

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the correspondence called for by the resolution of the Senate, of Dec. 8th, 1879, concerning the Ute Indians. Secretary Schurz says he forwards copies of all the correspondence excepting two letters received from Gen. Adams, one concerning the testimony taken by the Ute Commission, and the other touching further negotiations with the Utes with reference to their reservation. These letters, the Secretary says, the interests of public policy demand should be withheld from publication at present.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Sergeant-at-arms brought to the bar of the Senate, L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson and E. B. Purcell, to answer to the charge of contempt in not obeying the summons to testify in the Ingalls' case. Smith made a statement to the effect that he sent a telegram to the committee saying he knew nothing about the election of Ingalls.

Mr. Saulsbury, chairman of the committee, favored discharging the witness upon his appearing before the committee and testifying. McMillan and others objected to keeping the witness in custody, claiming no lawful summons had been served on him.

After considerable debate the three witnesses at the bar were discharged from the rule, having purged themselves of contempt.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Stevenson, chairman of the committee on mines, reported back the Senate bill amending sections 2,324 and 2,325, revised Statutes, with regard to mineral lands. The purport of the bill is to add to the existing law the provision that when a claimant of patent is not a resident of the land district, the necessary application and affidavits may be made by his authorized agent; also, that the period within which work is required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first of January succeeding the date of location of the claim, and that this section shall apply to all claims since May 10, 1872.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Belford, Maginnis, Page and Reagan. The latter contended that the effect of the proposed measure would be to allow speculators in New York to send out their agents and to locate any number of claims in mining districts, the reply to that being that such can be done now.

Belford said that the bill simply provided that an agent might swear to a fact within his knowledge instead of the principal being obliged to do so. It was a just act and it ought to be passed in the interest of the hard-handed and heroic miners of the west. There was no speculation in it. It was not in the interest of corporations, but in the interest of honest miners, and if the House voted it down, it would do an act of injustice to every miner in Colorado and Nevada.

After further discussion by Acklen and Bennett in favor of the bill, it was passed; yeas 177, nays, 29.

Aldrich, from the committee on mines and mining, reported a bill concerning the location of mineral lands. It provides that any person desirous of prospecting and exploring the public domain in Colorado for the discovery of gold or silver bearing ores which do not outcrop or appear on the surface of the ground, may locate a mining claim 1,500 feet in length and not exceeding 600 feet in width, by marking its boundaries with at least six substantial stakes, and shall commence work within ten days thereafter to explore and define the mineral deposit, which must be either by sinking a shaft or by an open cut, cross-cut, or tunnel, and so long as the claimant shall work his claim with reasonable diligence, the claim shall be valid; but a suspension of work for thirty days before perfecting his title shall operate as a forfeiture.

Referred to the committee of the whole.

AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, 7.—In the House, Assistant Clerk Gibbs proceeded to call the certified roll of members. Hale claimed certain elected members of the House from cities, are not on this roll, and moved they be included. He supported his motion in a long speech. Objections were made to the motion from the other side, and Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the republicans withdrew from participating in the proceedings.

The republicans claim fraud in quoting a quorum, and that the names signed to the list were persons not present. H. Carelton Cheever was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68. Again was a point raised, no quorum voted and again was it overruled. The question notifying the Senate of organization was debated, Hale taking the ground that there had been no legal organization of the House. No other body could be informed thereof. This was overruled. The protest of members from five cities was presented by Hale, who proceeded to address the House in an impressive and telling speech, urging that the people of Maine are waiting with most intense anxiety for the settlement of these cases. The only way to allay the great excitement prevailing is to admit these members who are clearly elected according to the expressed decision of the court. This course will alone propitiate the people of Maine. He moved that the House go into committee of the whole and consider the cases. This Legislature ought not to take a single step until even-handed justice is done.

A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating a quorum of the members of the House were present, ready to be qualified. Great excitement prevailed during Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed. After notification to the Governor that a quorum was present, the Governor appeared and qualified the members. He then announced that 76 members, being a quorum, had taken and subscribed the necessary oaths, and they were regularly and duly a constituted House of Representatives. This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside. Gov. Garcelon said he now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court as well as the petition of gentlemen from certain cities, claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same. Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses.

The quorum is made of 75 fusionists and one republican, Eugene Hale. The fusionists, not participating are Sprout, of Vazie; Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan.

Boston, 7.—The Journal's Augusta special says: An immense crowd is in attendance at the State House. The rotunda, corridors and committee rooms and galleries are a perfect jam. The members elect with certificates and without, and counted-out members with all contestants are admitted to both branches, also ex-governors, members of Congress, State officers, representatives of the press, etc., until the house was full.

An Augusta special to the Herald says: The scene in the House of Representatives was simply disgraceful. Hale was a gentleman and acted like one, and he must have been ashamed of his company. The repetition of the oath after the Governor was drowned by the hisses and groans of the mob. The fusionists put things through regardless of parliamentary law.

PUEBLO, Col., 7.—Twelve Ute Indians in charge of Lieutenant Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, with ten men, arrived here to-day and went east immediately on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. They had ordered dinner at the Union Depot Hotel, but seeing so large a crowd of pale faces, it destroyed their appetite and they went aboard the train at once and left without eating. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were at the depot to see the savages. "Hang the red devils, shoot the murdering fiends," and like expressions were frequently heard from portions of the crowd, and they were pelted with stone coal by some boys who had a position on a coal train on a side track. The Indians were terror-stricken and completely cowed. A move was on foot in the morning to organize 500 men and lynch the savages, but cooler coun-

sels prevailed and the citizens determined to let the Indians pass without injury. Had there been any injudicious action taken by the troops or Indians, no power could have restrained the mob from lynching them. Had Douglas or any of the Indians engaged in murdering and outraging the Meeker family been aboard, no power could have saved them. A Chieftain reporter interviewed Lieutenant Taylor, who expressed himself determined to protect the Indians at all hazards, should the mob attempt to seize them. Troops will escort the Indians to Laken, the east line of Colorado. If the people in other parts of the State feel as hostile as the Puebloites, the Utes must go in the spring. People here unanimously endorse Belford's Indian policy.

Denver, 7.—Twelve Utes on the way to Washington, left Alamosa this forenoon, reaching Pueblo at a quarter past one and leaving soon after for the East on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, over which they go to Kansas City, thence over the Chicago & Rock Island to Chicago, and thence over the Baltimore & Ohio to Washington, where they are expected to arrive Sunday, accompanied by Gen. Adams, of the commission, Otto Mears, formerly agent at Los Pinos, and W. H. Berry, interpreter at Los Pinos.

Omaha, 7.—The Omaha commission having in charge the relief of the Ponca Indians, have decided to recall T. H. Tibbles and Chief Standing Bear from the east, as the Ponca habeas corpus has been dismissed in the district court. Tibbles and Standing Bear raised about \$4,000 in the east to defray the alleged legal expenses. The commission may endeavor to replace the Poncas upon their Nebraska reservation, and thus spend their money in legally defending the movement, if the government takes steps to stop it.

NEW YORK, 7.

The World's Washington special says: A democratic Senator said to your correspondent to-day, the republican situation was now very plain; Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois are to be held for Grant, and it is plain that arrangements have been already made to secure the acquiescence of Sherman, the agreement being probably to let him remain in his place as Secretary of the Treasury. Grant will be making the republican nominee, Conkling, Cameron or Blaine may possibly get the nomination for vice-president.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Herald's Washington special says: Secretary Burch, of the Senate, has decided to test the question whether a Senator can spend by far the largest portion of his time at home and still draw his full pay upon appearing in Washington.

Sharon came unexpectedly to-day, but whether for a visit or legislative business is not yet known. He was engaged in showing friends about the city. Burch says: That in case he applies for his back pay, he will decline to let him have it until he can receive a formal opinion in regard to the legality of such payment from the first comptroller of the Treasury and probably also from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The law is very explicit on this subject, though through custom it has been allowed, in fact, to become a dead letter. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deduct from the pay of Senators a proper proportion for every day they are absent from any other cause than sickness. It has become the practice to overlook this law in cases of absences of reasonable length, but no other such case as that of Sharon's has been presented of late years.

AUGUSTA, Me., 8.—Both branches assembled quietly at 10. There was no comparison between the crowd and that of yesterday. Sentinels are stationed at the doors, the police force continuing under the control of the sheriff and mayor. Immediately on opening the Senate, Senator Hobson, of Lincoln, offered the following:

Ordered—That a joint and select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as may be appointed by the Chairman of the House, be authorized to investigate the charges of bribery and intimidation alleged to have been attempted on the members of the Legislature since they received their certificates, with power to send for persons and papers, and that the committee be instructed

to commence their investigation to-day on the adjournment of this session, and report as soon as may be.

This order was opposed by Senators Locke, Harris, Berry and other republicans, on the ground that there was not even a street rumor.

The fusion senators made a marked concession yesterday in voting 18 to 12 to refer the matter of the counting out to a special committee to act at once. The committee will probably be named to-day. There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme moment came when the assistant clerk refused to put the motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk, put the motion himself, followed by deafening applause and the immediate withdrawal of the republican members. The whole audience rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the republicans. The result of the day was really a triumph for the fusionists, but the republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling, good order could be preserved, was a marvel. The republicans held a secret caucus last night, to determine on future action, at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion. It is thought the republicans will all qualify to-day and participate in legislative action.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The correspondence sent to the Senate by Secretary Schurz yesterday in regard to the Ute Indian trouble, is extremely voluminous, covering a hundred pages. Much of it has been already published, but a portion is now made public for the first time.

On November 4th, last, Commissioner Adams, who was then at Denver, telegraphs Secy. Schurz that the examination under oath of the late captives, disclosed such brutal treatment of them, in which Chiefs Douglas and Johnson were implicated and which was unknown and unexpected to Commissioner Adams, (and as he believed to Chief Ouray also) that he feared with a living witness against them the Indians would not obey Ouray's orders. He also expressed the opinion formed after hearing these witnesses, that the troops would probably have to be used against them soon. He closed his dispatch by advising a forward movement of the cavalry at Ft. Garland to Indian Creek.

On November 5th Secretary Schurz replies he had conferred with General Sherman about the movement of troops and says both himself and Gen. Sherman agree in the opinion expressed in the dispatch which Gen. Sherman had just received from Col. Mackenzie, in which he says: "My own experience and judgment leads me to believe that any such movement, until the peace commission has entirely completed its labors, will be peculiarly objectionable."

Secretary Schurz also says in this dispatch, "Your apprehension that Douglas and Johnson, with living witnesses against them, will not obey Ouray's order, and to make use of the troops necessary, seems to leave out of account the circumstances that those witnesses were in their power and they surrendered them unconditionally. A favorable arrangement as to the future location of the Utes will be calculated, to somewhat mitigate the punishment of the guilty parties."

On November 28th, Commissioner Adams telegraphed the Secretary that Agent Stanley, at Los Pinos, was interfering with the work of the commission by keeping up business relations with Chief Douglas and other White River Utes. On the 30th, Agent Stanley was ordered by Sec. Schurz to report at Washington.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The National Greenback Labor party conference met to-day. About 100 or 125 delegates from different States were in attendance. With the exception of 13 Greenback Associations, there are, however, few delegates who come as representatives of trade and labor organizations. Personally the conference is made up of lawyers, editors, workingmen and farmers, representing as many different shades of political, social and industrial reform, but all uniting in their endeavors to harmonize their respective views and decide upon a time and place for a national convention to elect presidential candidates.

The conference was called to or-

der by F. P. Dewees, chairman of the national committee of the Greenback Labor party, who delivered an earnest address.

Representative Murch was made permanent chairman. He said it was met that the conference be opened properly, and called on Rev. Dr. De La Matyr to offer prayer. (Hisses and cries of "we come here for business; every man to his own trade.")

A motion was made that prayer be dispensed with.

Murch said he had called on the La Matyr at the suggestion of some of the delegates, and he would put the motion. It was lost, and De La Matyr offered prayer for the blessings of God on the party.

The conference, after considerable discussion of minor matters, appointed a committee to report upon the time and place for the meeting of the Presidential nominating conventions, and also to report the basis of representation in that convention. This committee consists of members of the national executive committee and the congressional committee of the Labor party, together with one delegate from each of the States here represented.

A call for the report of the committee on resolutions was made, whereupon it was read. Its provisions are in great number, and have reference to all sorts of subjects. Every side of the Greenback positions is defended, every proposition looking to the inflation of currency endorsed and every hard money statute condemned; but the resolutions do not deal with the financial question alone, many other subjects, including capital and labor questions, Socialism, etc., forming subjects for action.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Iquique, Peru, stating that an American citizen named A. K. Gordon, who has been held as a prisoner at Iquique since June last, has been received on board the United States steamer Alaska. Gordon was arrested on a charge of being a Chilean spy, and held a close prisoner by order of the President of Peru. The circumstances connected with the release of Gordon are reported by the Commander of the Alaska as follows: "Learning that he was almost in a state of starvation, I called on Colonel Rias, commanding the city, for the purpose of requesting permission to send a supply of provisions to the prison for the use of Gordon. To my great surprise Colonel Rias said I could bring the prisoner on board this vessel. I accepted the proposition, and Gordon was delivered to me by Colonel Rias."

CHICAGO, 8.

The strike at the stock yards continues, but the Union is weakening and slowly disintegrating. Common laborers complain that while the Union pays its officers and skilled laborers full wages, they receive nothing. Patrick Carey, president of the Brickmakers' Union, and a member also of the Butchers' Union, said to a reporter later, that the Union had not had any communication with Denis Kearney, and the story that the California agitator was about to canvass that State in behalf of the Butchers' Union of Chicago was probably false.

The Butchers' Union held an open air meeting at Dexter Park this afternoon, which was attended by all the strikers and by workingmen from all parts of the city, the aggregate attendance being about 10,000. A motion was addressed by the prime movers in the strike and was enthusiastically and unanimously carried on a question of continuing the organization. A vote of confidence in the officers was passed, and all the speeches were in favor of holding out. There was an undercurrent, which seemed strong, to compromise with the packers upon any basis short of giving up the Union.

It is reported that a man was shot to-night in a quarrel growing out of the strike; no particulars.

NEW YORK, 8.—There is considerable talk at the Manhattan and Union clubs within a few days about a formidable filibuster movement having for its object the severance of the Rio Grande States of Mexico from that Republic and placing them as speedily as possible under independent government, styled the republic of Rio Grande. The news received from there yesterday apparently confirming this gossip creates a lively interest.

To-day, at Beethoven Hall, the funeral of six of the victims of the fire at Turner Hall took place. The six coffins, almost covered with