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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported, with amendments the Indian appropriation bill.

Pendleton, from census committee, reported a bill to complete and compile census returns.

Garland presented a report of the Congressional visitors to West Point, with a bill amending the laws relating to the military academy.

Williams introduced a bill to establish and appropriate for ocean mail service.

A bill was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedman's bank property on Pennsylvania Avenue.

On motion, Burnside, by unanimous consent, orders being suspended, took up the Senate bill for the relief of Gen. Ord; the bill passed without debate.

Callender occupied the remainder of the morning hour, after which Saulsbury moved to lay aside the regular order, the Ben Holladay bill, and take up the Kellogg case; rejected, 34 to 20.

The Ben Holladay bill was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—By Newberry—For a joint commission with Great Britain to investigate the alleged false and fraudulent proof and statistics used before the Halifax Fishery Commission. The joint commission to consist of one man appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and one by the two governments conjointly, and to report their conclusions to both governments. Also directs the President to do his utmost to carry out the provisions of the resolution, and provides for a joint committee of the House and Senate on the same subject.

By Ford—A resolution that every interest demands the immediate construction of telegraph lines by the government, and requesting the postoffice committee to report a bill for the construction of such lines to protect the people from monopoly.

The Speaker ruled it not in order under the call of the States.

After the call of States Ford offered his telegraph resolution. Referred.

Springer offered a resolution directing the postoffice committee to enquire into the expediency of a telegraphic postal system in the United States, and as to the cost of reproducing facilities equal to those of existing telegraph companies, and as to the expediency of operating the same, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

A bill was introduced by Springer to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to the payment of postage on second class mail matter.

By Fort—To prohibit the exportation of diseased cattle and other domestic animals.

By Kelly—Referring all acts imposing discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all goods and merchandize of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope.

By Beltzhoover—To regulate commerce by railroad between the different States.

By O'Connor—For the relief of all persons having claims against the United States.

By Davis—For the importation of machinery used in the manufacture of jute, free of duty.

By White—Proposing a constitutional amendment providing that United States Senators shall be elected by the people of each State, instead of by the Legislature.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Superintendent of the Census, which shows the population of the United States to be 50,152,866.

After reading the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, Cox moved to print the same in the *Record*, together with the tables sent to the committee of the census this morning from Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census. He said these tables were finished yesterday by the aid of a dozen clerks and their accomplished chief, and he had received them early this morning, and was directed by his committee to ask that they be printed in the *Record*. So much inquiry had been made by members on this topic that before the report was made on the subject by the committee for action by the House, it would be well to publish these official facts and calculations. The official figures of the whole population of the United States was 50,-152,866. Deducting Territories and District of Columbia, the representative population of the United States is 49,139,095. The table showed this population for several States, it also showed the number of Representatives in each State on an even division—that is, not counting any fraction or residium, and this it showed together with the ratios and fractions resulting, and the final number of members for each State, running from the present number of members, 293, to 301 inclusive. This calculation was made on the following pla.: The final number of members (whatever was agreed on) from 293 to 301 was used as a divisor in getting the ratio of representation to the representative population. This ratio was applied successively to the population of each State. This process would yield, in the aggregate, a number less than the number of Representatives originally taken. The difference (according to the best and most recent equitable practice) should be made by assigning to States, having the largest fractions, additional representatives. Whenever a sufficient number of additional representatives had been assigned on account of fractions to make up the total number taken, such assignments should cease. The first table, "A," was based on this method; the second table, "B," was more compendious. It showed in the first column the present number of representatives under the census of 1870 among the several States, and in the second column the final number for each State, under the census of 1880, on the basis of 307, and in the other columns was shown that the number resulting to each State, with all changes from 293 to 307 in present House under the census of 1870, and that of 1880 running from 293 to 301. It appeared that, by the increase on the census of 1880 from [illegible] Massachusetts gained 1; by increase to 293, Louisiana gained 1; by increase to 296; Pennsylvania gained 1, by increase to 297; Maryland gained 1, by increase to 298; New York gained [illegible]

When the total number of representatives were increased to 300, one of the most striking features of the table appeared, it was a curious eccentricity of mathematics, that Alabama then lost the representative she gained at 299 and Texas and Illinois gained one each.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Not Satisfactory to California—Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says: Those features of the new Chinese treaty which relate directly to the question of immigration are not satisfactory to the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress. They claim that the Pacific Coast is by no means benefitted, except that it removes the restriction which existed at the last session; with reference to the legislation of this subject. At the last session of Congress, when the question was brought up, it was urged that such legislation was unwise while treaty negotiations were pending, and several propositions to provide a restriction of Chinese immigration, were forced to remain unconsidered. The Pacific Coast say now, with evident satisfaction, that legislation need no longer be delayed, and Representative Willis, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on education and labor, before which committee bills on the subject are now pending, has promised to endeavor to secure action on one of the measures at the committee's next meeting. Willis himself has a bill which provides that no vessel shall bring more than 15 Chinese passengers on one voyage to the United States. Representative Page's bill restricts the number of passengers to 10. Horace Davis has also a bill which provides that not more than one Chinese passenger shall be allowed to each 100 tons (American measurement) of such ship or vessel. His bill does not, however, apply to any ambassador of the Chinese Emperor, his family or servants or the Chinese crew of any vessel. The disposition to oppose the treaty is not calculated to be received with favor by an eastern congress. They say anything like arbitrary action will be sure to result in creating antagonism which, while it might not be marked enough to warrant official interference on the part of the United States, would still operate disadvantageously to those American citizens now engaged in business in China. This is likely to be the argument used against effort to obstruct the ratification of the new treaty, Horace Davis says: The Pacific Coast delegation will hold no meetings as to what course to pursue as it has been unanimously agreed [illegible] by Secretary Evarts and committee to report at any time.

The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the treaties says: The Chinese government recognized at an early period of the negotiation that the United States had the right to ask for such a modification of the Burlingame treaty as would relieve it from the embarrassment of an undue and disproportionate immigration of Chinese labor. Nevertheless an objection appears to have been made by the Chinese commissioners to the use of the words signifying prohibition. The American commissioners communicated to the Chinese commissioners that they would consent to strike out the word "prohibit," provided they would accept the words "regulate, limit, or suspend," being satisfied that the words covered the power to devise and enforce all necessary and proper legislation. Upon their acceptance of this proposition we consented to such a variation of the phrasseology of the articles as they desired." During the progress of negotiations the Chinese Commissioners presented a memoradum from which the following are extracts: The people of either country have passed to and from the other and have never failed to receive all the benefits, privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaties. To refer for example, to the Chinese laborers in California. Their number certainly is not small. Being from a race of dwellers upon the sea coast, they have desired to go thither and have regarded California as a land of abundance and as furnishing great opportunities. They have also rejoiced in the freedom of the United States, hence they have not gone there as the result of deciet or being kidnapped, nor under contract as coolies, but have flown thither as the wild geese fly. In the many years of Chinese emigration to California a hundred lines of enterprise have arisen, and commercial activity has developed to an immense extent. The Chinese have given a large amount of their labor to your people, and the benefits of that labor to your country have certainly not been few. But now because the Chinese do good work for small remuneration the rabble are making complaints. Since the amount paid to the laborer is small, the employer is able to save more, and hence the benefit still insures to the citizen of the United States. This would seem to be fair reasoning the world over. If now, because of temporary competition between the Irish and stranger guests, a decision is lightly taken to change the policy of the government, a contradiction with the Constitution of the United States and existing treaties cannot be avoided. To this the American commissioners replied, after calling attention to the discourtesy of the above language, you can scarcely mean to say that the government of the United States is merely speaking the language of violent men, or that the great nation, in whose name it addresses you is "a rabble," or that "a competition" between the Irish and stranger guests is the motive of its conduct. You will certainly recognize that the government of the United States, like the government of China, has the right to appreciate for itself the motives of its own policy, and that what it addresses to the Chinese government a communication upon a subject of grave interest in respectful and friendly language, it cannot allow the representatives of China to go behind that communication and either criticize its motives or deny the good faith of its representations. The Chinese commissioners disavow the intention to give offense. They added, we had heard that the Chinese in California were not in accord with the Irish, and came into competition with them. A minister told that this fact was at the bottom of the difficulty, and we mentioned it in our memorandum.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, this morning, thinks it will be conceded by all, again the most unreasonable follow- [illegible] Chinese statesmanship, that in respect to Chinese immigration are all that could be desired. Every provision that the United States can find it practically advantageous to make, either for the exclusion of Chinese labor from certain parts of the country or for its supply to other parts, may be made under the powers conceded by this treaty. The treaties form substantially one admirable bond of union and peace between the two nations.

The N. Y. *Herald* says of the treaties: They bring within the jurisdiction of our federal authorities the whole question of Chinese emigration. They allow us in a friendly way and without wounding the susceptibilities of the Chinese authorities to regulate the emigration of coolies, to limit it, govern it, restrict it altogether. Logically and carefully considered, these treaties, as compared with that signed a couple of years ago with Japan, intimate that America will not submit to the extinction of China and Japan by Russia and England as India has been extinguished. We indicate to the world that the independence of China and Japan is essential to the development of our most important interests on the Pacific. In other words these treaties may be regarded as the settlement of one of the gravest questions that ever menaced our own civilization and as a moral alliance between the two countries that cannot fail to have a vast influence upon the destinies of the world.

A Peculiar Suicide.

The *Herald's* special from Reading, Penn., says of the recent suicide of Milloughby S. Merkel in Napa: He left this section for the Pacific coast many years ago. Some time since his parents here died, leaving their absent son quite an amount of money in bonds. He was informed of their decease and that his inheritance awaited his order. Instead of coming east or sending for it he deliberately penned a brief note addressed to some California friend saying that he was going to kill himself.

WASHINGTON.

Report on Military Academy.

Senator Garland, on the part of the congressional members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, to-day submitted a report signed by himself and Representative Phillips; another signed by Senator Edmunds, and still another signed by Representatives McKinley and Felton. Senator Garland's report was accompanied by a bill amendatory to the laws relating to the Military Academy. Senator Garland and Representative McKinley devote considerable space to the consideration of the question of admission to colored cadets to the academy. They say they spent some [illegible] question, and in so doing took the testimony of several witnesses touching the late trouble with Cadet Whittaker. In this investigation they were led back to consider the bearing and association, in fact, the general status of other colored cadets that had been at the academy. This was done only for the purpose of ascertaining whether the academy would prosper by the mingling together of cadets from different races. No solid reason, they say, can be assigned why colored boys should not receive full and equal advantages in the way of education, military and all other kinds, with white; but, on the contrary, there is every reason they should. It is a fact, however, that mingling white and colored cadets on terms of social equality is subject to continued drawbacks and trouble which are so far inherent that in their judgment no regulation of law can control them. If it be deemed expedient to continue further, this disturbing cause, while repressed so far as wise discipline can touch it, must, after all, be left for time and experience, which may result in mitigation and separation of the two races in their military education.

Senator Edmunds, in his report, expresses the opinion that the standard of admission ought to be raised. Investigation made by the committee convinced him that youths of African race have not received the same treatment at least from their fellow-cadets, that they would have received had they been of the white race, but each colored boy has found himself continually isolated from his fellow cadets—a prisoner in solitary confinement in the midst of his fellow cadets.

Belford and the Speaker.

For a long a time, Belford, of Colorado, has been trying to secure recognition from the Speaker in order to test the sense of the House on the bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Denver; but Randall has refused to see the Colorado member whenever he claimed the floor for the purpose mentioned. In the mean time the Speaker has, it is claimed, on more than one occasion, recognized democratic members without bills for similar purposes, authorizing public buildings at Danville, and at other places, where the need for them was not so great as at Denver.

Some time ago representative Belford desired Speaker Randall to place him on the list for recognition some Monday, to make a motion to suspend the rules, the purpose being to try to pass a bill providing for the erection of a government building at Denver. He accordingly sought the Speaker, and it is alleged, the latter told him to let him see what he had to offer, and if he (the Speaker) approved it, he would recognize him. Belford refused to submit to the procedure, and quite a spicy correspondence between the Speaker and Mr. Belford followed, in which it is said, the latter sharply criticised the practice of the chair in insisting on the inspection of matters of legislation under such circumstances, and remarked, among other things, that in his opinion "the Speaker is simply the organ of the House, and the House is not the organ of the Speaker."

Thompson to Take to Panama.

The House committee on interocean ship canal gave hearing to-day to Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, as American representative of the Panama Canal Company. He combatted the idea of that project being in any way susceptible of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, as argued. All propositions for Isthmus transit should be left to the control of engineering and financial considerations. The conclusion of his argument in this intention was called to the joint resolution reported by the committee on the 8th of March last. He also read it he said the declaration contained in it was the only conclusion which he had desired to reach, and which he had assumed in his argument. Singleton, of the committee remarked that the committee had taken action on the subject, stating that government would not interfere in any way at present; but if necessity should ever rise government should reserve the right to intervene. Thompson replied that he was quite willing to stop there in his argument, as he saw that the views of the committee corresponded with his own on the general questions.

The Apportionment Bill.

The apportionment bill introduced by Representative Cox, to-day, fixes the number of representatives at 301, and apportions them among the States as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1, Georgia, 9; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6, Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7, New York 31, North Carolina 8, Ohio 19, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 28, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 9, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 9, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8. As compared with the present number of members, this bill makes the following losses and gains: Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia gain 1 each; Kansas gains 3, Texas 4, Minnesota and Nebraska gain 2 each; Pennsylvania 6. New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana Tennessee, Florida and Vermont lose 1 each, and New York loses 2.

The Chinese and Hawaii.

John Oakshott, a sugar planter of the Sandwich Islands, formerly a resident of Washington, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of the condition and future prospects of the Sandwich Islands. He brought letters from Minister Conley and submitted new views of the condition of affairs in the Hawaiian kingdom, not the least significant of which is the statement that there is a dangerous possibility that the islands may, in time, come into the possession of the Chinese, and in that event American merchants, who hold the greater part of the property on the islands, would be placed at a disadvantage. King Kalakua is represented as an easy-going person, who is almost entirely in the hands of some of the California sugar planters. They loan him money and he does their bidding. He is a mercenary person, who is liable at any day to sell his kingdom. Under the Hawaiian laws the Chinese may become citizens in six months' time, and will soon control the legislature.

Wool Growing Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers took place here to day. The wool growers present represented flocks aggregating 33,768 sheep, valued at $181,610. A number of interesting papers were read. Kellar, of Lemon Dessong, Australia, an extensive sheep grower, stated one of the most popular measures ever enforced by the government was the establishment of a commission to secure the eradiction of infectuous diseases among domestic animals. Mr. Kellar has visited the United States for the purpose of locating an extensive ranch here, and importing his sheep and shepherds from Australia, believing wool can be grown as cheaply here, with the added advantage of a much better market.

John Hays, President of the National Association of Manufacturers read a paper on the products required by looms and the best means of producing them in the United States.

The Nicaragua Canal.

A special committee of the House upon the Inter-ocean Canal, considered the bill which provides for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. S. S. Phelps, representing that company, made a statement in support of the proposition. He questioned the accuracy of the report made by the Chief Bureau of Statistics some months ago as to the tonnage that would probably pass through the Inter-oceanic canal and showed the errors made by Nimmo in his calculation. The tonnage would be at least 3,500,000 tons; assuming that 3,000,000 tons would pass through the canal annually; that the traffic would produce (with a toll of $2.50) $7,500,000 a year or a net gain of $6,000,000 being equivalent to 6 per cent. on $100,000,000.

It was agreed that Ex-Secretary Thompson, as representative of the Panama Canal Company, shall have a hearing on Monday next.

California Lamanites.

The following is a statment showing the number of Indians not under tribal organization, in California: Alameda county, 103; Amador, 272; Butte, 522; Calaveras, 167; Colusa, 353; Contra Costa, 45; Del Norte, 411; Eldorado, 151; Fresno, 747; Humboldt, 1,368; Inyo, 631; Kern, 321; Lake, 785; Lassen, 324; Los Angeles, 278; Marin, 49; Mariposa, 161; Mendocino, 1,170; Merced, 7; Modoc, 404; Mono, 356; Monterey, 204; Napa, 64; Nevada, 98; Placer, Plumas, 508; Sacramento, 13; San Benito, 77; San Bernardino, 666; San Diego, 1,620; San Francisco, 44; San Joaquin, 44; San Mateo, 80; Santa Barbara, 86; Santa Clara, 67; Santa Cruz, 125; Shasta, 870; Sierra, 12; Siskiyou, 384; Solano, 21; Sonoma, 231; Stanislaus, 87; Sutter, 10; Tehama, 137; Trinity, 161; Tulare, 118; Tuolumne, 143; Ventura, 87; Yolo, 46; Yuba 90.

Cheap Coffee.

A coffee merchant writes to a Sunday paper that coffee will rule lower in the United States for the year 1881 than it has for a number of years. It can no more be cornered while such enormous crops are now being raised in all coffee growing countries. The price of some of the fancy goods, such as ayes, tenuices, cardes and mandhalings will probably rule high. The price of every variety of Java, except those mentioned above, and also all coffees known as mild coffees and Rio are from 10 to 20 per cent. lower now than they were a year ago, simply on the basis of supply and demand.

More Census.

Gen. Walker sent to the House to-day the complete census returns of the whole country. The census of States show a population of 49,369,595, and Territories, 783,271, making a grand total of 50,155,866. General Walker furnishes the official figures of the population of the following States: Colorado, 191,649; Florida, 269,503; Louisiana, 940,263; Kentucky, 1,648,690; California, 864,686; Connecticut, 622,687; Idaho, 33,611; Georgia, 1,538,063.

The Delegate's Reply.

for his seat has been printed in pamphlet form. In regard to the allegation that he is not a citizen, Mr. Cannon declares that he was duly naturalized on the 7th of December, 1854; but argues that whether he is a citizen or not, the Governor of Utah has no right to go behind the returns, which give him the election.

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