to take their place as tellers. Woodward complied, but Voorhees was reluctant. Woodward returned to his seat, and made a conciliatory speech. The Clerk said he had no desire to make decisions that would do violence to the feelings of any body, and regretted that any decision of his, should be regarded as an invasion of the personal rights of any member. This satisfied Brooks, and all was again serene. Randall nominated Kerr. The vote of Blaine was 136, of Kerr 55. Blaine was then declared elected. Blaine made a speech.

Among the absentees were Cox, of N. York; Kelly, of Pa.; Morgan, of Ohio and Hamilton of Florida. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the 3rd and 4th Districts of South Carolina were unrepresented.

When the New York members were about to take the oath, Schenck called attention to the case of Reeves, who had been reported as having aided the rebellion as publisher of a paper in the State of New York; he submitted no motion and Reeves was sworn.

An objection was made to Hamill, of Maryland, and to Winchester and Rice, of Kentucky, and Van Horn and Dyer who were not sworn. Lawrence objected to Rogers, of Arkansas, and offered a resolution which was tabled, when Rogers was sworn. All the members and delegates have taken the oath, with the exceptions named. Adjourned.

A message was sent notifying the Senate that the House had organized.

A resolution was passed to swear Deyer and Van Horn from Missouri; they were admitted on a similar resolution to that on which Hamill, of Mo., was sworn.

Woodward, on the resolution to refer the contested election case from the 21st Pennsylvania district to the committee on elections, with instructions to report which claimant has the *prima facie* right, moved the previous question; the House refused to second.

Schofield offered a substitute to swear Cooke as the sitting member without prejudice to the claim of Foster. During the discussion a messenger arrived with the Cabinet appointments, which were read from the desk and produced great excitement. A recess was taken for ten minutes. On re-assembling Woodward said, "As to the Secretary of the Navy, no more conservative or respectable gentleman can be found in Pennsylvania."

Dawes moved that the contested case from the 21st district of Pennsylvania be referred to the Election Committee with instructions to report which contestant had the *prima facie* right.

Farnsworth moved that Cliff, Taft, Edwards, Gove, Spice and Young be sworn from Georgia, from the six districts still vacant. A statement was made showing that the persons named were elected at the same time for the last Congress and the present. Ward suggested to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Elections with instructions to inquire which districts are entitled to representation in Georgia.

GENERAL.

Washington, 4.—The day dawned rainy. The route of the procession was soon thronged. Grant arrived at headquarters at 9 o'clock. Congratulatory dispatches from the members of the Berlin Exchange were handed to him.

Colfax arrived at headquarters at 10 a.m., and went to Grant's office. The troops of the various military organizations were then formed. Grant entered a carriage with Rawlins; Colfax was in the next carriage with Admiral Bailey. The procession started, the bands playing "hail to our chief." The troops drawn up along the square came and presented arms. As the carriages of the President elect passed he was greeted with cheers of enthusiasm. There were eight grand divisions in the procession.

First the regulars, under Cadwallader, escorting the President elect.

Third.—The civil officers of the Government, the Foreign Ministers, Electors, officers of the Army and Navy, Marines, the authorities at Washington and Georgetown and others. The Republican organizations, Soldiers and Sailors' Union, and Fire Departments were at the head of the procession. When it reached the Capitol Grant entered to take the oath and deliver the Inaugural. The crowd in front of the building was the greatest ever witnessed here. The procession was an hour passing any given point.

The Indian appropriation and Denver Railroad bills failed to receive the signature of Johnson; all the others presented were signed.

Washington.—The new wing of the Treasury was handsomely decorated with portraits, flags and evergreens for the Inauguration ball. The crowd was immense. Elegant toilets distinguished the assemblage. Grant, Colfax and their wives, accompanied by their friends and the diplomatic corps, entered together. Grant and Colfax and their wives gave a reception in a private room. There was plenty of music but little dancing. Owing to the want of room and comfort many were glad to escape.

Washington.—The father of General Grant met with an accident while returning from the Inauguration. When going out of the Capitol he fell backward down stairs, sustaining severe but not dangerous injuries.

San Francisco, 4.—A salute was fired from the public buildings; the principal streets of the city were decorated with flags in honor of the inauguration of Grant.

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New York.—The *Herald* says, in those points of the Inaugural touching economy, retrenchment and the faithful collection of the revenue, we have the sailing directions of the new Administration and a general prospect and full promise of prosperity, progress and development, and power at home and abroad.

The *World* says the Inaugural shows too much confidence and self-sufficiency, and lacks that grave, sustained expression befitting the Chief Magistrate. It contains no original ideas, but everything it contains is flat and crude, and is the mere echo of the tritest commonplaces of the Republican press.

The *Tribune* says the emphatic declaration that we should pay the national debt to the uttermost farthing is worth countless millions to labor and commerce and the prosperity of the Republic.

The *Times* says the Inaugural touches great wants and indicates great duties, propounds a great policy with distinctness and leaves nothing in doubt.

Saint Louis.—One of a party of prominent gentlemen from California, New York and other States, who recently came over the Union Pacific Railroad, gives an account of the trials and sufferings of the party. They were detained ten days at Rawlins Station, and could not induce the officials to send a train out till an Indignation Meeting was held, and they had telegraphed the Railroad Company at Washington of the treatment they were receiving. When they did start they were obliged to shovel the snow, at one point, through a drift a thousand feet long; and when they had the track clear the engineer had only steam to carry them into the deepest part of the drift, and in consequence of the intoxication of the officers the train stuck here, and remained two days. About fifty of the party started to Laramie afoot, reaching there four days after, having endured much suffering. They complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the officials, whom they charge with repeated mis-statements; they would entertain no proposition to refund the extra expenses of the passengers. Exorbitant prices were charged for provisions, in some instances a dollar and a half was the price charged for a meal of bread and molasses. They denounce the road and its management in unmeasured terms. There were about two hundred on the train when left in the snow.

JOHNSON'S ADDRESS:

After asking the consideration and forbearance of the American people for his successor, he enters into an elaborate defense of his administration. He says: Had he lent himself to schemes of confiscation and oppressive disqualification he would have been hailed as all that was loyal, true and deserving. His oath bound him to defend the Constitution, hence he could not accede to the propositions of the extremists. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army the first he did was to disband an immense host of soldiers. They were eager to