

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Bruce introduced a bill for the investment of certain unclaimed pay and bounty now in the Treasury and to encourage the education of the colored race; referred.

Window offered an amendment to Voorhees' resolution of yesterday respecting a commission to investigate the causes of the negro exodus. The amendment instructs the commission to provide for the settlement in such Territories as may be necessary for the colored people who have been deprived of their rights and may desire to emigrate; ordered printed.

The House bill authorizing allowance for loss by leakage, or casualty of spirits withdrawn from the distillery warehouse for exportation, passed.

A bill to amend sections 2,324 and 2,325, Revised Statutes, so as to allow applications and affidavits required for obtainments of patents for mineral lands, to be made by agents of non-residents, passed.

A bill to amend article 803 of the articles of war so as to provide limitation to prosecution for desertion, and after being amended by Edmunds so as to prevent its construction as applying to difficulties, etc., passed.

Booth introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for erecting in the Smithsonian Institute a statue of Prof. James Henry; referred.

Plumb reported with an amendment to the bill introduced by Paddock in March last to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of grounds located with military warrants in the States described therein and for other purposes. It provides for the payment of what is known as the five per cent claims of various western States; calendar.

On motion of McPherson, the bill introduced by him last session relative to the transportation of animals was made a special order for January 8th.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—King offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 11, whose duty it shall be to examine into the subject of the selection of a suitable route for an inter-oceanic ship canal, to which all memorials and reports relative to such canal shall be referred and which shall have authority to report at any time; referred.

The Speaker then called the committee for reports.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was reported and referred to a committee of the whole.

Scales attempted to report back the Senate bill for the relinquishment of the Ute reservation in Colorado. Objected to by Mills.

Converse, chairman of the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the establishment of a land office in Dakota Territory, passed. Also a bill relating to the public lands of the United States; referred.

Money, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported a bill for regulating the manner of expedition schedules on rates; made a special order for the third Tuesday in January.

Bennett, Dakota Territory, from the same committee, reported a bill abolishing the military reservations of Forts Abercrombie, Seward and Ransom, Dakota Territory, passed.

Gibson asked that his bill relative to an inter-oceanic canal, now in the hands of the commerce committee, should be referred to a select committee on inter-oceanic canal.

This was agreed to, and the Speaker stated that he would examine the resolution adopted this morning to see whether it did not, by its terms, authorize the transfer of all bills relative to the inter-oceanic canal from the committees which now have charge of them to a new select committee.

Morse presented petitions asking for the passage of a joint resolution now before a Senate committee, providing for the abolition and repeal of the legal tender power now given United States Treasury notes; referred.

The house then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The result of the count in Maine was the subject of general discussion about the Capitol to-day. Senator Blaine is still absent and some of his friends say he will not come to Washington till after the holidays.

Congressman Frye, of Maine, says that in a political sense he is glad of it; that it will react to the advantage of the republicans and that next year the republicans will see to it that there will not be even technical grounds upon which they can be counted out.

Congressman Reed says the republicans are powerless to correct the abuse; that all they could do is to submit to it. That the fusionists have a legal quorum of their own and that even if the republicans attempted to set up a dual legislature they would not have a quorum.

Congressman Murch, a Greenbacker, says that Governor Garcelon acted in accordance with the laws, and that an investigation will be instituted by the legislature which will demonstrate that the republicans intimidated and bullied voters.

In the State it is conjectured that the chief purpose of this action of the Governor and his council, aside from the controlling State patronage for the year, is to give the democrats a chance to elect a United States Senator for Maine with the aid of State Senators now counted in who will hold over.

Next Monday being meeting day in the Supreme Court, Senator Edmunds will move that the case made up by Gen. Butler and Congressman Chittenden to test the constitutionality of the legal tender act, be advanced on the calendar with a view to its argument and decision as soon as possible. Some persons are of the opinion that the Court will refuse to advance it, and will even perhaps ultimately dismiss it on the ground that it is not a genuine, but only a manufactured case. But these apprehensions are not generally entertained. Chittenden is confident that it will be advanced; he does not believe Congress will legislate on the subject, and remarks that most members are glad that the matter is pending in the Supreme Court, because it gives them an excuse to let it alone.

It is reported on good authority that an old bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, which was yesterday re-introduced by Senator Vest, the real purpose of which is to open up the Indian Territory by settlement, will be supported this session by a combination of western and eastern interests, including the Jay Gould railroad corporation, so as to make its enactment practically certain.

The House committee on the Mississippi levies to-day agreed to report to the House a resolution authorizing and directing the committee to take a trip down the Mississippi about the 10th of November, 1880, for the purpose of gaining more accurate information in regard to the subjects within the purview of the committee's jurisdiction.

The following dispatch was received to-night:

South Pueblo, Col.,
December 16th.

To Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior.

Yours of yesterday just received, while traveling home. Your dispatch of the 9th was received by us on the 11th, and communicated to Ouray, who immediately left for the camp of the White River Utes to hurry up their movements. Before the receipt of your dispatch one of the 12 designated by us, a son of Douglass, had been brought in, but we instructed Ouray to keep him and the others until the full number was ready to be delivered. Before I left I understood that a few others were at his house, but not all, which was barely to be expected as only five days had elapsed, with the snow very deep, traveling very slow, and the Indians much scattered. I consider the surrender an accomplished fact, and cannot think of the possibility that it be prevented, although Gen. Hatch may be delayed in bringing them out as the snow fall in that country has been unprecedented, and transportation can hardly be obtained. Further negotiations in Washington as to a reservation will be easier of accomplishment than our task so far. Will write you fully.

CHICAGO, 16.—It is stated that the Vanderbilt roads are again moving in the much discussed question

of the "differential rates" on East bound freight traffic, which gives to Baltimore and Philadelphia a lower rate than New York. It is claimed that Vanderbilt is so dissatisfied with the arrangement and the discrimination there created against New York, that he will begin to combat it, a proceeding which would probably bring about a disruption of the present pool and cause another aggressive railway war.

The employees of the packing houses to-night held a meeting and decided to strike at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The immediate cause of the strike is the discharge by Armour & Co., and other firms of about a thousand union men. The union now demands that packers shall not employ non-union men, the packers say they will not allow dictation, and are ready to remove their business from Chicago rather than submit to it. A number of houses did not buy any hogs this afternoon.

RICHMOND, 16.—The general assembly to-day voted for a United States Senator to succeed Senator Withers. The vote was taken in the two houses in separate session. In the House the nominees were Withers, General Mahone and General Wickham, the vote resulting in Mahone, 56; Withers, 40; Wickham 2. In the Senate the only nominees were Withers and Mahone, the vote resulting in Mahone, 23; Withers, 13. The joint vote was as follows: Number of votes cast, 138; necessary to a choice, 70; of which Mahone received 79 and Withers 53. The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow, a final ballot will be taken and General Mahone declared elected United States Senator.

CINCINNATI, 17.—The first through passenger train on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad started from here for Chattanooga this morning.

The boiler in Lewis Trumbull's saw mill, at Collins, Indiana, exploded to-day, killing Trumbull, his two sons and two other persons employed in the mill.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—Dr. Charles A. Smith was arrested and locked up yesterday, charged with producing abortion on a servant girl named Ellen Singer. The arrest was made on the confession of the girl and Smith will probably be held on a charge of manslaughter. The girl's statement also designates a well known lawyer, holding a high position at the bar and a married man, as the father of the child.

AUGUSTA, Me., 17.—The counsel were engaged last night in issuing the remaining certificates, which have not been sent out up to this time. The members of the council official list will not be given to the public until to-morrow. They say the House will stand 61 republicans, 78 fusion and 12 vacancies; the Senate 20 fusion and 11 republicans.

WASHINGTON, 17.—An informal meeting of the members of the National Republican Executive Committee last evening resulted in virtually disposing of the main business of to-day's meeting—the selection of a chairman and the time and place for holding the convention. As soon as it was known that Cameron would have a place upon the committee Chandler and Frye, who had been considered strong candidates for the chairmanship, announced that they would not make a contest with him for the position. The general impression to-night seems to be that this will result in leaving a clear field for Cameron. A general canvass of views as to the availability of the various cities suggested, developed unexpected strength among the advocates of Saratoga, but Chicago seems to be beyond any question the choice of a large majority.

The Republican National Committee met at noon to-day at Arlington Hotel, for the purpose of choosing a chairman in place of the late Senator Chandler, and of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Convention of the party. The committee was called to order by Secretary R. C. McCormick. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of Elihu Enos, of Wisconsin, chairman, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Secretary. Nearly an hour was consumed in the examination and passing of credentials of those who appeared for absent members.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Sun sounds the alarm that the republicans are preparing to elect the president next year by controlling the legislatures of certain northern States. The States particularly spoken of in addition to New York are Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, Nevada, California and Oregon. New Jersey and Oregon have two democratic governors, but the republicans have power to change to alter the method of choosing electors throughout the North.

The World has the following editorial: Governor Garcelon and his advisors have made a serious political and a not less serious moral mistake. They have nullified the will of the people of Maine, as expressed at the last election, on account of technical errors and oversights. These errors and oversights were committed, not by the electors, but by the local canvassers. The votes were in fact thrown out on account of informality in the manner in which they were returned. There is no pretence that this formality was such as to leave the intention of the voters in doubt. The tenor of all the statutes, judicial decisions and treatises which deal with elections is, that every presumption should be made in favor of giving effect to the real intention of the voters. The canvassers in Maine have unquestionably nullified the real intention of the voters. There is no dodging that fact, and with fair minded people that fact will be decisive of any controversy that may be raised. It is plain that the defeated legislators who have thus been counted in ought to refuse to serve and leave the organization of the legislature to the republicans who were elected to it. Only in that way can they remove from the democratic greenback party of Maine, the share of the disgrace which already belongs to the republican party of the nation. Republicans should be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the practices of Madison Wells and his colleagues, if the democrats are to keep the advantage of position which John Sherman and the two Chandlers and Stoughton have secured to them.

The republican journals of course are furious over what they call the Maine outrage. The Star, however, says the democratic governor and council have only done their sworn duty, and in the next breath taunts the republicans with having set the example in the Southern States.

Regarding the Maine affair, a Washington correspondent of the Herald says: There is a most remarkable development of opinion among the republican members of the New York delegation, whose views on the proposed change in the method of selecting presidential electors, as expressed to your correspondent yesterday, were published to-day, and showed with few exceptions a willingness to let the present system of choosing them alone. Conversation with the same gentleman to-day showed that without exception they were in favor of the legislature assuming its full constitutional authority by repealing the existing law providing for the election by the people, and enacting that hereafter the entire body of electors for the State of New York should be chosen directly by the legislature.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—A correspondent of the Times, at Cabul, telegraphed on the 15th inst., that the troops are in excellent spirits and ready for any work. The British loss in the various affairs of the past week was 42 killed, including six officers, and 76 wounded, including nine officers.

A military contributor of the Times writes that the temporary success of Mahomed Jan over Gen. Massey, coupled with the evacuation of the position won at such cost on the 13th inst., has evidently given rise to an impetus that will need all our strength to overcome. The Shipur Cantonment, which lies two miles north of Cabul is entrenched and contains several months' supplies. The troops are in good health, and though it is humiliating to feel that at this moment the Afghans have the upper hand, that our army of occupation is besieged, that the city of Cabul has passed from our hands, and its governorship been transferred to Mahomed Jan, yet there is no cause for alarm. There is many a man inside the intrenchment who has faced heavier odds than those at present

against him, and though it may be unpleasant to learn that the Afghans hate us now with the undying hatred, they exhibited in 1842, there is no reason to feel any apprehension of a repetition of the disgrace which overtook us then.

Dispatches from Cabul report the situation there as serious in the extreme. The Sepoys and hillmen who menace the city are increasing in numbers rapidly, and it is estimated they now number not less than from 12,000 to 15,000 fighting men a large proportion of whom are furnished with arms of precision and well drilled in their use. In view of the general attack, which will probably be made by the insurgents, Gen. Roberts has drawn in his lines and collected the troops under his command within Shupar cantonments, and also ordered reinforcements from the garrisons at Gandamak and Jellalabad, the latter of whom are on their way up the Kheibur Pass. It is the general opinion in military circles here that an effort must at once be made to clear the country of the enemy, if possible, and that this can only be done by combined and decisive action. The Viceroy has ordered reinforcements of raw recruits to replace those necessarily drawn from the lines for the defense of Cabul. Telegraphic communication between the principle points has not been interrupted, although, as the country to the east and south is largely in the hands of Afghan bands, the cutting of the wires is hourly anticipated. The situation is very grave, and unless the next movement of the British army results in a sweeping victory, it is possible that the capital will be placed in a state of siege.

A dispatch from Cabul, dated to-day, says: The proposed plan of attack upon the position occupied by the Afghans on the heights south of Cabul by British troops has been abandoned for the present. The enemy is in so great force there that it is felt an attack would in all probability result in a repulse with serious and useless loss of life. It is believed the purpose of General Roberts, as soon as the reinforcements now en route arrive, in case the enemy is not reinforced before that time, is to make the proposed attack.

Yesterday's news, by special couriers from the interior, shows the insurrection to be spreading on all sides, and it is not impossible that military operations on the part of the British, will be reduced to an effort to defend themselves within the fortified positions they now hold in and around Cabul. The British army now available for duty at Cabul is less than half as great as that of the enemy, while the strategic ability of Mahmood Jan and other Sepoy and other hill tribe leaders, has been dangerously underrated. The Ghushenes are exceptionally well commanded, as are also the Khoistans. It is feared the expected reinforcements may be attacked by strong bands of the tribes reported gathering along the line of march, and there are apprehensions, it is whispered in army circles, that unless they arrive and render the defense impregnable, the natives within the city will rise in insurrection.

LONDON, 17.—A Constantinople correspondent reports: It is feared the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will terminate in insurrection against Austro-Hungary.

A dispatch from Kohat announces that Gen. Tytler attacked and captured Zawa, which was stored with the grain of all the Zaimukht tribes. The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. The British loss was four wounded.

The Czar is using extraordinary precautions against further attempts on his life.

The Crown Prince of Germany favors Messrs. Godeffroy's application for an imperial guarantee and also advocates that Germany acquire territory in the Samoan groups.

The German federal council have adopted a bill fixing the duration of the Reichstag at four years, the imperial budget being presented every two years.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day: Communications with General Roberts interrupted. Daoud Shah, formerly commander in chief of the Afghan army, has been professing to cooperate with the British since the occupation of Cabul, and his arrest would seem to indicate recent treachery or the discovery of proofs of his perfidy in the affair of the slaughter of the British embassy on which occasion he was sent by the