

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

FAIRFIELD, 29.—At the meeting to sustain the action of Governor Garcelon and council, on Saturday, Brown, one of the council, argued that the Governor and council had followed the constitution to the letter. They approved the case with a determination to do what was right, and that they had done that, and their records would stand the investigation of honest men. Councilor Fogg then made a speech.

Bangor.—There is nothing new of importance to-night. All is quiet and orderly. The report that the republicans were forming a secret military association, with threats to seize arms in the State arsenal, is contradicted on the authority of the best informed citizens. There has been no purpose to trouble the arsenal or any other property of the State.

Waterville.—An indignation meeting was held here Saturday night. Speeches were made and resolutions passed.

Resolutions were passed expressing the belief that the Governor and council had acted in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws; that we believe in honest and fair elections, without intimidations, bribery or fraud; and consider either crime or treason; that the Associated Press is the tool of the republican party in sending broadcast untruthfulness and inflammatory appeals in the interest of Senator Blaine and Hamlin to the end that mob rule and violence shall take the place of the Constitution and laws. It should be abated, and we declare said association a nuisance; that Alonzo Garcelon, for the unflinching discharge of his duty as Chief Executive of this State, is deserving of the admiration and hearty support of every honest and patriotic citizen and of the whole country. The conduct of the councilors, belonging to the town, was also approved. Cheers were given for the Governor and councilors, and the meeting adjourned.

Bangor, 29.—Lieut. Miles, commanding the Hersey light infantry, has made a statement. He removed the arms of the company from the armory to his residence for safe-keeping on Thursday night by order of Major Folsom, and State House Clerk French. Major Folsom is a townsman and an intimate friend of Smith, fusion, candidate for governor, and is next in rank below Lieut. Col. Daniel White, commanding the regiment of militia. Although the removal of the arms was decided upon in the city Thursday afternoon, in view of the excitement here, as Lieutenant Miles states, no consultation was had with Col. White, who was easily accessible, but action was taken on the orders of the clerk, who is not believed to have any authority to direct the movements of the militia. All military men here admit that the serious responsibilities of directing warlike operations in time of peace have been most carelessly and irregularly exercised in all these transactions in this vicinity.

Augusta, 29.—It is the general opinion that Governor Garcelon will not submit to the Supreme Court the questions propounded by Governor Morrill. The republicans will be prepared for this, and present the question through a majority of the members of the last senate, as it is thought such proceedings would conform to the law.

Gov. Garcelon went to Belfast today to attend a meeting called to sustain the course of the governor and council. A similar meeting was held this evening in Rockwood.

The governor sent for the mayor this afternoon to consult in regard to a proper police force for preserving order on the assembling of the legislature. The mayor had just finished writing a communication to his excellency on the subject and conveyed it in person and assured the governor all the needed preparation had been made for keeping the peace. Two hundred extra policemen have already been appointed, and this number will be increased if the emergencies of the case require. He said he was able to keep order, and begged the governor not to bring troops to the capital or make preparations for arming them. He thought the citizens of Augusta would bear him out in the assurance. The governor talked freely, and informed the

mayor he had a great dislike of bringing troops here and should not do it if peace could be maintained in any other way. It would be his duty to preserve order and prevent interference with the members of the legislature.

Fairfield, 29.—In accordance with a call for a meeting to ratify the action of Gov. Garcelon and his council, but more especially to give Councilor Brown a chance to defend himself before his townsmen, as at an indignation meeting held last week a resolution was passed condemning him in his action in disfranchising his own town, and requesting the society to ostracize him. Andrews Hall was well filled, many being obliged to stand. A. M. Gerold presided. Brown made a short speech, reading, and explained the abstract from the report of the committee on election returns made by the Governor.

DENVER, 29.—A special to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated the 25th inst., represents that the situation is very serious there. Hatch was to have started from Los Pinos yesterday and spend to-night at Cline's Ranch on the Cimarron River. On the 30th he starts from there to Alamosa, which is the nearest railroad station. Hatch has given up all hope of securing the Indians, and as his departure is tantamount to a declaration of war, much anxiety is felt as to his fate. There are several hundred braves near Los Pinos, and the whites will not number over 25. The roads are blockaded with snow and only passable for light buck boards. The Indians have the whites completely trapped. These in the bowl are Gen. Hatch, Valois, W. F. Saunders, of Virginia; the Denver Tribune correspondent, 15 soldiers and the agency employees. Gen. Adams is in Denver. It is believed that a troop of cavalry under McKenzie, stationed at Fort Garland, has been ordered to make a forced march to Los Pinos at once, but they cannot get there before the Indians attack, unless Ouray succeeds in keeping them quiet a little longer. Ouray, Animus City, Silverton and other settlements are greatly exposed. The White River Utes have consumed all the stores taken from the White River agency, and are eager to make an attack on the Los Pinos agency. If Hatch has left without the Indians, it is considered certain that war will open at once. The Indians will strike the first blow as they have everything their own way at present, owing to the removal of the troops to distant points at Ouray's demand.

NEW YORK, 30.—The failure of J. Lloyd Haigh, manufacturer of wire, No. 81 John Street, is announced today. He obtained the contract for supplying wire for the Brooklyn Bridge, also for the Erie Canal Towing Company, and the Atlantic cables. He had factories in Brooklyn and Morrisiana. Total liabilities estimated at \$300,000, while his nominal assets are \$450,000. These assets consist of real estate and the factories in Brooklyn and Morrisiana, machinery, steel and wire on hand and open accounts. The cause of the failure is attributed to the bridge contract and extensive improvements on his property.

A reporter interviewed Hayes here yesterday, on the Maine question. He said "he believed an agreement would be come to by Wednesday without going to the courts. The democrats cannot do otherwise than back down. They know they have made a sad blunder. To think that an old eastern State with all its culture and educational advancement will stand such a perversion of the people's prerogative is absurd. I know they will not, even if Governor Garcelon should refuse to have the legal points raised, properly tested, and holds on to the position the party has taken up. I do not think it is at all likely that the 29 men in this party or any considerable part of them would be willing to take the seats that are in dispute. If the republican representatives that may have been elected proceed to their seats in the legislature on the proper day, their opponents will say, in equity at least, you are entitled to your seats and you may have them for us."

NEWPORT, R. I., 30.—Governor Van Zandt has accepted the Russian mission.

BANGOR, 30.—Adjutant General S. D. Leavitt arrived here yesterday, and last evening Joseph L. Smith, fusion candidate for Governor, Sheriff Stratton, of Penobscot County, Gorham L. Boynton, Con-

gressman Ladd, J. P. Boas, of Commercial and other prominent fusionists were at his hotel, it is supposed in conference with the Adjutant General. It is rumored that a telegram was received by the Sheriff today from Governor Garcelon, and it is reported the conference was in relation to the arms at the State Arsenal, and that they will be removed to Augusta to-morrow. The report from Augusta report that the Governor would probably decline to refer the questions proposed by Morrill to the court, caused much disapprobation here, especially prominent democrats, who signed a petition for that action.

FARMINGTON, Me., 30.—In answer to the statement by Councilor Brown in his remarks at Fairfield, that Farmington was thrown out because the returns were not sealed up in open meeting, two selectmen of this town, both greenbackers, (the third has not been seen,) will make affidavit in substance that the returns were made and sealed in open town meeting, and in the presence of the town clerk and a full board of selectmen, that each signed his own name to each return, and in the presence of the rest of the board, after the returns had been made up; that returns were then attested to by the town clerk and sealed up in open town meeting in the presence of a full board, and that the clerk of the town will make affidavit in confirmation of the same.

CLEVELAND, 30.—Charles F. Rush, of Cleveland, has just sold his English patents for an electric lighting apparatus to a large incorporated company in London for 30,000 pounds sterling.

MEMPHIS, 30.—Last Saturday at Hope's Station, Wm. Bedford and Frank Duke, cousins, had an encounter over a game of cards in which Frank shot Bradford with a double-barrelled shotgun, killing him instantly. Bedford leaves a wife and seven children.

BOSTON, 30.—The aggregate damage to the buildings by last night's fire is \$319,300; insurance \$525,000. Aggregate loss to merchandise and fixtures, \$657,700; insurance, \$1,166,000.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Largely attended meetings of the Parnell reception committee was held last night, to complete arrangements for Parnell's reception. The committee was appointed to go to New York and accompany Parnell to Boston. A public reception will be given in the Boston Theatre, when Parnell will make an address. A banquet will also be given in his honor.

PORTLAND, 30.—A special to the Press, from Oxford, says: A letter from State Librarian Stacy, to Messrs Chesley, representative elect, was shown by Chesley to a republican, by mistake. The letter requests him to appear at the Capitol at an early day, with ten good men who will stand by him in case there is opposition to the fusionists taking their seats. The letter further says: "Expenses will be paid, show this to none but true greenbackers." The above is vouched for as a correct representation of the substance of the letter.

PHILIP, Me., 30.—A large indignation meeting was held last night. The speeches condemned the course of the Governor and Council. Resolutions were passed requesting senators and representatives elect to recognize no man not legally elected.

Newport, Me., 30.—The republicans held an earnest indignation meeting last night, presided over by Rev. David Boyd. The resolutions severely condemn the action of the Governor and Council.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Times' Washington special says: The managers of the Grant Presidential boom have agreed upon a plan for the appointment of delegates to the Chicago convention. The alleged scheme calls for a meeting of the republican conventions of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, supposed to be sure for Grant, in February, and with solid Grant delegations from these States so early in the season, it is expected all opposition to a third term will die out. Conkling, Cameron, and Logan are credited with originating this plan.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—The train left Edinburgh at 4.15 in the afternoon, and consisted of four third-class cars, one first-class and one second-class and brakesman van. At the last station before entering the bridge,

the tickets were taken and the train was then crowded. Vast quantities of wreckage, such as doors and roofs of carriages, pieces of bridge and articles of wearing apparel, are coming ashore. The entire 13 girders of the long central span of the bridge are gone. The night was one of bright moonlight, but the wind was blowing a hurricane.

A special from Dundee says: The appalling catastrophe of last evening has thrown the city into a state of frantic excitement, and the neighborhood of the fatal bridge is thronged with horror-stricken visitors. Not a soul escaped who was on the ill-fated train. The gallantry of James Roberts, locomotive superintendent of the North British Railroad, of Dundee, and station master Smith, in adventuring on the bridge, is highly commended. In spite of the fury of the gale, which rendered the attempt doubly perilous, after tremendous exertions, their hands were lacerated by clinging to the rails for dear life, they reached the edge of the fatal gap. Here they discovered that 13 girders, each 245 feet wide and weighing 250 tons, all forming a kind of tunnel in the middle of the bridge, had been washed away. Nothing remained but a bar of iron pillars. About one-third of the whole structure had vanished. Thirteen brickwork stumps were to be seen in the midst of the waves. It is positively asserted that 315 people are lost.

The London Standard, in an editorial this morning says: When the first feeling of horror shall have subsided, a strict and severe investigation into the causes of the accident will be demanded by the people, and nothing short of a complete answer will be accepted. The gale to which the bridge succumbed was not exceptionally violent, the cars having apparently nothing to do with the accident, which had occurred before the cars reached the broken portion. National reputation is at stake, and the investigation must be searching indeed.

The tidings of the disaster were first conveyed by a gentleman who had left his house with a friend while the south west gale was blowing with all its fury. They began discussing whether on such a night the Edinburgh train would venture across the bridge. They then went to the block telegraph signal box, situate at the north end of the bridge, where they found a number of men waiting information on the subject. Some of them asserted that they had seen the lights of the train in question enter on the bridge and cross the lower spans into the high girders. Then they saw on a sudden shower of fire which with the lights of the train seemed to descend with great velocity into the river. Then perfect darkness followed. Minutes and minutes passed, but no signs of the train were seen, and people asked themselves were those really the lights of the Edinburgh train they had seen so suddenly squelched. The horror-stricken beholders made vehement appeals to the signal man to ascertain the truth. He replied that all he knew of the matter was that the train had been signaled to him from the south end of the bridge at 7:09 o'clock. Discovering no indications of the approaching train, the alarmed signal man endeavored to telegraph to the south end of the bridge, but communication had ceased.

1 p. m.—The Provost of Dundee and the party of citizens who accompanied him on the steamer to the scene of the railroad disaster, have returned. Search was made about the bridge in small boats, but no trace of any survivors could be found. The fatal bridge is about half a mile long, comprising eleven of the longest spans, each 245 feet in length, and one span 145 feet long.

6 p. m.—The railway authorities now estimate the total number of lives lost at 77. Telegrams from Dundee state that only 56 passenger tickets at the last stopping places were taken up, but these do not account for the number of children requiring no tickets, for railway employees, nor for the number of passengers for Broughton, whose tickets were not taken up. However, if this statement is correct, it is evident that the loss of life has been greatly overestimated.

The Viceroy of India, under date of the 27th, announces that telegrams from Gen. Roberts report the defeat and dispersion of the enemy around Cabul on the 23d inst. before the arrival of Gen. Gough.

A dispatch from Gen. Roberts,

dated the 23d inst. confirms the above, and gives details as follows: "Desultory attacks were kept up all yesterday. During the day information was received that a general attack would be made at daybreak to-day. A large number of the enemy were seen occupying distant villages and approaching near as it became dark. At 6 o'clock this morning a fire was lighted on Asmi Heights. We had been apprised this would be the enemy's signal for attack, and immediately afterwards the attack was commenced on three sides. We were prepared for it on the south and west. The enemy did not show much determination, but on the northeast corner of Behmarvo Heights, some thousands collected and evidently contemplated an assault. General Hugh Gough, ably assisted by Col. Jenkins, commanded.

"As soon as the enemy's intention was fully developed, I determined on a counter attack with cavalry and artillery. These issued by a gorge between the Behmarvo heights, opened fire on the enemy's flank and speedily dislodged them. The cavalry pursued and sabred numbers of the enemy, who retired from all points and hastily retreated to the city. We have now occupied some advanced villages, particularly those on the Butkak road. General Charles Gough's camp is visible six miles to the east."

A dispatch from General Roberts, dated Cabul on the 24th inst., and is as follows: "Our success yesterday was complete. The enemy's loss was severe. Our losses were five killed, including Captain Dundas and Lieutenant Nugent of the Engineers, by a premature explosion when blowing up towers of a neighboring village, and wounded a number, a majority of whom are doing well. Those of the enemy living in Cabul went straight to their houses after the defeat. The Kohistanic and Lagarie remained in Cabul a few hours, but all fled during the night. Two of the enemy's leaders, Mushki Ali, a priest, and Mahomed Jan, fled early in the day. Another prominent leader is reported to have fled with Yakob Khan's eldest son, towards Wardak. The cavalry have gone in pursuit.

"The Bala Hussa and the city will be taken possession of this afternoon. The former will be occupied if it appears certain that there is no danger from hidden mines of powder. Yakob Khan, wife and mother and a daughter of the late Akbar Kahn, who are reported to contemplate flight and who have done all in their power to incite the Afghans, will be brought to Shurpur to-day. I have telegraphed General Bright to push forward detachments from Jagdulak to Lehbaba and Letaband. I send a force to occupy Butkak to-morrow. Communication with India will thus be rapidly restored. General Charles Gough's brigade arrived this morning. A slight snow fell last night. All well."

Akbar Khan, referred to by Gen. Roberts, was the principal opponent of the British in 1841, and his daughter is reported to have distributed £20,000 among the Afghans to incite them to the present rising.

Gen. Roberts' total loss to date is 77 killed and 280 wounded.

A correspondent of the Daily News says he knows the first steps towards an approachment between England and Russia have been taken in an unusual and significant manner. He also says it is known that the greatest satisfaction exists in the highest official quarters here.

Troubles in New Calabar, West Africa, between King Amachree, New Calabar, and his followers on one hand and a powerful chief called Will Braid and his adherents on the other, have been settled by the mediation of a British naval officer and the British Consul.

LONDON, 29.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: The new cabinet is viewed by the organs of the advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the Socialists as a step towards their own accession; by those of the Reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta; and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men and as a necessary experiment entitled to a fair trial.

The official report of the North British Railway in regard to the terrible calamity on Sunday, from a break in the Tay Bridge, says: The falling girders made a very close break from the portion standing