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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Walker submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence recently passed between Spain and the United States with regard to the naturalization of the natives of Spain.

At 12 o'clock the Vice President announced that the hour appointed for counting the electoral vote had arrived. The Senate, with the Vice President at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

Upon its return the Senate received from Hamlin the reports of the tellers of the two houses, accompanied by a preamble, reciting the result, with a resolution stating that that the two houses are of the opinion that the Constitution and laws have been duly executed, and no further declaration of the facts set forth is necessary. Adopted.

Hoar offered a resolution, which was adopted, for printing, for the use of the Senate, of the letter of Hon. Edward Everett, written after retirement from the office of Secretary of State; in reply to Lord John Russell, on the proposed tripartite convention relating to Cuba. The letter contained an able discussion of the Monroe doctrine and not having been included in the official document published by Congress, a copy of it could not be found in the Congressional or other public libraries.

On motion of Voorhees, the House joint resolution granting condemned cannon to the Morton monumental association, passed.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up and the discussion of Plumb's amendment increasing the pension officials, was continued. After debate, a suggestion which seemed to meet general favor, was made by Beck, that the necessity in the pension office of an increase in the clerical force, etc., as presented by the amendment, should be postponed for action, pending consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Plumb's amendment was tabled—ayes 27, noes 18. The bill passed.

Morgan introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ponca tribe of Indians and for other purposes, relative to their welfare. Referred.

Wallace moved to take up the postoffice appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to, the bill being taken up.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the door reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The House was crowded in anticipation of the electoral count, but there was no excitement, as there had been four years ago. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill, but rose without concluding, and Singleton offered a resolution extending the privilege of the floor to ladies who could not secure gallery seats. Adopted.

The Vice-President and Senators here entered in a body, and the joint session began.

At the conclusion of the joint session the House resumed its regular session.

House presented to the House the report of the count, and after a formal record, by resolution, of the proceedings, the House went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill.

The committee arose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed, only one vote (Turner's) being cast in the negative.

The agricultural appropriation bill was reported back from the committee and referred to the committee of the whole.

A controversy then arose as to the priority of business. Cox desired to call up the apportionment bill. Reagan the river and harbor bill, and Sparks the Fitzjohn Porter case. Frye, however, cut out all these propositions by calling up the resolution reported from the committee on rules, providing that hereafter, whenever the morning hour is dispensed with, that hour shall be set apart as a time during which members may ask to pass bills on the calendar by consent, five objections to be fatal to the consideration of any bill.

A noisy discussion ensued, which at one time became very acrimonious and angry between Blackburn and Frye.

Blackburn denied that he had received a notice of any meeting of the committee on rules, at which the proposition had been considered, and inquired of Frye whether there had been a quorum of the committee present. Frye said there had been no quorum, but he had been instructed to submit the proposition to absent members, he had not been able to find the gentleman from Kentucky, however.

Blackburn replied that he had been present at every roll call of the House, and it was not his fault if the gentleman could not find him. He proceeded to explain his understanding of the matter when he was sharply interrupted by Frye, who said the gentleman understood the matter perfectly well.

Blackburn—The gentleman will understand better.

Frye—How better?

Blackburn—Does the gentleman say there was a majority of the members of the committee present when this rule was considered?

Frye—The gentleman understands what I said, does he not? I stated the fact that it was called to a meeting of the committee on rules, and that there were but two members present. That gentleman was not there. I was instructed to submit the rule to the absent members, and I could not find the gentleman from Kentucky.

Blackburn (interrupting)—I never deal in implications. I always use direct assertions. I stated to the House that it was not my purpose to reflect on the gentleman in any way for the report of the resolutions, but I always stated that I was never present at a meeting of the committee at which the proposition was considered. I had never been called to such a meeting and had never seen such a resolution, though in my place every day.

Frye.—Suppose that should turn out to be true?

Blackburn.—Does the gentleman question it?

Frye.—I am going on with my suppositions.

Blackburn.—Does the gentleman question it? Will he have manliness enough to answer my question?

The Speaker stated that the gentleman from Maine refused to be interrupted.

Blackburn—Then I will say that I do question it.

Frye—I am not to be interrupted.

Blackburn—I will not interrupt the gentleman. I will wait until he gets through.

Frye—I am not to be interrupted by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Blackburn—I will wait until the gentleman