

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Hill presented the credentials of his colleague, Gordon, who is sick.

Bills were introduced, as follows: By Eaton, to revive the court commissioners of Alabama claims. By Burnside, to re-organize the army.

By Beck, to remove all political disabilities imposed by the 14th article of the constitution; also a bill to repeal the act requiring the test oath.

Edmunds offered a preamble and resolution, with the view of confining the business of the extra session to the objects for which it was called; laid over.

Wallace submitted a list of standing committees which, under a suspension of the rules was agreed to.

At 12.45 an hour's recess was taken to wait the President's Message.

The President's message was received at a quarter to 2 o'clock and read.

On motion of Whyte, it was referred to the committee on printing, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The clerk gave Hull, democrat, of Florida, his seat, and allowed the Iowa delegation to come in. His ground in both cases was that a governor's certificate and seal of state gave the holders a *prima facie* right to seats. As to the State of Kansas, the clerk said he had not put on the roll the names of the persons claiming to have been elected from that state by the state at large, the state being only entitled to three members.

Garfield and Blackburn conducted Randall to the chair. He made a brief address and then the oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Kelly, of Pennsylvania, after which the oath to the members was administered by the Speaker in the groups of states.

Frye objected to administering the oath to Hull, of Florida, and the matter went over till to-morrow.

The following officers were re-elected: Adams, clerk; Thompson, sergeant-at-arms; Field, door-keeper; Stewart, postmaster; Rev. W. P. Harrison, chaplain.

McMahon sent to the clerk's desk and asked to have read a petition signed by twenty-three prominent citizens of Cincinnati against the right of Butterworth and Young of Ohio, to occupy their seats. A discussion arose as to whether the petition should take the ordinary course or be read and printed in the record. Without action the matter went over. The drawing for seats was then proceeded with and at the conclusion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The disputed case from the Second Congressional District of Florida, was taken up and discussed.

The discussion was interrupted by the reception of the President's message which was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The discussion of the Florida case was then then resumed.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The first session of the Forty-sixth Congress commenced to-day, under favorable auspices and a general air of cheerfulness prevailed the occupants of the floors and the immense crowds of interested spectators that filled the galleries of both houses at least an hour before the time fixed by the President's message for the formal convening. The organizing of the House of Representatives was effected with ease and promptitude, notwithstanding the prediction which had gained such wide currency concerning the difficulties that were to result from the plots and combinations of greenbackers with republicans, and dissatisfied anti-Randall democrats, or from a supposed lack of sufficient democratic votes to constitute the requisite majority of the total House membership. All these predictions, like the claims of the pledges for Blackburn's nomination, proved to be mere puff-balls, and the general expectation of exciting scenes, to-day, was therefore entirely dis-

appointed. There were, however, several interesting incidents, such as the outburst of applause which greeted Colonel Blackburn's *viva voce* vote for Randall; the similar demonstration when Randall was escorted to the chair by his unsuccessful competitors for the Speakership—Messrs. Blackburn and Garfield; the breezy little debate which sprung up from McMahon's effort to impeach the validity of the election of Butterworth who succeeds Saylor as one of the Representatives from Cincinnati, and the noticeable circumstance that only five of the twenty-nine members elect from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina responded to Speaker Randall's invitation for all who could take the ironclad oath of loyalty to step aside when the groups from those States advanced to be sworn in.

In the Oliver-Cameron suit to-day, the witness said that in the winter Cameron sent for her to come to his parlors at the Congressional Hotel. When she entered he locked the door and kept her in the room all night. Cameron said she was to marry him and she yielded to his solicitation. Upon cross-examination, witness said she had lived with Thomas Marshall Oliver as his wife and had two children by him, though he had a wife living. He subsequently procured a divorce from his wife, and the judge told her that it divorced her also. After the divorce Oliver left and she never saw him again. For several years she was looked upon as Oliver's wife. The marriage was not lawful because he had a wife living when he married the witness, who was young at the time and did not know anything about the former marriage. She had written to Oliver at several places lately, but did not know he was living. At this point Mr. Oliver entered the court room, and the witness said: "That is Mr. Oliver; he has changed somewhat, but that is him." For five years witness said she had held herself out as Oliver's wife in Louisville. He then left her and went to Lexington, Ky., where he married some one else. The following letter was then shown to her and she admitted the handwriting as hers. The envelope bore stamp Oct. 31, 1878.

Hon. Simon Cameron:

Late as it is, I will pray to God to have you sent to England, if you will marry me or provide for me as a wife, as you promised me. You have but a short time to let me know, and this mission is yours. It will be granted to you because I pray for it. My prayers to God are always answered. Let me know. Justice to me and fortune is yours. Respectfully, MARY.

After reading it, she laughingly said: "Well, Gen. Butler, you can't blame me for wanting to stir the old man up and get him to marry me." She said she had not shown the following letter to any one, nor recollect receiving it:

Harrisburg, Sept. 5, 1875.

My Dear Mrs. Oliver:

My Dear Madame—I hope you will be my wife before very long. It is better you should have a home than remain without protection. Hereafter you will be informed of it. Decline the acquaintances of all people. The small sum will pay your expenses. I shall probably be in Washington in 12 or 14 days. I hope you may continue to avoid all bad people.

Yours, S. C.

In a letter to Cameron, Mrs. Oliver says: "I will accept \$4,000 with the \$1,000 I have already received from you, and when you give me \$4,000 in my hand, then and there and for ever all claims cease of mine against you." In another letter she says: "I will take \$1,000 in addition to what has been received and a \$75 per month position in the department."

Without concluding the cross-examination the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Times* will to-morrow publish reports of the actual condition of trades, manufactures and other industries in fourteen states, and from the business centres in those states, showing that the condition of business interests of the country, as compared with the outlook a year ago at this time, gives promise of a profitable season, beginning of a return of national prosperity and the assurance of a general and apparently lasting revival of business. The *Times* says the unanimity of expressions as to the favorable out-

look is the more trustworthy because the enquirer was pursuing his investigation entirely unbiased and independent of any other motives.

General Thomas L. Clingman, formerly Senator of North Carolina, said both the republican and democratic parties have outlived their usefulness and ought to be broken up. The republican party is a sectional party, and the democratic party, through the support given it by a solid South, has also the appearance of being sectional. The people of my State are not satisfied with the present shape of national politics. Only a fear of a return to military rule and bad local government keep thousands in the democratic party.

Ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, said Grant's nomination in 1880 is almost a certainty. We must nominate Grant to get even with the patent reformers, and put the party back where it was before they began their mischief. The general movement is a reaction against bogus reform and civil service humbug, as well as a protest against the attitude of the solid South.

Moy Ginkee, an educated Chinaman, addressed the St. James' Methodist Church, on Sunday. He said the Americans could learn something of his people. Confucius said that drink was worse than a rattlesnake. Rattlesnakes don't abuse their own children. The Chinese think drinking very bad.

George Brennan, who robbed a Chinese laundryman of \$100, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

CHICAGO, 18.—The Irish colonization convention to-day adopted the plans for its sessions proposed by Bishop Ireland, which set forth that the chief object of the convention should be to assist poor and worthy people to secure homes upon lands, and to form an organization for this purpose, its name to be the Irish Catholic Colonization Association of America. It shall have an executive board of seven bishops and seven laymen, with full powers to act for the convention and perfect a practicable plan. The following were appointed members of the executive board: Laymen—General Lawlor of Prairie Du Chien; Anthony Kelley of Minneapolis; P. P. Roy of St. Louis; John Royle O'Reilly of Boston; W. J. O'Hanahan of Chicago; J. A. Creighton of Omaha; P. V. Hickey of New York, and Bishops Ireland and O'Connor, with power to select five other bishops. Adjourned after a brief evening session.

MAUCH CHUNG, Pa., 18.—Scientific examination of the sulphur which fell in the shower yesterday, over the Lehigh Valley, proves to be the pollen from a species of pine, caught up by the wind and carried from the Jersey forests.

LYNCHBURG, W. Va., 18.—The United States court of the Western district of Virginia commenced session to-day. Judge Rivers, in his charge to the grand jury on the subject of mixed juries and indictments against the county judges for failure to provide a tax, said the duty of the jury was to enforce uniform obedience and exact universal respect for the laws. If this shall be faithfully and fearlessly done throughout my whole district, it will arrest future resorts to the federal courts and leave the State courts in the full and free exercise of their appropriate jurisdiction. But if this be not done, and a plain duty is evaded, under artfully devised and misplaced scruples as to law, you will be fomenting further disorders and conflicts. I am at a loss to conceive any motive on the part of honorable and intelligent citizens to undertake, in any way, to obstruct great organic measures to which your faith as a people is pledged in the most solemn manner or to thwart the mission of the general government in all its departments, to give equal protection of laws to all its citizens, without distinction.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The long contest between the Sutro Tunnel Company and the mining companies of the Comstock lode, was finally concluded this afternoon, when all the parties interested gave their adhesion to articles of compromise, which were at once placed in the hands of the printer and will be ratified as soon as received from him. Until then the articles will not be made public, but it is understood that they involve mutual concessions. This settlement will bring the Sutro tunnel into immediate use in the work of ventilating and draining the mines with the practical effect of creating

what may be considered a new surface nearly 1,800 feet below the croppings of the mines. The tunnel will also permit the use of water power in the mines in pumping from the lower levels. Before the benefit of the tunnel can be felt, considerable work remains to be done in completing the sub-drifts, running lateral drifts, making connections, etc. Its completion will greatly reduce the cost of working the mines, and a heavy force will soon be put at work on the sub-drain and lateral drifts.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald* takes the ground that as the six days, walking match is wearing and breaking on the holder of the championship, no man ought, to take it unless he surpasses the record made by the last preceding winner. The writer cites the instance that Rowell has taken the belt, but by no means equalled the record made by O'Leary in London when he won the championship.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, on the speakership, says: The democrats organized the House yesterday, without a hitch; although, after bringing in all their sick men and rushing one of their representatives across the continent in special trains at an unheard of rate of speed, they had not a single vote to spare, and except for the dramatic appearance of O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, after the roll call had been completed, and even after the clerk of the House had begun the announcement of the vote, a second ballot would have been necessary for a choice of Speaker.

The *Times* says, editorially, of the 43 democratic members of the Senate the south furnishes 30, and the rest of the country 13. In distributing the chairmanships of the 29 regular Senate committees, the caucus committee gives 20 to the south and 9 to the rest of the country. So far as the Senate is concerned, therefore, the south will be in the words of Blackburn, "Be charged with the shaping of the legislation of the land." In other words, the nominal representatives of 14,000,000 of people will control the legislation of 40,000,000. Or to put the case more exactly, the actual representatives of the population are decidedly less than 10,000,000 of southern whites; 4,500,000 blacks in the south not being represented in the majority of the Senate at all, will shape, for some years to come, the law-making of the people of the United States. Political theorists are much addicted to talk about "The brute force of the majority." Would it not be well to have some exhaustive discussion of the not entirely new phenomenon of the brute force of minority?

The *World* says, of Keene's purchase at Newport: Keene gives \$65,000 cash for the grounds, mansion, outhouses and furniture, all of which, eight years ago, would have brought \$130,000. The estate is to be thoroughly overhauled and improved between now and June, when the new owner will occupy it.

In an editorial, the *Sun* says: Tilden, surrounded by a bureau of nincompoops, can never become President of the United States. If Tilden is identified—as in the common speech of the people he allows himself to be—with such an illogical, illegal and outrageous crusade as Edward Cooper is making against that patriot soldier, General Smith, we think Tilden will be greatly lowered in public estimation, and we regard Tilden as a statesman of great ability. We are not averse to supporting him for re-election to the presidency. At the same time we are just as free to support any other candidate. We are equally opposed to the arbitrary one-man power, whether it be John Kelly or Samuel J. Tilden. We think the last vestige of the bureau of nincompoops, whether it be the literary bureau, which seems to be defunct, or the municipal bureau, headed by Edward Cooper, should be abolished, before Tilden can hope to come very near to the heart of the great American people.

Harriman, the pedestrian, received a complimentary benefit at the Bowery, on Friday night. Rowell, Ennis and O'Leary accompany him to the theatre.

The *Tribune*, to-day, says: When the Speaker was swearing the members of the House by platoons, yesterday, and the Representatives from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, came forward in a body, there were only five out of the 29 could take the ironclad oath. A red hot Southern editor remarked,

the other day, that the Confederacy had "at last captured the capitol." It does look a little that way.

The *North American Review*, for April, contains the first of a series of articles, written by Chief Joseph, reviewing the government dealings with the Nez Perces, from the days of Lewis and Clarke to the present time. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, among the Dakota Sioux, writes that simply the introduction of Joseph's account of the late war differs from the official and other published accounts.

A recent London *Examiner* learns, on good authority, that negotiations are in progress between the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid, for cession, by purchase, to Russia, of Ladrone Islands, North Pacific. The *Examiner* says: They would constitute a magnificent base for cruising operations in the China seas. We, therefore, trust her majesty's government will have a word to say in the negotiations before they come to a head.

RACINE, Wis., 19.—Rev. James Dekoven, D. D., Dean of Racine College, died suddenly of apoplexy at the college, this morning, at 1 o'clock. He was recently elected rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, but had not yet accepted the flattering call. He was highly esteemed both in and out of church circles, especially in the West, where he has spent the greater portion of his life.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At a caucus meeting of the republican senators, the personnel of the minority representation on the Senate committees was arranged. The three chairmanships of the standing committees were accorded to republicans, viz: Revolutionary claims, private land claims, and engrossed bills, were assigned to Anthony, Edmunds and Conkling respectively. Dawes retires from the finance committee. The minority representation on the appropriation committee will be as follows: Windom, Allison, Blaine and Booth. Chandler is assigned to the committee on commerce, together with Conkling, McMillan and Jones, of Nevada, who were on it last session. Carpenter takes the place formerly occupied by Howe as a member of the judiciary committee, and Edmunds and Conkling continue upon it. Carpenter is also made a member of the committee on foreign relations, the other republican members being Hamlin, Conkling and Kirkwood. The republican caucus, after a general interchange of views, agreed unanimously that the legislation of the present session ought to be confined to the passage of the two appropriation bills, free from all political legislation.

The following is the resolution which was offered in the Senate by Edmunds, to-day:

Whereas, The necessity for the present special session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the army and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the next fiscal year and,

Whereas, The business and other public interests of the country will be best promoted by confining the legislation at this session to making provision for the objects aforesaid, and by an early adjournment; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to the appropriate committees and not reported until the next December session.

Following is the President's Message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of last Congress to make the requisite appropriation for legislative and judicial purposes for the expenses of the several executive departments of the government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the 46th Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of last session, are renewed and herewith transmitted to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress, at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these