

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.
CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Paddock introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report losses sustained by citizens of the United States on account of Indian depredations and to adjust claims arising therefrom; referred.

The bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation on motion of Thurman, was laid over until Monday next and the Senate committee amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill was considered. The bill finally passed as reported and the Senate went into executive session.

The following bills were introduced:

By Sanders—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to Indians.

By Butler—A resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a Territorial government for Alaska.

The Senate passed a bill for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the government steamer *J. Don Cameron*. It reimburses certain army officers for the loss of clothing and allowances by the sinking of the steamer in the Missouri River, while transporting troops to the Indian country. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—By Belford—To create a mineral bureau at the seat of government.

Harmer moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the method and manner of paying pensions, arrears of pensions, bounty, back pay to soldiers, and to ascertain whether any irregularities exist in the payment of the same; to investigate any subject of complaint which may be lodged with them, as to payment, rejection or suspension of any pension, bounty or back pay, with a view to the enactment of such legislation as may correct the existing defects and assist the pensioner in his rights.

Garfield hoped the resolution would be allowed to lie over for a week, as he was not sure that in its present shape it would not seriously embarrass the pension office in its present payment of pensions; the resolution was adopted; yeas 183, nays 66.

Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the importation of salt free from duty. It provides that no duty shall be levied or collected, directly or indirectly, on the importation of salt brought into any port of the United States, but that salt, fine or coarse, in bulk or bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, may be imported free of duty; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Conger immediately moved that the House adjourn; defeated.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost; yeas 215, nays 115; not a necessary two thirds in the affirmative. The result was received with laughter and applause on the republican side.

Martin presented a memorial of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Company, the Colorado Central Railroad Company, the Utah Southern Railroad Company, the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, and others, asking for the reduction of duty upon steel rails from \$28 to \$10 per ton; referred to committee on ways and means.

Cox presented a petition of manufacturers and merchants of New York City, representing \$200,000,000 active capital, for the enactment of a law to give effect to treaty obligations as to trade marks. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—General Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster General, appeared before the special committee of the House committee on appropriations this morning, and submitted a reply to a letter of the committee, asking for information, giving a tabulated statement and full details of the growth of the Star service, the expenses of the same and the increase of service and consequent increase of expenses. General Brady was questioned

at length upon the general operations of the Department and laws affecting the same. He stated that the increased cost of the Star service in the past year was \$1,800,000. Of this \$432,000 being upon 1,800 needed routes established by the Department, in pursuance of the law authorizing and directing the same, and the balance, \$1,268,000 for increased speed and service upon the routes already established.

Representative Money received a telegram to-day relating to a joint caucus of the democratic members of the Mississippi Legislature, held at Jackson, Miss., last evening, for the purpose of nominating a successor to Senator Bruce. Six ballots were taken, resulting in no choice, and the caucus adjourned till this evening. The sixth ballot resulted: Marksdale, 52; Waltham, 38; Singleton, 36; scattering, 5.

The Treasury Department is informed that the British government has issued orders permitting sheep from the United States to be landed in Ireland without quarantine and without being slaughtered at the place of landing.

Bedford to-day introduced a bill providing for the creation of a mining bureau, somewhat similar in its organization to the present department of agriculture. Its chief officer is to gather information in person and by competent deputies, concerning the mineral resources of the various regions of the United States, processes for reducing ores, etc., and to report annually to Congress. He is also required to respond to the application of any citizen for specific information by furnishing whatever may be on file in his bureau in regard to the special subject of inquiry.

An intimate friend of Governor Tilden, who has very recently conversed with him in New York, expresses the firm belief that Tilden does not desire the next presidential nomination for himself, but that he would like to be in a position where he can decline the nomination gracefully in favor of some candidate known to be acceptable to him. Whom Mr. Tilden would really prefer is not developed, but indications point to Gen. McClellan. There is no foundation for the widely published statement, exerted in behalf of Speaker Randall for the presidential nomination, other than the suggestion of some personal friends of Randall. It seems to be generally believed both here and in New York, that Tilden is partial to Senator Bayard, for some reason or other, and many of the most influential New York democrats have communicated to Washington their decided preference for Bayard; and August Belmont is credited with the assertion that Bayard can carry New York by 50,000 majority. The opinion among the most sagacious democratic leaders is that if Horatio Seymour will take the nomination he will certainly get it, but if he decisively declines, all probabilities point to the nomination of Bayard. There appears to be no longer any apprehension of a split in the New York democracy this year. The friend of Tilden above quoted says Tilden spent at least \$100,000 in the last State canvass for election purposes, and that he will spend a still larger sum in the coming presidential canvass if the canvass be acceptable to him.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The annual report of the National Board of Health, containing an account of the operations of the past year, will probably be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. It is the opinion of the board that if during the past winter at all points where the fever has prevailed during the past summer, care be taken to obtain thorough ventilation and exposure to the cold of all houses and inclosed spaces and all bedding, clothing, etc., and if local sanitation be vigorously and properly carried out, there will be little danger of an epidemic yellow fever next year from the causes now existing in the country. It is believed that inspection stations for steamboats should be established on the Mississippi river at New Orleans, Vicksburg, just below Memphis and at Cairo, at which all boats should be examined by competent inspectors, and certificates as to the sanitary condition of the boat given. The cost of establishing these stations is estimated at \$35,000. The expenditures of the board from the date of organization to Dec. 31st, 1879, were \$154,002. The estimates of the board are submitted as follows: From January 1st to June 30th, '80, \$234,330; from July 1st, 1880 to June

30th, 1881, \$202,060. It is also advised that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made to hold in reserve for an emergency in case of a recurrence of such an epidemic as that of 1879, and to be used solely for the purposes of inland quarantine in case of such outbreak.

AUGUSTA, 12.—It is reported and believed by a large number of persons that the reason the galleries were not allowed to be occupied on Friday, was that orders allowed certain armed men to be concealed in the State Library in case of an attempt of the republicans to capture the hall. The fusionists feared to come down by the short cut and enter the south gallery with loaded muskets and command the republicans in the hall. The finding of muskets loaded and cartridge boxes filled, shows bloody work was contemplated. Both parties keep their movements very cloudy from all outside members and claimants, and especially do they avoid making any disclosures to newspaper correspondents.

General Chamberlain has issued the following order:

Headquarters, First Division,
M. M. Augusta, Jan. 12th.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 3.

The first attention of all military organizations now in the service of the State, and all men liable to military duty in this State, is directed to the following orders:

State of Maine,
Adjutant General's Office,
Augusta, Jan. 5th, 1880.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 12.

First.—The several counties of this State are constituted into the First Division, Militia of Maine.

Second, Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain is assigned to the command of the First Division.

Third, Commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State, are required to report to him. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of General and Commander in Chief.

(Signed) S. D. LEAVITT,
Adjutant General, State of Maine.

Adjutant General's Office,
Augusta, Jan. 5.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 45.

Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the property and institutions of the State until my successor is duly qualified.

(Signed) ALONZO GARCELON,
Governor.

Second. I am now discharging duties thus devolving on me in protecting public property and institutions of the State until a government is legally elected and duly qualified.

Third. Particular attention is called to the law rendering it unlawful for any body of men, other than regularly organized corps of militia, without authority especially given, to associate themselves together as military companies and organizations, or to parade in public with arms.

Fourth. All persons and organizations will take notice accordingly, and all authorized military organizations will understand that they will report to me for orders until they are otherwise ordered by or through me.

(Signed) JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Maj. General.

At twenty minutes to 6 o'clock this evening, the republican members of the senate and house of representatives proceeded to the State House for the purpose of organizing a legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the fusionists, and but few of the republicans outside of the immediate members were aware of the position of affairs. The news that the republicans had taken possession of the State House spread rapidly and caused great rejoicing among the republicans, who have been impatient to have this result brought about. Mr. Lamson, president of the Senate, when he saw the people assembling, proceeded to General Chamberlain's headquarters and excitedly said: "I protest against these men coming in!" The General told Lamson that he should permit the men to stay as long as they pleased. There was no forcible resistance whatever. The halls were lighted, the minor officers of the previous legislature, familiar with the premises, taking hold and lending their assistance. In the Senate, Jeremiah Dingley,

Jr., called the meeting to order, and Austin Harris was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Butler, a member of the House. Charles W. Turner, Assistant Secretary of the last Senate, called the roll and 18 senators responded to the call.

A quorum was announced, those present all being republicans, who proceeded to qualify, the oath being administered by Hon. Wm. Stratton. Andrew S. Smith was declared senator from Lincoln county on the face of the returns. Joseph A. Locke was chosen President, receiving all the votes thrown, 19. Charles W. Tilden was chosen Secretary, and George C. Brackett, of Belfast, Assistant Secretary.

The following order was passed: Ordered that a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate, be appointed by the President to report to the Senate for its action, whether the Senate shall call upon the justices of the Supreme Court for their opinion touching the legal organization of the Senate for the forty-ninth Legislature, and to report for the action of the Senate such questions as the law and facts require in the premises.

On the assembling of the Senate this morning, President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he assumed the duties of Governor. Senator Ellis, of Waldo, was chosen President pro tem. The committee on gubernatorial votes reported the whole number of votes as 138,807, necessary for a choice, 69,404. Daniel F. Davis had 68,770; Joseph L. Smith, 47,649; Alonzo Garcelon 21,844; Brio Bradbury 263; Daniel F. Davis, 200; the remainder scattering. The constitution candidates are Daniel F. Davis, Jos. L. Smith, Alonzo Garcelon and Brio Bradbury. On the proposition to hold a joint convention for the qualifying the acting Governor, Locke of Cumberland made a long speech in which he reviewed the action of the Governor and Council, and took up the cases of the counted out members and the grounds upon which they were counted out. Locke claimed that the certificates issued by the Governor and Council to those not chosen were not legal, and the acts passed by such a body would not be recognized by the courts of the State. Strickland replied, claiming to all intents and purposes this is a legal legislature, the members holding certificates from the Governor and Council. They meant, as honorable gentlemen to do the fair thing when an investigation should take place before the proper committee of the Legislature.

A joint commission was formed and in the presence of the Secretary of State and several members of the Council, John D. Lamson took the oath and was proclaimed Acting Governor of the State. But 60 members were present in the House and it adjourned without transacting any business.

AUGUSTA, 13.—The members of the House were called to order by Hale. Wentworth, of Kittery, was made temporary chairman, and Smith, the clerk, called the roll of the members elect. All the representatives responded but the fusionists did not. Eighty-five members of the House responded to the call and were qualified by William Stratton, clerk of the court of Kennebec County. Subsequently six members who were not, by the face of the returns, elected on account of defects which were amended under the law of '77 were admitted by a resolution submitted by Strout. George E. Weeks, of Augusta, was elected Speaker. After the organization, Hale offered a similar resolution to that passed by the Senate calling for the appointment of a committee to request the opinion of the supreme judicial court as to the legality of the organization of the House. In making the resolve, Hale spoke of the extraordinary circumstances under which they met. He said the object of the organization was to settle the vital question affecting the organization of the legislature and the State Government.

Hale's resolution was adopted unanimously and A. A. Strout, of Portland, L. Hutchison, Lewiston, and Silas C. Hatch, of Bangor, were appointed the committee.

The organization of the Senate is declared to be a well considered project on the part of the republicans and was decided upon as the most practicable and feasible way of getting an opinion from the Su-

preme Court upon the subjects embodied in the orders passed in the republican House and Senate. There has been a strong pressure brought to bear upon the republicans of Maine from their party friends throughout the country. The leaders declare they waited awhile in hopes the fusionists would take some action in relation to admitting the republicans from the disfranchised cities and towns, but waited in vain. It is hoped the supreme judicial court will convene on Wednesday, in which event an answer will be looked for on Friday or Saturday of this week. Augusta is crowded with politicians from all parts of the State and elsewhere. The fusionists are not despondent and assert that General Chamberlain has promised they shall not be prevented from entering their respective chambers in the State House to-morrow. The republicans are holding the situation and many of them slept upon the desks in the Senate and House ready to begin work this morning. They confidently express the belief that the legal opinion asked for will be in their favor. Rumors of various kinds are in circulation not among the least interesting of which is the report that Lamson will to-morrow endeavor to have Chamberlain arrested by a military force for his action in disregarding the protest of the former.

It is rumored that Lamson will issue an order instructing the militia not to obey the orders of Chamberlain.

The fusionist House committee to investigate the charges of attempted bribery, met in the representatives' hall. H. R. White was summoned to appear, but did not respond. He declined to recognize the authority of the committee. Swann and Harriman reiterated in substance their affidavits and statements in the House, with some additional particulars.

Solon Chase testified that he advised Swann to go ahead and get White to commit himself and the party. Other testimony was given, but no new facts came out.

At a quarter to two the committee of the House to report the questions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, submitted a series which it was voted to submit to the court. The questions are long. Both branches adjourned at 2:15 until Saturday, January 17, at 2 p. m.

Forty enthusiastic republicans came to the city last night by a Pullman train.

Hale in his remarks relative to the order submitting the questions to the Supreme Court said, the representatives assembled here did not desire any control the law did not give them, nor to ride rough shod over any one as they might have done days ago, but for the main purpose, and great purpose indicated in the order, and when the court decided the question, the people of Maine will take that decision as a final exposition of the law upon the question of organization, and it will be expected that everybody in the Hall will accept it as laid down by the court.

NEW YORK, 13.—The weather has suddenly become colder and a furious and blinding snow storm prevails. The Signal Service bureau promises us much colder and more seasonable weather.

The World, which has discountenanced the movements of Garcelon in Maine from the beginning, says of the republican coup d'etat yesterday: The republicans have taken possession of the State House of Maine and counted in such of themselves as have no certificates, "on the face of the returns." Occupying the legislative chambers was in itself, so far as we can see, a perfectly legitimate manoeuvre. The only wonder is that the republicans did not see and resort to it, and the fusionists foresee and guard against before the legislature met.

The World prints a two column letter from Charles O'Connor to the democratic club of Essex County, New Jersey, in which he speaks disparagingly of the Republic and contemns both factions of the New York democracy styling Kelly "a local factionist" and despising Tilden for his former servility to southern dominations. He says he "suddenly wheeled around in 1847, because of a merely personal disappointment." O'Connor puts his hope for liberty and prosperity in a collapse of our institutions so complete as to give scope for the reconstruction of the republic on certain new lines which he lays down.