AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway—Lucretia Borgia M.D., or La Grand Doctress. Matinée on Saturday.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, 14th st., opposite Academy of Music—The Brothers Iozarelli. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Forty Thieves; or, "Striking Off" in "Family Jars." Matinée on Saturday.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave., Romeo and Juliet. Matinée on Saturday.
THE TAMMANY—The Horse Marines; The Young Recruit. Matinee on Saturday.
WALLACK'S—Much Ado About Nothing.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinées at 1½ o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WOOD'S MUSEUM—Ticket of Leave Man. Living and Wild Animals.
SNEDICOR'S ART GALLERY, 768 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.
NEW YORK THEATRE, March 10—Hinko; or, King and Executioner.
BOWERY THEATRE—Brian Boroihme. Matinée on Saturday.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Fleur de Thé, and Mons. Choufleury. Matinée on Saturday.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—To-day—Italian Opera, Faust.

The Sun.

It Shines for All.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

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To Advertisers—The Weekly Sun.

We purpose, on Wednesday next, to add to our regular edition of the WEEKLY SUN a special issue of 50,000 copies. This extra edition will be sent, addressed and postpaid, to farmers and substantial citizens throughout the Middle States, not more than four names going to each post office. To business men who wish to reach a large and influential class of purchasers, this will be a good opportunity. A limited number of advertisements received at 50 cents per line. No extra charge for cuts or display lines. To insure insertion, the advertisements should be handed in by Tuesday night.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

The Cabinet nominated by President GRANT yesterday, and immediately confirmed by the Senate, is composed as follows:

State—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, Illinois.
Treasury—ALEXANDER TURNEY STEWART, New York.
Interior—JACOB DOLSON COX, Ohio.
Navy—ADOLPH BORIE, Pennsylvania.
War—No nomination.
Post Office—JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, Maryland.
Attorney General—EDWARD ROCKWOOD HOAR, Massachusetts.

The first impression caused by this Cabinet is one of surprise. It not only differs entirely from all previous conjectures respecting its composition, but it departs from the usage of all our former Presidents in the small number of gentlemen that it contains who enjoy a national reputation as statesmen, trained by habit to legislative, executive, and political affairs. Indeed, while three of its members—WASHBURNE, CRESWELL, and Cox—may be classed as belonging to this category, there is but one of them, Mr. WASHBURNE, who has for any length of time performed a conspicuous part upon the political stage. The others are men of business, chosen because Gen. GRANT regards them as eminently fitted for the duties to which he has assigned them.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S health has lately been so feeble that we fear he may not be able to devote himself for any prolonged period to the arduous duties of the State Department. Though he has not made foreign affairs his special study, having been occupied rather for these sixteen years in resisting extravagance and enforcing economy in the public expenditures, he will carry with him to his new office a vigorous, masculine intellect, a thorough American feeling, and an earnest resolution to maintain the honor and the interests of our country in the momentous debates now pending with Great Britain and other foreign powers.

Mr. STEWART, who goes to the Treasury, is too well known in this community to render any extended account of his qualifications necessary. He is of Irish birth, about seventy years of age, having begun business here in 1825, and his success as one of the great merchants of the world proves his capacity to manage financial affairs of unusual magnitude. With regard to the important question of preserving unstained the commercial honor of the nation, and of paying the debt, his views, we may be sure, are in perfect harmony with those of the President; while his genius for system, his zealous devotion to honesty, and his power of enforcing his will upon his subordinates, will tend greatly to promote "the faithful collection of the revenue." Let us hope that in the vast, difficult, and complicated sphere of action on which he now enters, Mr. STEWART may prove as successful as he has been in the operations of commerce.

Of course, in taking this place, he will have to close his connection with the enormous mercantile establishment which he has conducted for so long a time. The law on this subject appears to be imperative and unqualified. The original act organizing the Treasury Department, passed Sept. 2, 1789, and, we believe, never modified so far as the qualifications of the Secretary are concerned, contains the following provisions:

SEC. 1. There shall be a department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, &c., &c.

SEC. 41. No person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, &c., &c.

The forty-first section also provides a penalty of three thousand dollars, and disqualification for holding office, for a violation of its provisions.

The new Secretary of the Interior is also of foreign birth, having first seen the light in Montreal in 1828, where his father, a New York city builder, was temporarily at work on Notre Dame Cathedral. The boy was an immense reader, and before he was fourteen had gone through a complete course of law. He was also for a time an assistant teller in a Wall street bank; but in 1846 he moved to Ohio and went to study at Oberlin, with a view to becoming a Presbyterian clergyman. His omnivorous reading and thinking led to the unsettling of his religious views, so that after graduating at Oberlin in 1851 he returned to the law, and passed his examination and was admitted to the bar on the strength of his boyish studies alone. Settling at Warren, he was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and in 1861 took the field on Gov. DENISON'S appointment as a Brigadier-General in the first quota of troops which Ohio furnished for the war. He first served in the Kanawha valley and afterward in Maryland, and was in the battle of Antietam. He subsequently served in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, under BURNSIDE, THOMAS, and SCHOFIELD, taking part in the desperate battle of Franklin, while SCHOFIELD commanded; and coming east again when the Twenty-third Corps, under that General, was moved from Tennessee to North Carolina. In 1865 he was elected Governor of Ohio; but in 1866, after President JOHNSON had begun his demonstrations against the Republican party, he wrote a letter to show that negroes and whites could not prosperously live together in the same political community. This lost him the favor of his party, and he was not renominated as Governor. Since leaving office in 1867 he has practised his profession in Cincinnati. President JOHNSON once invited him to take a place in his Cabinet, but he declined. His last public effort was an oration, delivered a few months since, on HERBERT SPENCER'S philosophy of education. His wife is a daughter of President FINNEY of Oberlin.

Mr. BORIE, who takes the Navy Department, is a retired merchant of Philadelphia, formerly a member of the wealthy East India firm of MCKEAN, BORIE & Co. He is now some sixty years of age, was in old times a moderate Whig, but on the beginning of the war he became one of its most zealous and liberal supporters, giving money freely from his great riches and bearing a conspicuous part in the foundation of the Philadelphia Union League. He is one of the few gentlemen whom Mr. ALEXANDER MCCLURE requested Gen. GRANT not to appoint, because, as he said, they were not known as politicians, and could not vitalize the Republican party in the State.

For the War Department no nomination has yet been made, but we do not doubt that when Gen. SCHOFIELD leaves it, which will probably be at an early day, his place will be filled by JOHN A. RAWLINS, hitherto Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT. No better man can be found for that office or for any other. Able, original, true, and brave, there are few Americans of higher moral and intellectual worth than he.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Elkton, Maryland, was born, like Gen. Cox, in 1828, and is also a lawyer, and a man of sound and vigorous mind. He served one term in the House of Representatives, in 1863 and 1864, and in 1865, on the death of Gov. HICKS, went to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of that Senator. He was an intimate friend of the late HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and is a Radical of the firmest kind, besides being endowed with a kindly, generous, cordial nature, which makes him friends wherever he is known. He is in every respect unlike the last previous Postmaster-General from Maryland, the Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Judge HOAR, of Concord, Massachusetts, the new Attorney-General, is a son of Mr. SAMUEL HOAR of South Carolina memory. He graduated at Harvard College in 1835, and is now fifty-two years of age. He became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas about 1846, and remained for some time in that office. He was next engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer until 1859, when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which place he yet occupies. His reputation as a lawyer and a gentleman is of the highest kind, though his position as a Judge has prevented its general extension beyond the bounds of Massachusetts.

This is a working and not an ornamental Cabinet. It contains a great deal of business faculty, and comparatively little experience in the art and science of politics. We may be sure of one thing, however, and that is that there will be no conflict either of views or of ambition between its members and their chief. Having tried several Cabinets made up in a great measure of rival candidates for the Presidency, the country is indebted to Gen. GRANT for giving us one in which that kind of material is not included.

It fairly makes one heartsick to read of the number of poor soldiers and soldiers' widows and children who have been made the victims of the swindler HERMAN. They constitute a little army by themselves. In their simplicity and ignorance of the world's rascality, they took it for granted that a well dressed man, with a well furnished office, must be respectable and trustworthy, and gave into his keeping their hard-won claims with the same confidence that they would put money into an old-established savings bank. No one will envy the scoundrel his ill-gotten gains, for if the curses of the widow and the fatherless have power to smite he is doomed beyond redemption.

The indications are that there will be a lively time over the local elections in this city next fall. THE SUN, some days ago, revealed the fact that the magnates of the Democratic party had resolved to purge its ranks of the unruly and vicious members who have done so much to injure its reputation, and the always careful and judicious *Nation* this week confirms the statement. It says, speaking of the recent vigor displayed by our Judges in punishing murderers and thieves:

"Meantime there is a whispering which may be mentioned here, so as to dispose of it, that some of our officials are connected with Tammany, and that Tammany is assailed and threatened just now by another official, who, being in intimate relations with thousands on thousands of the voters of the Sixth and Fourth and Seventeenth Wards, has decided on fighting his way to leadership, and that word has been passed among the faithful, without regard to their personal piety, to strike terror into the acquaintances and friends of the insubordinate official—so these are sent to Sing Sing in droves."

If the contest were simply one between these two factions, there is little doubt as to which would be the victors, for the sober and quiet citizens who hold the balance of power will never knowingly assist the friends and abettors of men like JOHN REAL. But the Tammany men seem to be bent on alienating from their side the immense mass of mechanics and workingmen by their injudicious treatment of the Printers' Union. The latter recently petitioned the Common Council to withdraw the city patronage from the printing offices which refuse to pay the regular rates of wages, and both branches of it laid the petition on the table without debate. The other trades have taken up the matter, and have resolved to stand by the printers. It is not too late to retrieve the error committed, but unless this is done in time there will be 50,000 votes cast next fall for some other candidates than those who now compose the City Government.

The land sharks who were so thoroughly driven out of the last Congress, and, as every one hoped, completely routed, have recommenced their predatory enterprises. Almost the very first bill introduced into the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. HARLAN of Iowa, giving away some millions of acres of the public domain to a railroad in his State. One of these days, when all the unoccupied land at the West has been monopolized by speculators, and actual settlers have to buy of them their homes, at an enormous advance, we shall wake up to the follies we have been perpetrating in this business of making land grants. It is to be hoped that the present Congress will do as the late one did, and put a stop to all such schemes.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed, and Gov. RANDOLPH has signed, a bill abolishing the transit duties on passengers and freight transported across the territory of the State, which have been in force so many years, and which have excited so much hostility to New Jersey among the citizens of other States. In place of the duties abolished, every railroad and canal company in New Jersey heretofore subject to them is to pay an annual tax of one-half of one per cent. on the cost of its works, in quarterly payments, or at least an amount equal to the duties paid by it last year. The change is a wise one, and will relieve New Jersey from a burden of odium under which it might well be unwilling to rest.

We have made some inquiries respecting the patent granted Mr. P. W. MACKENZIE in 1862, which Mr. STEPHEN W. SMITH of this city now proposes to enforce against the makers of velocipedes. The patent was for a device called cantering horses, a sort of toy for the use of little boys. It consisted of a small hobby horse, whose fore feet were fastened to cranks in the axle connecting two wheels. The hind feet were connected with a single wheel, by which the apparatus was steered. The rider, being astride of the horse, placed his own feet upon a treadle on each side, and by bobbing his body up and down lifted the horse, and made the fore wheels turn round. Mr. SMITH states, we understand, that at the same time he invented a bicycle, but, not thinking it safe, threw it aside as useless. Some of our most prominent velocipede makers have had an interview with Mr. SMITH. They are not convinced that his claim to have invented the velocipede is well founded. We believe that they do not intend to pay him for the privilege of making velocipedes until his right shall be fully established by law.

The Select Committee of seven on the investigation of the affairs of the New York Central, Buffalo, Erie, and Hudson River Railroad corporations, consisting of Messrs. BEMIS, SELKREG, WALKER, GLEASON, ELY, SEFFERN, and JACOBS, having secured rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will visit Blackwell's Island to-day.

Further developments were made yesterday of the Manhattan Club scandal, as will be seen by our full report, in another column, of the proceedings before Judge BARRETT, of the Common Pleas. The public will form its own opinion of an institution of which the members are in the habit of playing cards for money, and losing and winning from $500 to $800 in a single evening. The audacity of the winner, too, in bringing into Court a claim founded upon a purely gambling transaction, is something refreshing; and we hope he will succeed in his suit, if for nothing else than to teach prudence to the greenhorns who may be invigled into the Club House.

The *Times* finds fault with Mr. DUTCHER, Supervisor of the Internal Revenue, because the distillery business is stopped in this city and Brooklyn, while it is continued in Philadelphia. The loss to the revenue from this state of things our contemporary estimates at six million dollars a year. The truth is, however, that the fact is only creditable to Mr. DUTCHER. It is certainly not his fault that fraud is connived at in Philadelphia, and when the Internal Revenue Department is managed as honestly in every portion of the country as he causes it to be managed here, no whiskey will be made anywhere without paying the lawful tax.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre.

Those whose good sense is stronger than their impatience wait until a play has run a month or so before they go to see it. These philosophers are well rewarded for their sagacity. In fact, it is impossible that any five-act tragedy, with cumbrous scenery and a multitude of details, should be played smoothly during the first week, and doubly impossible, if such a thing could be, when that tragedy is in Shakespearian blank verse, where "freedom of speech" is not allowed, and actors must say the very words set down for them. For these reasons "Romeo and Juliet," at Booth's, is incomparably better worth seeing now than it was at the commencement. The actors have fitted themselves to their parts; they wear their dresses easily, they have grown accustomed to the situations, have found out where the weak spots are, and have learned to cover them up. What is better than all, they have learned the text thoroughly, and speak it fluently and without anxious references to the prompter. Then, too, the scenes are at last in smooth running order. That rattle and screaking, like the groans of the wounded, that so disturbed and almost destroyed the enjoyment of the earlier nights, has been done away with. In fact there has been, in every respect, a gradual change for the better, and the representation of the tragedy is now as nearly perfect as Mr. Booth's resources have enabled him to make it.

The frequent repetition of a play also has a good effect in another way.

As a rule all players are stilted and affected, and overdo the matter. There are exceptions. Mr. Booth is one. Mr. Wallack is another. In fact, the better the actor the less he *seems* to act. The hardest thing in the profession to find is a man or a woman who is willing to be natural. When a play first commences, the players are all on their mettle, and make the greatest endeavors to act well, and as a consequence act ill. After a time they get weary of the words, the whole thing becomes monotonous from constant repetition, and they forget to try and see how well they can do their parts, and relapse into an easy and indifferent way, and so become in spite of themselves natural and life-like. To this condition of things have they come in "Romeo and Juliet." Even Mr. Fenno has toned down some of his exuberance. Miss Morant as the nurse has quite identified herself with the part, and Mr. Mark Smith has become the most fatherly of friars, giving his ghostly counsel with an adherence to the text that it took him many nights to acquire. Mr. Booth himself has laid aside much of that mercurial action with which he played the part in the beginning—a change for the better; for though such quick and nervous movements might well be conceived to have belonged to *Romeo's* passionate Italian nature, the audiences, looking at the matter from an American point of view, thought the action extravagant. Now that Mr. Booth has tempered *Romeo's* impetuousness with a calmer manner, the representation is undoubtedly more generally pleasing. One or two slight amendments might, it seems to us, be made to advantage. In the last act, in the graveyard scene, for instance, the *Count Paris* enters attended by his page. The scene is a solemn one, and the audience hushed with expectation of the coming catastrophe. *Paris* tells the page to wait under the yew trees and signal the approach of any one. The boy answers, "I am almost afraid to stand alone here in the churchyard, yet I will adventure." The reply is well enough, but spoken in a boyish treble so odd and ludicrous as to set the audience laughing. This occurs every night. Whether it is worth while to break so rudely the charm and gravity of the scene for the sake of letting the boy reply is very questionable. It mars the effect of Mr. Booth's entrance on the scene which almost immediately succeeds the boy's reply and the laugh. Then the *Count Paris* being killed cries out, "Oh, I am slain," in such an affected way as almost to bring down another laugh. It is a pity that such a fine climax should be injured by what can so easily be remedied.

The play is appreciated, and the audiences continue large. Those who fail to see it will fail to see probably the finest illustration—so far as scenery and costume go, certainly the finest—ever given of this tragedy.

Matinees To-Day.

The matinée performances announced to-day at the theatres are about the same as last week. Booth's Theatre (1 P. M.), gives "Romeo and Juliet," and Niblo's (2 P. M.), the spectacular burlesque of "The Forty Thieves." The Tammany has its miscellany of attractions at 2 o'clock, and the New York Circus, near by, performs at 2½. The Olympic repeats "Humpty Dumpty" at 1½, Wood's Museum has "Ixion," and the Theatre Français presents "Genevieve de Brabant" at its usual hour. The last representation of "Faust" is advertised for to-day's matinée at the Academy of Music, and will doubtless attract a large audience.

"AND ANDY'S GONE!"

A Midnight Scene at the White House—A Wail from a Sorrowing Son-in-Law.

Special Correspondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At an early hour this morning the door-bell of the Executive Mansion was furiously jerked. The servants in charge of the building awoke from a sound sleep. The bell rang again—clearer and louder than before. A dozen servants sprang from their beds and dragged on their pantaloons.

THE MYSTERIOUS BELL.

Another series of tinkles rang through the hall, and a knot of muffled curses was hurled against the outside door by the manipulator of the bell-wire. A patter of stuffed feet was heard in the corridors of the White House, and the servants gathered in an anxious group about the door.

A NEGRO HEARS A GHOST.

Gen. Grant had gone to his private residence during the afternoon, and the mansion was almost entirely deserted. The mysterious sound of the bell at such an unusual hour seriously alarmed the servants in charge. The gaslight in the hall revealed a circle of pale faces huddled about the door. Anxious speculations were made. Some feared that the new President had been assassinated, others were sure that the house was on fire, and one colored gentleman was positive that the ghost of the murdered Lincoln stood without the door. A cold shiver ran over the backs of the terrified group at the bare thought of the latter possibility, and the frightened negro was threatened with violence if he repeated his suspicions.

OPEN THE DOOR.

A kick at the door and a yell from without followed. Again the bell rang through the dark corridors. Then the upper panels of the door were pounded with fearful energy, and the toes of a boot were again applied to the lower panels. The startled servants cried out in a body:

"Who's there?"

The muffled answer came—"I'll mighty soon show you who's here, ye cutthroats. Open the door!"

MORE KICKS—CRIES FOR "ANDY."

More speculations followed. The custodian of the conservatory boldly advanced to the door, and asked if the General was sick. A royal outburst of kicks was the only answer, and the conservatory man fell back among his fellow-servants aghast with terror. Then a merry refrain was heard from the kicking gentleman outside. The servants gazed at each other in stupefied astonishment.

"Andy! ho, Andy! Op th' door!" shouted the mysterious individual, working away at the bell-handle as if he were raking a stove. A short silence ensued.

"Come, come, open the door, I tell ye! Mo'n Smythe's out here, an' its cold enough to freeze a spirit level!"

WHY, IT'S UNCLE DAVE.

At this point one of the coachmen recognized the voice and sprang for the door, saying, "Why, it's Dave—ole Uncle Dave! Yere, open this door, some o' ye, d—— quick!"

Ten seconds of suspense, and the key was turned in the lock, and the catch was unspring. A heavy foot strode over the threshold, and two hundred pounds of solid flesh and overcoat rolled in the hall. The servants gathered about the mass in amazement.

GEN. GRANT RUNS THE MILL.

"Tom, ho, you, Tom! S'the gas burnin' in my room? 'S Andy gone to bed? Confoun' ye, why didn'n' ye op'n th' door? Didn'n' ye know I was freezin'?"

"Why, Uncle Dave," was the reply, "didn't you know that to-day was Inauguration day, and that the President's left for good, and that Gen. Grant runs the mill now?"

A PRESIDENTIAL SON-IN-LAW.

Uncle David unstudily gazed at Tom for a few seconds, and a meaning smile passed over his face. "No, you don't," said he; "what d'you take me for?" Then he straightened himself up in an effort at dignity, and continued: "Thomas, be careful how you joke with a United States Senator and a son-in-law uv the President."

"Yes," answered Tom, "but you ain't a Senator no more, and he ain't a President any longer. Don't I tell ye that Grant is a runnin' the mill?"

ALL THE LIVELY FELLOWS GONE.

"What?" roared the ex-Senator from Tennessee, "and Andy's gone! an' Gid, an' Bill, an' Aleck, an' Hughey, an' Orv, an' all those lively fellows—all gone! Well, well, well!"

For one minute the speaker put his hand to his forehead, then blew a long whistle, rolled out on the corridor, and disappeared among the trees lining the graveled walk to the White House.

It was ex-Senator David T. Patterson of Tennessee, who, in a fit of absence of mind, brought on by undue excitement attending the inauguration, had reeled to the Executive Mansion, as in nights past, and demanded an entrance. The story has already leaked out, and is now a common topic of conversation in Washington.

More Sunlight for the Sailors.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The motto inscribed at the heading of your valuable paper is, "THE SUN—It shines for all." So far, so good. Now, as far as I am individually concerned, I am not such a bad fellow as I might be; and therefore I can't see why at least one bright ray of your bright and delightful SUN should not reach me. I am not the only one on board here to find cause for complaint on that account; in fact, I am writing these lines at the particular request of some of my shipmates. The morning papers arrive on board here about 8 A. M. I am usually busy in the lower hold of the ship about that time. As soon as I am apprised of the arrival of the papers and I get the chance, I make for the gun deck, where the papers are sold, to get my paper—THE SUN; but I am usually disappointed by the answer of the newsmen, "SUN's all out; kin gi' ye the *Dimekrat* or *Star*; fust-rate two-cent papers they are, too." Well, perhaps they are; but—not for Joseph.

Now, why that fellow don't bring more SUNS on board I am not able to say, as I am sure he could sell three times as many copies as he brings aboard. He told me some yarn about not being able to get as many copies of your paper as he wants; but he might better tell that to the marines.

"But why not take the *Democrat?*" he will ask; "ain't that red hot?"

Why, bless your innocent soul, yes; rather too much so. Why, old Pluto himself might be its editor, and, if issued down in the infernal regions, it might find hosts of delighted readers. And as for the *Star*—well, the less I say about it the better. But so much I am sure of—it is a "star" of the smallest possible magnitude, and throws but very little light.

In short, I prefer THE SUN to all other papers (not excluding four-cent papers), and therefore I mean to find out whether I am able to procure a copy of THE SUN regularly every morning, at least while I am in port; and as I expect to be drafted for the South Pacific station, will you please to inform me whether I may have the paper sent to me regularly there?

SINBAD,
AND SOME OF HIS SHIPMATES.
U. S. RECEIVING SHIP VERMONT, Feb. 27, 1869.

SUFFOCATION.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the body of Wm. Smith, who was employed as a laborer at the gas works. Death was caused by inhaling smoke while attempting to extinguish a fire in his room at 422 Second avenue. Smith was 78 years of age.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Vice-President Colfax took his seat at noon, and called the Senate to order. Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, was then sworn in vice David T. Patterson. He was too feeble to come to the President's desk, and took the oath of office in his seat.

COMMITTEES TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and was ready to proceed with business.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) a Committee of Senators, composed of Messrs. Cameron and McCreery, was appointed to join the House Committee to wait upon the President, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress, and their readiness to receive any communication he might desire to make.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Committees of the new Congress not being yet appointed, the following bills were laid on the table:

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill granting land to the Missouri and Iowa State Line Railroad Company.

By Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.)—A bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital—the same bill he introduced last session. Also, a bill to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Europe.

By Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.)—A bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act; and he gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

By Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—A bill to amend the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Thayer, suspending the operation of the Tenure of Office act until the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable upon the shores of the United States; also, a bill to provide for a line of United States mail steamships for the conveyance of mails and passengers between New York and Europe.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to establish an Ordnance Commission, and to consolidate the Ordnance and Artillery Bureau.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution of inquiry relative contracts between the Navy Department and Norman Wiard, which was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) moved the reappointment of the Committee on the Revision of Rules in advance of the other Committees. Agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint Committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions relating to Indian tribes.

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.) introduced a bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, and asked for its immediate consideration, but Mr. Edmunds objected.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution concerning slavery, &c., by securing to every citizen, civil rights to all citizens, without regard to race or color.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two Senators, to go, without waiting for the House Committee, and inform the President of the organization of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. Grimes and Cragin to be such Committee.

The Senate then took a recess until 1:45 P. M. At the end of the recess the session was resumed.

Mr. GRIMES reported that the Committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed the duty assigned them, and the President would immediately communicate with the Senate.

THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Rawlins of Gen. Grant's staff then stepped forward, and said he was directed by the President of the United States to present to the Senate two messages in writing. Major Leet also appeared and presented another message.

Mr. EDMUNDS at once moved to go into executive session. The motion was agreed to, and slowly, and with a general groaning of profound disgust, the crowd left the gallaries.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a message was ordered to be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. A committee to wait on the President was ordered.

NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK a committee of three was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, and Kerr (Dem.) were appointed. Mr. Schenck, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that the President had informed the Committee that he had about two hours previously, anticipating that the Senate would be in session, sent some nominations to that body, but that he had no message to send to Congress.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution that the oath be administered to Messrs. Van Horn and Dyer, of Missouri, and proceeded to advocate it. Both these gentlemen are Republicans. After some words the resolution was passed, and both were sworn in.

Gen. BUTLER withdrew his objection to Mr. Patrick Hamill, of Maryland, and that gentleman was sworn in.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Pa.) presented the papers of Leonard Myers, contesting the seat of Mr. Maffett, from the Third District of Pennsylvania, to be referred to the Committee on Elections when appointed.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution referring the credentials of the persons claiming seats as representatives from Louisiana to the Committee on Elections when appointed. After a tedious discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) offered a resolution for the swearing in of Messrs. Winchester and Rice of Kentucky, who, on objections from Mr. Shanks of Indiana, were not sworn in yesterday, and that the papers be referred to the Committee on Elections. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Winchester and Rice were sworn in.

The Foster-Cloude contested seat was referred to the Committee on Elections, who were ordered to find out which gentleman had a *prima facie* right to the seat.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD the time for taking testimony in the contested election case of Mr. Tayler against Mr. Reading, from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, was extended for sixty days.

The cases of the Georgia members were referred to the Committee on Elections.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk. HAMILTON WARD, of New York, renominated Edward McPherson, the Clerk of the last House. Mr. NIBLACK of Indiana, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated Charles W. Carrigan of Pennsylvania.

JAMES BROOKS SULKY.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.), having been appointed one of the tellers, asked to be excused, saying that he did not want to have anything to do with the election of the Clerk.

The result of the vote was: For Edward McPherson, 125; for Charles W. Carrigan, 59. Mr. McPherson was thereupon declared duly elected, and had the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.

OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. N. G. Ordway was the Republican nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Owen Thorne was the Democratic candidate. The vote stood: Ordway, 121; Thorne, 58. Ordway was sworn in. Otis S. Burton, of New York, was elected Doorkeeper, having received 121 votes, against 54 for David J. Wagoner, of Illinois; and William S. King was elected Postmaster, having received 120 votes, against 56 for Williams Lines, of New York. The officers elected held the same positions under the last House. The election of Chaplain was postponed until next Tuesday.

THE DRAWING OF SEATS.

The usual resolution for drawing seats was adopted. The members then vacated their seats, and printed slips were placed in a box from which a page, blindfolded, drew them one by one, the name was called aloud by the Clerk, and the member answering to it selected his seat and continued to occupy it. One of the first names drawn was that of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, now Secretary of State, but he was not present, and his former seat was taken by Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin. The names of Messrs. Morrissey, Cox, Wood, and Fox, of New York, came out early in the drawing. Mr. Morrissey chose Mr. Wood's former seat and Mr. Wood chose Morrissey's, but probably with a view to an interchange. Messrs. Garfield and Logan got early chances and selected their former seats. Mr. Jenckes was called in time to be able to make a good selection on the Republican side of the Chamber, next to that of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Thad. Stevens's old seat was chosen by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Bingham and Scofield and other Republicans got seats on the Democratic side. One of the last names drawn was that of Mr. Schenck, who had to take a back seat on the Republican side. Mr. Voorhees was also among the latest called. The call being concluded, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

MISSION HOUSE.—A general missionary meeting on behalf of the Mission House of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will be held (D. V.) in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and the Rev. Samuel Durborow. A collection will be taken up. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—The Court of General Sessions yesterday gave free board and lodging to Charles Johnson, a robber; and sent Frank Morris, James Haggerty, and John Mitchel, thieves, to the Hudson River house at Sing Sing for a united term of twenty-five years. The product of these thefts did not aggregate $300, which they might have earned by honest labor in less than a month.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

A New York Female who Could Make her Own Way in the World.

New York Correspondence Providence Press.

She was born a "lady," as the world says. She had a loving father, who spared no means to give her the brilliant accomplishment of her station. She had a troop of friends—gay flatterers around her beauty and wealth. One she married, and rich and imposing was the wedding. But the married life ran out, of course. The husband, after spending the fortune of his wife in reckless living and wild cat speculations, and involving the father in disaster, and fretting her life away by inches, eloped one day and left the young mother of his child alone, with debts and disgrace, and her own sad heart; alone, to work for her living as best she could, or starve if work she could not.

The deserted woman pined away at first and shed bitter tears, and became fated and broken. One day she awoke to the stern fact that she must work or starve. She could not go back to her father, and her pride kept her from former friends. What did she do? In vain she told over her list of talents. Every chance seemed closed to her. By sewing she could not earn enough to live and pay the rent. Her music she had neglected after marriage. The doting father had given her ornament and froth in her education—nothing to which she could put her hands for support.

At this time a man said to her, "Come down to my farm this season, and work in the strawberry field." Nothing but dire necessity made her go. The man was kind to her, and the work light. All the season she worked for him, and in the open air, and with the plain, regular living her heart came back to her. She became healthful and hopeful, as in former days. Here was her chance. When the season was over, she said to her employer: "Take me into your business! I have shown what I can do. My past life I shall drop. I will become a business woman!" He thought she was jesting at first; but she was in earnest. Her offer was accepted.

For three years this woman acted as clerk and manager for one of the large produce raisers of Jersey. The details of the business came into her hands. No better salesman than she, no better executive. At last she bought an interest, afterwards half of the business. It seems that her whole life had been led by somebody else; from being a nervous, timid woman, she grew into a sound, brisk, laborious worker. She made a good home in Jersey for her child and aged father; and to-day there is no more popular dealer in the market, and no more capable woman in New York, and no finer appearing lady anywhere, than this self-made woman, who can daily be seen managing her extensive business in Washington Market, associating with marketmen, but never forgetting, nor do they, that she is a lady, and commanding all the respect due to her sex."

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

Interview with George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Psalms and Prayers—His Personal Appearance.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

One of the reportorial corps of the *Inquirer* paid a visit to Moyamensing Prison yesterday afternoon for the purpose of having an interview with the condemned murderer, George S. Twitchell, who will, in all human probability, shortly suffer an ignominious death for taking the life of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Hill.

The object of the interview was to ascertain from personal observation how Twitchell bears himself in view of his impending doom; his mental and physical condition; how he occupies his time; his ideas regarding his immediate future; what signs of contrition he displays, and to listen to anything he might have to say regarding the crime for which he is sentenced to death.

Our reporter, accompanied by an officer of the prison, ascended the stairs leading to the third row of cells on the northern corridor of the jail, and was escorted to the second cell on the southern side of said corridor, which is occupied by Twitchell. At the time of the visit the condemned man was engaged with his faithful and attentive spiritual adviser, the Rev. George Bringhurst, in singing a hymn entitled "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand."

It appeared on inquiry that Mr. Bringhurst spends two hours every afternoon ministering to the spiritual wants of Twitchell, and these visits have continued from the period of his conviction until the present time.

Twitchell apparently takes the deepest interest in the religious exercises conducted by Mr. Bringhurst, and joins in the singing of hymns, and offers extemporre prayers with great zest and fervor.

At the conclusion of the singing of the hymn mentioned, our reporter was ushered into the cell and introduced by Mr. Bringhurst to Twitchell. The latter rose from his seat, and, after a hearty shake of the hand, extended a cordial welcome in a frank, free, old-hand at-ease-about-it manner. Seats were then taken, and an opportunity was presented of scanning the personnel of the criminal.

Twitchell then legally convicted and sentenced to death for a most diab