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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all last night and at 9 a.m. was snowing rapidly. But at 10 o'clock the clouds were working away and the sun is shining. All Washington was out at an early hour notwithstanding the storm, and men, women and children were hurrying through the snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania Avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the Capitol to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains loaded with military and civilians arrived and continued throughout the a.m. to pour their living freight into the streets of the city. Stands erected at various points are seating 25,000 people and every seat has been sold. It is estimated that 50,000 strangers are in the city.

At 10.30 a.m. the sun commenced to shine quite bright, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. At this hour the greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown was out along the line of march and with strangers over 10,000 assembled to witness the procession. Pennsylvania Avenue, along the route, was literally packed, and the windows of buildings as well as stands, were crowded. The various divisions marched along the avenues according to the programme, and at 11.30 the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the Capitol. The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice-President-elect, and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock the crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building. Holders of cards of admission to the Capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock, the Senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. They presented a very gay appearance, much the larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President-elect, and his mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery, next to the diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were of the party. The floor of the Senate began to fill up at quite an early hour with distinguished invited guests.

At 11.30 the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance, and attracted universal notice. Edward Thornton headed the corps. The French, Italian and German ministers followed. Then came the Turkish minister, wearing his red fez, and still more conspicuously attired. The full Chinese legation next appeared and afforded a fresh topic for buzz and comment in the galleries by their grave demeanor and their red buttons, mandarin hats and peacock feathers. A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was announced and the justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite, and clothed in their robes of office, entered the Senate chamber. Ex-Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues. Shortly before 12 o'clock General Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber arm-in-arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, the committee of arrangements, and followed by all the members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, the senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remained standing until they had taken seats. The Vice-President-elect was next announced and took a seat on the right of Vice-President Wheeler, amidst renewed applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, elsewhere reported, and was then sworn in. At this stage of the proceedings members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Randall, entered and took seats in a body behind the diplomatic corps, filling up all the space now remaining in any part of the chamber.

The hour of 12 m. having arrived Vice-President Wheeler delivered his valedictory, the Forty-sixth Congress was declared at an end, and the newly inducted Vice-President administered the oath of office to Senators-elect. This work of organization being completed it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated. As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession merged with it and passed on through the rotunda, a confused mass of senators, representatives, diplomatic representatives and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance from the rotunda to the platform the pressure was relieved and the presidential party was enabled to reach the front. At 12.30 the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon the left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur. At 12.25 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced Gen. Garfield, who began his inaugural address. The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a voice clear distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand, and for a long distance upon every hand. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long continued and enthusiastic.

Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Gen. Garfield responded reverently. Hayes now pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and hand-shaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where a reception took place. At 1.30 the party entered their carriages and were driven to their places in the procession, which started upon his return to the White House.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: A terrible marine catastrophe took place off Coney Island, to-day; the first great wreck in the history of the beach, occurred during the great storm which burst on the coast from the northwest last evening. The Italian bark *Ajace*, in ballast from Antwerp to New York, with a partial cargo of kerosene barrels, became water logged, last night, off Rockaway beach. The crew numbered 15 men, including the captain. When it became evident that the bark could not be saved, panic took place among the crew. Captain Morico tried his best to keep the men under discipline, but to no avail. Heavy seas broke over the vessel, washing the men one by one from the wreck. Four of them, in despair, against the earnest exhortations of the captain, committed suicide by cutting their throats, and their bodies were washed overboard. The remainder of the crew, with the exception of one man, who alone remains to tell the dreadful tale, becoming gradually exhausted, were washed overboard and lost. The bark first struck Rockaway shoals. The wreck gradually broke up, and the poopdeck, cabin house and one mast were first seen this morning about 4 o'clock, off Manhattan beach, at a distance of 2½ miles. The life station crew went to the wreck and rescued the only survivor. He could speak English but very imperfectly.

CHICAGO, 4.—Nothing like the storm which has prevailed in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan since yesterday afternoon, has been known for years. From one foot to six feet of snow has been reported as having fallen in different localities, this being accompanied by a fierce wind. A general blockade has ensued. Traffic centering here has been brought to a standstill. No trains left for the west to-night, and only one or two for the east. One line of street cars has been forced to stop, and teams are doubled on others. No trains have passed between here and Milwaukee since

noon, and nearly all trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, and Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have been abandoned.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says: The storm, which began last night, at 8 o'clock, was general all over Wisconsin. It has raged without a moment's cessation over 24 hours, and is the heaviest snowfall ever known in Wisconsin and the southwest. Reports from all telegraphic points in Wisconsin show from three to six feet of snow on the level, and drifts are reported covering houses, telegraph poles, trains, etc. Cuts on all railroads are full. Not a single train is running in the entire State. Every line is effectually blocked. All business is suspended. Railway men estimate that fully a week must elapse, even with favorable weather, before trains can be resumed regularly. Mails all over the State are stopped. The oldest residents in Milwaukee and throughout the State say nothing approaching the present storm has ever been known. From almost every interior town come dispatches announcing distress among the people, and state that unless the storm ceases so that the supplies can be got in within a few days there will be great suffering and actual danger of starvation among the people isolated from neighbors and assistance. All of the railroad lines have passenger and other trains snowed in at various points of their lines. In Milwaukee there is a genuine coal famine. There is but little coal in the city, and it is impossible for dealers to deliver it. All business is suspended. Street car lines do not even attempt to clear the tracks. Railway companies have ceased attempting to send out snow plows.

Dispatches from the interior of Wisconsin to the *Daily Republican* state that the snow is absolutely burying everything smaller than large buildings. Railroad trains are buried, outbuildings snowed under, and the storm still continues.

A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from St. Paul, Minn., says the Dodge train on the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, to-day, was suspended. This division of the road is buried beneath snow from Forest City to Fort Dodge.

A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Watertown, Wis., says business is entirely suspended there on account of the storm, and if it continues all night the people will not be able to leave their houses in the morning. The streets are lined with drifts from fifteen to twenty feet deep.

The storm at Galena, Ill., was preceded by thunder and lightning. Everything is blocked. No train east or west since yesterday morning.

A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Dubuque, Ia., says all trains on roads there are abandoned, and freight is retained at all depots. The roads are completely blocked.

WASHINGTON, 5.—President Garfield will probably send his cabinet nominations to the Senate to-day, but at a late hour last night, his selections had not been determined upon. The difficulty is understood to be in regard to the treasury portfolio. There seems to be no doubt the following selections have been definitely made and are not subject to any change. Senator Blaine, State Department, Robert Lincoln, War Department, Wayne McVeagh, Attorney General, Thomas L. James, Postmaster General. The appointment of the last named has been strongly recommended by General Grant. Gen. Walter G. Gresham, of Ind., and Judge Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, will quite certainly be nominated for the two remaining of the three positions, viz.: Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Navy; but it is not positively determined to which place they will respectively be assigned and in the event of possible contingencies connected with the final selection of a Secretary of the Treasury both interior and navy departments may be otherwise disposed of. According to the best information obtainable the appointment of Windom as Secretary of the Treasury appears to be most probable. In case a decision be not reached on this matter early to-day the cabinet nominations will not be sent till Monday.

The pageantry of this inauguration day has far exceeded anything of the sort ever seen before in Washington, and has probably never been surpassed in the United States. The city, with its wide and well paved avenues, imposing buildings, especially adapted to street spectacles, and the inaugural procession, with at least 20,000 men in line, appeared to magnificent advantage. The mili-

tary display has been surpassed only by the grand review of Sherman's army at the close of the late civil war. The decorations all along the line of march were remarkably handsome, and the inaugural ball, which terminated the celebration of the day was by reason of the superb fitness of the National Museum for the purpose, and the absolute completeness of the arrangements, a most brilliant and delightful climax to all the spectacles and pleasures that have preceded it.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *World's* London of March 4th, says: There is great excitement throughout Munster in anticipation of arrests under the coercion act.

Cork City and county will be proclaimed forthwith, but there will not be many arrests. Business in Cork is almost suspended. A number of prominent leaguers and nationalists have left for England by the Bristol packet, and some have sailed for the United States. The constabulary officers and stipendiary magistrates were in conference again to-day, and the outlying military stationed in the county, received reinforcements yesterday. The government powder works at Ballincolly, the magazine at Haulbowdone and Fort Carlisle, and the market towns in Queenstown harbor are closely guarded. The blue jackets and marines belonging to the flag ship in the harbor, are confined to quarters, and the armories of the North Cork and South Cork militia regiments are in charge of detachments of regulars. Arrest warrants were received from the castle this morning. It is expected that a large force of constabulary, drafted from the northern counties, will arrive by special trains early in the morning. The county is comparatively quiet. Immediately after the law has been complied with by the publication of the protection act in the *Dublin Gazette* of to-morrow, the County Mayo will be proclaimed and warrants will issue from the Chief Secretary's office for the arrest of persons suspected of seditious practices. Mayo has suffered more from the league agitation than any other section. It was there the verb "to Boycott" was first conjugated, and at least five agrarian murders have been committed during the past 12 months, the perpetrators in every case going unwhipped of justice. Ballenrobe, a small town eight miles from Claremorris, a station of the Midland & Western Ry., and within three miles of Capt. Boycott's late residence, is the centre of the disturbed district. Irish-Americans swarm in the towns and villages round about. The brothers Wally, cousins of the traversers in the land league prosecution, who have been arrested on the charge of shooting Hearn, a sub-agent, on what is known as the Routledge estate, at Holly Mount, returned from the States five years ago and have taken an active part in the "national" business. The constabulary seem unable to grapple with the murderers and it is doubtful if the coercion act will be of any assistance to them, although it will undoubtedly enable them to get rid of the ribbon leaders.

The *Herald's* London says: The following is a copy of the proclamation for County Clare: By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, Earl Couper: We, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland and in virtue of an act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled an act for the better protection of person and property in Ireland, and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this our order specify and declare that the part of Ireland hereinafter mentioned, that is to say the County of Clare shall, from and after the fifth day of March, be and continue a prescribed district within the meaning of the provisions of the said act.

Given at Dublin Castle, this 4th day of March, 1881.

This proclamation was signed by Chief Secretary Forster, Lord Monck, Right Hon. E. Sullivan, Master of the Rolls, Judge Flanagan and General Sir Thomas Montague Steele, commander of the forces. Proclamations for the other counties are similar.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Davis, of Illinois, will be chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, as Garland, Lamar and Bayard prefer to retain their present chairmanships. This leaves Davis as chairman in the order of preference.

The war and navy departments closed at noon to-day.

A special cabinet meeting conven-

ed at 1 o'clock. Present, Secretary Everts and Schurz, Postmaster General Maynard, Attorney General Devens and Acting Secretary of the Treasury French. President Garfield informed the cabinet that he would probably send to the Senate about 3 o'clock a list of nominations comprising those of his cabinet. In making the announcement the President spoke very feelingly, assuring the gentlemen present that it causes him sincere regret to part with their valuable services, referring to their respective positions, which had all been tendered the President hoped each one would do him service by remaining in position until his successor should qualify, which would probably be several days. After some further remarks on this subject, the President inquired after the business of the several departments in a general way. The only matter of importance brought to the attention of members was presented by Secretary French, being a question about the bonds recently received at the Treasury Department, the quest being that they may be allowed to deposit the bonds with the tender deposits for the retirement circulation. The subject was discussed to some extent without conclusion.

Ex-President and Mrs. Hayes family left the city on a special train this afternoon, en route to Jersey City. Previous to their departure from Maryland Avenue and Twenty Street, where the car provided their use was lying, several members of the Cabinet called to leave. The ex-President was recognized by a large number of diers belonging to Pennsylvania regiments, who also called on the depot, and while there Hayes received quite an ovation. It was not long before the soldiers discovered his presence. He stood for nearly two hours on the platform of the cars, shaking hands and making his adieus. Mrs. Hayes also took part, remaining by the side of her husband and shaking hands with fully as many as he did.

When the Cleveland troops (escort of President Garfield) arrived they were placed in a car near that occupied by the ex-President, whom they are to escort home. This time a number of ladies, who were guests at the Executive Mansion, also joined the ex-President's party, and shortly afterwards left the depot amid the cheers of an assembled crowd.

Comptroller Knox, to-day, notified as Commissioner of the Farmers' Bank and Trust Co., that the bill passed at the last session of Congress. The offices of the present commissioners expire to-day. The Comptroller will, on Monday, send an examiner to take into the affairs of the bank.

President Garfield sent to the Senate the following nominations: Justin G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Wm. McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General; Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy. Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Blaine said to-day (fail) strange as it might seem, the great difficulty in the formation of a cabinet was in finding men adapted to the positions who would accept, and that there had been a number of declinations. Blaine and Windom are fixed as Secretary of State and the Treasury, Lincoln as the War Department, McVeagh as Attorney General, Hunt, Kirkwood and James are booked also for the Navy, Interior and Postmaster General, but a senator from the Ward House said these positions might be shifted among them in a different order. It was to arrange best places as to the men best suited that the President postponed his hour for making the nomination.

Chicago, 4.—The *Tribune* to-morrow, will say of Garfield's cabinet: The composition of the cabinet will afford general satisfaction. It meets all the requirements of the local situation. It has a high average of ability, integrity, and in its collective capacity it has a very unusual experience of public affairs and knowledge of the duties pertaining to the offices. Blaine is in one sense a national character. He is an earnest man with a western temperament. Windom, in point of ability, stands high as a sound and clear-headed thinker. The appointment of Blaine and Windom may be