THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1880.

THE San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 103½ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 106½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52⅝; consols, 97 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s, 106⅝; 4½s, 110¼.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; trade dollars, 95 buying, 96½ selling; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 96½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 8d to 11s 7d for average California white, and 11s 5d to 11s 10d for club.

MINING STOCKS were a little firmer in San Francisco yesterday. Mexican advanced $1, Ophir $1 25, Alpha $1, and most other Comstock shares were from 50c to 75c higher than the best prices Tuesday noon.

A HEAVY storm raged on the Pacific coast yesterday and last night.

THE examination in the case of Burke vs. the executors of the O'Brien estate was resumed in San Francisco yesterday.

AT Lake Providence, La., Monday night, armed men broke into the jail and wounded five prisoners—two mortally.

BURIED coins continue to be unearthed on the Saspe ranch, in Ventura county.

REPRESENTATIVE PAGE introduced in the House yesterday a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese.

JENNIE STANLEY died at Truckee yesterday of cold, exposure and intemperance.

THE Maine Legislature was organized yesterday, quorums being declared present by Governor Garcelon. In the House the quorum consisted of 75 Fusionists and 1 Republican—Eugene Hale.

THE consolidation of the Sioux City and St. Paul and the Omaha and Northern Nebraska Railroads has been completed.

A SHARP shock of earthquake occurred Tuesday at Bridgeport, Mono county.

THE Khedive has accepted the resignation of Gordon Pasha.

FIRE at Wilmington, Del.; also at Quebec, Canada, and Memphis, Tenn.

Two trains came into collision yesterday on the New York Elevated Railroad, but no damage resulted beyond smashing the engines and one car.

GARFIELD received the Republican nomination in Ohio for United States Senator by acclamation.

A NEPHEW of the poet Longfellow has been held for trial in Boston for forging his uncle's name to a check.

HEAVY business failure at East Saginaw, Mich.

THE Massachusetts Legislature organized yesterday.

THE Ute Indians en route to Washington had a narrow escape at Pueblo, Col., yesterday, from destruction at the hands of a mob.

THE President has nominated John M. Morton to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California.

THE full text of Congressman Page's mining debris resolution will be found among our dispatches.

IN the State Senate yesterday some minor officers were provided for and various resolutions adopted. The Senate met the Assembly in Joint Convention at 12 M., and canvassed the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the Assembly adjourned. A full report will be found elsewhere.

POSTAL DEFECTS.

We desire to call the attention of the Postmaster-General, and of the California delegation in Congress, to the fact that the postal service of this State is in some respects inadequate. The proof of this is simple but complete. For some time the subscribers of the RECORD-UNION in San Francisco, and on the California and Oregon line beyond Marysville, have complained that they did not receive their papers until many hours, and sometimes a whole day, after the usual time of delivery. Inquiry develops the fact that on the California and Oregon road the postal clerks are so pressed for time that they cannot sort the newspaper mail before reaching Marysville, and that they therefore take the papers which should be left at that point for Oroville on to Shasta, and bring them back the next day. As regards the San Francisco difficulty we are informed that "the mail by which your paper "arrives does not reach this office until "11:55 A. M., and comes now with the "Great Overland Mail, all of which must "be handled before passing to the carriers. "This requires several hours labor, and "was formerly done at night, but now we "have to do it at the busy part of the "day, rendering it impossible, with our "force, to get the papers out earlier than "4 P. M." It will be seen that in both these cases inadequacy of force is the reason assigned for the unsatisfactory delivery. In the case of a Government institution, however, such a plea is clearly not admissible. It is the duty of the Postal Department to see to it that the force is everywhere and always sufficient to perform the work of the office as swiftly and well as possible. The Department is not excusable for keeping our issue four hours in the San Francisco office, or twenty-four hours between Sacramento and Oroville. It has no right to take our papers beyond the nearest station to their address. If its force is insufficient to sort the mail fully en route, the remedy lies in increasing the force. We are not to be answered with a confession of incompetency. The Postal Service ought to be thoroughly and efficiently performed. That is what the public maintain it for. That is what we are all taxed for. The delays of which we complain are highly injurious to our business, moreover. They amount to a partial curtailment of our circulation in many instances. We are not under any obligation to submit to sacrifices of this kind because the Department is too parsimonious to supply a sufficient force. We therefore call upon the Postmaster-General to see to it that the service in this State is brought up to the requisite standard of efficiency, and it is evident that this can only be done by increasing the force.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SNAG.

The Legislature has struck a snag in the new Constitution at the very outset of the session. The question is whether under the new dispensation it is necessary to read every bill at length three times, and on three different days. There is room for difference of opinion, for the language of the Constitution is peculiar. Thus it says, "Nor shall any bill become a law unless "the same be read on three several days "in each house," unless the house by a two-thirds vote dispense with this provision. This would seem to indicate that bills should be read at length, but further on in the same section it is provided that "on the final passage of all bills they shall "be read at length," thus justifying a doubt whether the difference of phrase may not indicate a difference of meaning. It is a very pretty cause of controversy as it stands, but if it is decided that the bills must all be read three times at length, an extra session will certainly be needed.

THE RATE.—*On and after January* 1, 1880 *the subscription price of the* WEEKLY UNION *will be* $2 *per annum, or* $1 25 *for six months. These rates will be invariable. No agent will be allowed to charge more, and no traveling solicitor will be permitted to take less. At* $2 *per annum the* WEEKLY UNION *is by far the cheapest paper published on this coast.*

Over two and a half millions of salmon eggs have been hatched at the hatchery on the Clackamas river, near Oregon City. Unusually good luck has attended the efforts of Mr. Hubbard this year. Several lots of young fish have already been turned into the river.

GOVERNOR IRWIN'S LAST MESSAGE.

Governor Irwin has sent a final message to the Legislature, though he seems to have been in some doubt as to whether he was called on to do so. Thinking, however, that the Legislature could hardly be injured by an excess of advice, he has undertaken to make the usual kind of suggestions, and has perhaps somewhat mercilessly extended the expression of his views upon things in general. Whether the custom which has been followed in this State, and which results in the delivering of a double-headed message whenever a change of government occurs, is judicious, is, we think, open to question. Naturally the more weight must be attached to the statements and recommendations of the incoming administration, and though the retiring Executive may be supposed to understand many subjects more thoroughly than his successor, through official familiarity with their details, there is apt to be a feeling that he should refrain from all attempts to influence the Government he is about to vacate. The golden mean in the message of a retiring Governor therefore would seem to lie in the simplest presentation of such statistical facts as it may be necessary to call attention to, and the abstention from any recommendations suggestive of a desire to control future legislation. It cannot indeed be said of Governor Irwin's message that it embraces any suggestions of an offensive or ambitious character. It is true that he has discussed the Chinese question, the debris question, and the registration question, at considerable length, but on all these interesting and important topics he has contrived to hold the balance of opinion with such scrupulous nicety that it would be quite impossible for anyone to assert confidently what his convictions are. On the debris question he has apparently endeavored to state the case with judicial impartiality, and what he says amounts to this: That if the miners are not restrained they will destroy the farming lands, which would be lamentable; that if the miners are restrained, they will be compelled to stop mining, which would be unfortunate; that if the farmers obtain relief through the Courts the result will be disastrous to the miners; that if the farmers do not obtain relief through the Courts the result will be disastrous to themselves; that the situation generally is melancholy, and that there ought to be some remedy which will divest the debris of its injurious properties, or which will render the farming lands indestructible. On the whole, the Governor's review of the matter does not tend to clarify it greatly.

The same may be said of his remarks on the Chinese question. He thinks that it was a particularly good thing to take a vote on that question, but he does not anticipate any beneficial effects from it. He considers it most desirable that the opinions of the people of California should have been ascertained on the subject, but he is afraid that there is no hope of relief save from Congress, and not a great deal there. On the registration law he observes profoundly that while it is calculated to operate beneficially where every voter is known, (that is to say, where it is unnecessary), it may produce ill effects where the voters are not all known; (that is to say, where alone such a law is specially needed). We should have thought that the defects of the law were such as must be expected in any merely human machinery, but that its superiority to the methods it superseded was as obvious as the superiority of railroads to stage coaches. It is indeed difficult to perceive how any practical legislation could be based upon any of these discussions, but it is possible that the Governor intended them merely as an adumbration of his somewhat immature ideas, and that he preferred obscurity to the suspicion of officiousness. For the rest, his message deals with purely practical and unexciting matters. He shows the condition of the State fiscal system, the necessity for appropriations, the causes of the increase of taxation, and so forth. He points with pride to the state of the various public institutions, and commends those who have had charge of them. In regard to the State Prison, however, we are constrained to say that there is no room for gratulation, for a more disgraceful institution never existed. Altogether this last message of Governor Irwin is in the nature of a superfluity, and it cannot be said to be the best apology for its own existence. If the Governor had had anything to say the case would have been different; but he had really nothing to say, and unfortunately he has said it at inordinate and quite wearisome length.

BERRY'S DEBRIS RESOLUTION.

Representative Berry has introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of $500,000 to clear out the Sacramento and Feather rivers. It appears to us that if Mr. Page would forego his idea of a military engineering commission, and help Berry in getting this proposition adopted, he would effect more practical good than by urging his own idea. Such an appropriation would be extremely useful, and it does not require a special engineering commission to demonstrate so much. The data available at the present time prove the need of clearing out and deepening the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and that work could be undertaken without prejudice to any more comprehensive and permanent scheme of relief. We hope the entire California delegation will therefore unite in pressing Mr. Berry's proposition upon Congress.

THE STATE PRISON COMMISSION.—There are a large number of applicants for the appointment of State Prison Commissioners. Governor Perkins is evidently taking great pains to secure suitable appointees. It is understood that A. P. Whitney of Sonoma and Mr. Neff of Placer will be on the Board. Then, as representing Southern California, the name of Rev. A. Hill, an Episcopal clergyman of Los Angeles, has received favorable consideration. Great pressure is being brought to bear on behalf of Mr. Niles, a rancher of Los Angeles. Two gentlemen, to whom the appointment has been tendered, have declined. These are W. H. Mills of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, and N. D. Rideout of Marysville. Governor Perkins was led to the selection of Mr. Mills from his business capacity, and the interest he takes in the discussion of measures for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals. It is to be regretted that both he and Mr. Rideout cannot serve. The declinations of these two gentlemen may necessitate some change in the composition of the Board. But one thing is apparent: Governor Perkins will have no occasion to allow the office to go begging for want of applicants.—[S. F. Bulletin, January 7th.

"CATCH 'EM ALIVE, OH!"—Costermonger: "I call yours a sighnocure, Jim. You claps that 'ere paper round yer 'at, and there you are—a penny each!" Fly-Catcher (who has a sheet of well-filled fly-paper around his beaver); "Ah, but look at the labor, of catchin' 'em, and stickin' of 'em on at the outset, Bill!"—[Punch.

THE Albany *Journal* says: "Will the coming man walk?" And an exchange answers: "We are not personally acquainted with the coming man, but we believe he will probably go as he pleases."

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF LAST NIGHT.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS

Testimony of Flood in the O'Brien Estate Case.

THE CONDEMNATION OF LAKE MERCED.

Continued Unearthing of Buried Treasure in Ventura County.

CALIFORNIA.

The O'Brien Estate—Examination Resumed—Flood's Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7th.—The examination on the opposition of John H. Burke to the allowance of the account filed by the executors of the O'Brien estate was resumed to-day. James C. Flood, an executor, was sworn and said: As executor I advanced to Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. McDonough, residuary legatees, sums to buy real estate and stocks sold them, as shown in our account, and charged the amounts to their account as part payment on their interest as residuary legatees, and we took receipts from them. No money passed between us. I also advanced various sums of money to each in addition. All was charged to their residuary interest. As to the amounts left to the orphan asylums and other specific legatees, the asylums will have to wait till the estate is settled. I took the responsibility of advancing the sums to the residuary legatees. Am willing to stand responsibility. At the time of O'Brien's death I think Flood & O'Brien had no Hale & Norcross, Best & Belcher, Sierra Nevada, Union, or other mining stocks than those named in the account—Consolidated Virginia, California, Yellow Jacket, Ophir, Cherokee and Latrobe. They may have had five or ten shares of each. The mining stocks named in the account were owned jointly by Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair. The stocks sold to Fair July 19, 1878, was turned over to him and payment was made by charging the amounts to Fair's account, he having a balance in the firm's hands. Fair bought them on his own account. Mackey and I had no interest in the sale. I wanted to sell my own at the time, and offered it at $50,000 less. As a surviving partner I do not now owe the estate any money. It has all been turned over since filing the account. The payment to the executors of $1,000,000 was immediately invested in bonds between the death of O'Brien and September, 1878. It was in the Nevada Bank to the firm's account. At that time the firm, in all probability, had more than $1,600,000 on hand in the Nevada Bank. They seldom had as little as that.

James V. Coleman, also an executor, here explained his former testimony, wherein he had stated that the sales to Fair were paid by check, and qualified the same to correspond with the testimony of Mr. Flood.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Lake Merced Commission—Ticket Nominated.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7th.—The Commissioners to condemn Lake Merced met today in executive session. From the most trustworthy information attainable from members, it appears that five of the Commissioners finally agreed to pay $1,500,000, but that James R. Kelly dissented, refusing to award more than $1,150,000. Four of the members signed the award, but Commissioner Reynolds, who was expected to append his signature, left the room, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and others who looked for him all around could not find him. The award cannot be made unless five members agree. Mr. Kelly has prepared a minority report.

The following ticket has been nominated in the San Francisco Stock Board, the election to take place next Monday: E. P. Peckham for President; George T. Mayre, Jr., for Vice-President; Walter Turnbull for Secretary, and H. B. Coit for Caller.

Weather Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7th.—It is blowing hard from the southeast. Dispatches from the coast report a heavy storm raging.

SHASTA, January 7th.—It has continued storming and raining ever since Christmas, with a few clear days only. It is very cold. It snowed nearly all last night, and a drizzling rain is falling to-day. The rainfall to date is about 30 inches. It is freezing cold to-day.

MARYSVILLE, January 7th.—The weather has been cold and cloudy for several days, but moderated to-night. Rain commenced falling since dark, and will probably continue through the night. The wind is fresh southeast.

GONZALES, January 7th.—A heavy south wind prevailed this afternoon, which blew up a nice rain at 7:30 P. M. Everything is now lovely.

MERCED, January 7th.—A strong southeast breeze sprung up late this afternoon, and rain commenced falling at 9 o'clock, and has continued to rain up to this time. The breeze is now light. Prospects are good for a continuance all night.

The Ventura County Treasure Discovery.

SANTA PAULA, January 7th.—John Akers, the man who found the money spoken of in the dispatch of the 5th, yesterday found $107 more, and warned off all other parties, saying that he had taken the land up under the mining laws. The money is found over quite a space of ground, and it is almost certain that a large deposit once existed in the vicinity.

Sharp Shock of Earthquake.

BODIE, January 7th.—Bridgeport was visited by a sharp shock of earthquake about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, lasting three or four seconds.

Death from Cold, Exposure and Intemperance.

TRUCKEE, January 7th.—Jennie Stanley, who claimed to be an adopted daughter of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, died here Monday morning of cold, exposure and intemperance.

Toes Cut Off.

MERCED, January 7th.—A Mexican called Augustine had a couple of his toes cut off this afternoon by the wheels of the up freight train—the result of carelessness on his part.

NEVADA.

Sierra Nevada—Open Letter from a Stockholder.

VIRGINIA, January 7th. — The following open letter is published in an evening paper to-night:

Being a large owner of Sierra Nevada stock, and having a right to know, please inform me for what purpose you have expended the large sum of $1,200,000 which you have collected in assessments since the 1st day of December, 1878, and what was done with the proceeds of about 3,000 tons of ore crushed at the Mariposa mill in 1879, which I believe yielded about $190,000. Giving you credit for money paid for the Eureka mill ($125,000), for one-third of the purchase of the Union Consolidated shaft ($366,666 33⅓), for one air compressor ($50,000), for one-third of the cost of the new machinery now being erected on the Union shaft ($166,666 66⅔)—would leave a balance for working expenses of $706,000, or $54,300 per month for thirteen months, which appears to me a very large sum to pay for wood, miners and all other incidental expenses. The greater part of the past thirteen months has been spent in sinking an incline from the 2,200-foot level to the 2,400-foot level, and making connection on the 2,200-foot level between the incline and the north shaft, a distance of 600 feet, which ought not to require a large number of miners. But assuming that you employed an average of 100 men per month, at $4 per day, that item would amount to $12,000 per month; and assuming that you have burned forty cords of wood per day, at $11 per cord, that would amount to $13,200; and allowing $5,000 for all other expense, the total amount would be $30,200 per month, or $362,600 for expenses for the past thirteen months. This sum, deducted from the $706,000, which ought to be on hand after paying for the Union shaft, machinery and mill, would leave a balance on hand of $343,000. To day you have levied an assessment aggregating $300,000 more. Please inform me for what purpose you propose to spend the money.

L. P. DREXLER.

Virginia, January 6, 1880.

Superintendent McKenzie, in an interview on the subject this evening, says he has nothing to say in reply, further than in response to the working of the mine. This he claims to have been economical. A full answer will be made to the letter at the annual meeting, which will be held on the 21st instant.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

CARLIN, January 7th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: J. D. Patterson, New York; Miss S. Bryant, Massachusetts; Mrs. G. Doubleday and son, Cleveland; G. Brodek and daughter, San Francisco; S. T. Baldwin, New York; S. M. Lane, Iowa City, Ia.; T. J. Ehrehart, Leadville, Col.; Wm. McCollough, New York; Mrs. White, Salt Lake; Thomas Marshall, Scotland; Amos Holton and wife, Milwaukee, Wis; 24 emigrants, including 20 males, to arrive in Sacramento January 9th.

ARIZONA.

Bullion Shipment.

MARICOPA, January 7th.—F. W. Blake shipped to-day to the Nevada Bank 20,000 pounds of base bullion from the Aguia Fria smelting works, near Prescott. The first shipment on January account, of 12,000 pounds of Silver King concentrations, goes forward to-morrow.

MAINE.

Both Houses of the Legislature Organized.

GARCELON'S PLAN CARRIED OUT.

Seventy-five Fusionists to One Republican in the Assembly.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

AUGUSTA, January 7th.—In the House to-day Assistant Clerk Gibbs proceeded to call the certified roll of members.

Hale claimed that certain elected members of the House from cities are not on the roll, and moved that 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.

A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of members of the House was present, ready to be qualified.

Great excitement prevailed during Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed.

After the 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 were a regularly duly constituted House of Representatives.

This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside.

Governor Garcelon said he now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as a petition of gentlemen from the cities claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same.

Three cheers were given for Governor Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses.

The quorum is made of 75 Fusionists and one Republican—Eugene Hale. The Fusionists not participating are Sproul of Veazie, Voter of Farmington and Snow of Skowhegan.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

BOSTON, January 7th.—The *Journal's* Augusta special says: An immense crowd is in attendance at the State House. The rotunda, corridors, committee-rooms and galleries are a perfect jam.

The members-elect, with certificates and without, and the counted-out members, with the contestants, were admitted to the floor of both branches; also ex-Governors, members of Congress, State officers, representatives of the press, etc., until the house was full.

The Assembly was called to order by Assistant Clerk Gibbs.

John C. Talbott announced the drawing of seats.

Butler, of Vassalboro, was the first Republican to draw his seat.

The Republicans are not generally drawing seats.

Staples, Clerk of the House, is present, but does not act.

Gibbs is presiding.

Later the Republicans came and took part in the drawing, and every member responded except Voter of Farmington and Snow of Skowhegan, and the fourteen in the disenfranchised cities and towns.

Rev. Mr. Hales, of Biddeford, Representative-elect, opened the session by prayer.

Assistant Clerk Gibbs called the certified roll from the Secretary of State, asking members to respond as their names were called.

All responded to their names except Snow and Voter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The Governor and Council attended in the Senate and administered the oath of office.

The Senate organized by electing John D. Lawson President, A. G. Andrews Secretary, Francis E. Green Assistant Secretary, and the other Fusion officers nominated in the caucus last night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

AUGUSTA, January 7th.—The largest crowd that ever made its way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock this morning. The police at the Capitol were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors, halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the legislative halls pushed their way hither. There were very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their programme and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. No disturbance whatever occurred.

At a quarter to 9 Assistant Clerk of the House, W. E. Gibbs, called the roll for the selection of seats. The Republicans did not respond to their names; neither did the Fusionists who have been reported as non-affiliating.

As a quorum was conceded in the Senate, public interest was attracted to the proceedings in the House, the galleries of which were crowded.

IN THE SENATE.

At 10 o'clock the Senators-elect were called to order by Samuel McLane, Secretary of the last Senate. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Upjohn.

The roll was called, and all the members, without exception, responded to their names.

Senator Locke, of Cumberland, at once gained the floor and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceeding.

The Secretary refused to entertain the motion, and a message was sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that the members-elect of the Senate were present for the purpose of being qualified.

The Governor and Council appeared, and the oaths were administered.

Senator Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it.

The election of President of the Senate then began, the Republicans refusing to serve on committees or participate in the election of officers.

The Senate elected James D. Lampson President.

A protest was put in by the Republican members that the election was not accomplished by legally elected members.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, January 7th.—An Augusta special to the *Herald* says: The scene in the House of Representatives this forenoon was simply disgraceful. Hale was a gentleman, and acted like one, and he must have been ashamed of his company. The repeating of the oath by the Governor was drowned by the hisses and groans of the mob. The Fusionists put things through regardless of parliamentary law. The scene was without precedent in New England. The Fusionists must now stick, and the Republicans go to the Supreme Court. It was impossible to preserve order in the House, and a row would have resulted if an attempt to expel the disorderly had been made.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

AUGUSTA, January 7th.—The following affidavits are self-explanatory:

I, Thomas B. Swan of Minot, hereby on oath make the following affidavit: On the evening of the 5th of January I was informed by a reliable person that he had been offered $1,000 by some one—an agent of the Republican party—to resign his position as Representative to the Legislature of Maine and not to act with the Greenback or Democratic party. I therefore consulted with leading members of the Greenback party, and informed them that I would have it hinted to said agent that much could be effected with money, and if I was offered $1,000 I would take it and sign the papers that they should request, and then expose their plans to defeat the will of the people by bribery. The party whom they endeavored to bribe on the evening of the 5th informed said agent that I could be purchased. At 10 o'clock on the 6th was the time appointed for me to meet him at the Court-house and sign the resignation and other papers. I went there at the time appointed and met the said agent, whose name I now suppress. A trade was made, and said agent paid me $1,000 in cash. Said agent informed me that they had got three or four men to remain away from the House of Representatives, so that we could not have a quorum present. I was required to copy in my own hand the papers which they had prepared, before I came to said Court-house, for my signature. I now have the $1,000 in my possession, and have shown it to several parties.

THOMAS B. SWAN.

Personally appeared before me Thomas B. Swan, and made oath that the above affidavit by him is true. E. H. GOVE, Justice of the Peace.

AUGUSTA, January 5, 1880.

I, Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of the Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party to resign as Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose. THOMAS B. SWAN.

This is a true copy of the paper I now hold, and which copy was made and signed at midnight, January 5th and 6th, by Thomas B. Swan in the presence of Solon Chase and myself. E. H. GOVE.

Moses Herriman also makes an affidavit identical in every part to that of Thomas B. Swan.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.—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, [Secretary Schurz asks to forward copies of all correspondence excepting two letters received from General 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.]

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.—By unanimous consent States were called this morning, as on Monday, for bills for reference.

Chambers introduced a bill, which was referred, to regulate coin certificates.

Townsend of Illinois offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States to foreign countries. Referred.

By Mills—To request the President to invite Mexico to enter into a treaty; also Brazil.

By Culberson—For the recoinage of the trade dollar.

By Page—To restrict the emigration of Chinese.

By Eaton—To provide for an increase in the importation of foreign wares and merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and to furnish additional facilities for the collection of custom dues.

By Covert—For a reduction of duties on imported merchandise; also, to reduce the duty on steel rails.

Cox reported back the bill to regulate immigration. It was read and sent to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

Coffroth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of $8 a month to officers and men who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Creek, Florida or Black Hawk war. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

The thermometer stood at zero in Susanville on the morning of the 30th ult., and on the morning of the 24th 14° below.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHTS DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Congressman Page's Mining Debris Resolution.

THE EASTWARD-BOUND UTES.

Their Narrow Escape from Destruction at the Hands of a Colorado Mob.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Operations of Judge Lynch at Lake Providence, La.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Gordon Pasha's Resignation Accepted by the Khedive.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Page's Mining Debris Resolution.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 7th.—Following is the full text of the joint resolution, recently foreshadowed in these dispatches as being in course of preparation by Congressman Page, and which was introduced by him in the House of Representatives to-day, for the appointment of a commission to investigate the debris question in the State of California:

WHEREAS, There is a large amount of valuable mineral lands in the State of California belonging to the United States which have been declared by law to be open to exploration, development and purchase by the citizens thereof, and much of said lands will be rendered valueless if hydraulic mining from any cause is prohibited or interrupted on said lands; whereas, the gold productions of the State of California from developed mines are large (approximating annually $22,000,000), and nearly equal the cereal productions of said State, and are important not only to the State of California, but the country generally; and whereas, the practical workings of the mines in numerous cases have resulted in depositing the debris thereof upon the valuable agricultural lands along many of the mining streams of said State, rendering said lands worthless for agricultural purposes, and vexatious and expensive litigation has ensued between the mine-owners and land-owners whose property has been injuriously affected by the mining operations near them; now therefore, in the interest of the people of the State of California, and for the protection of its navigable rivers and the mining industries thereof,

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, the Senate concurring, in Congress assembled, That a Commission is hereby created, to be known as the Commission on Mines and Mining, to be composed of five members, three to be designated by the Secretary of War from officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, one of whom at least shall have served and resided within the State of California, and two to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the officers of the Coast Survey, and that said Commission, as early as practicable, shall institute such scientific and practical examination into the system and operations of hydraulic and other kinds of mining, in their relations to the navigable waters of California and the agricultural lands adjacent to the streams receiving the deposits of said mines, as may be considered necessary by said Commission, for the discovery of some practicable and feasible method for the protection of the navigation of the rivers aforesaid and the lands otherwise injuriously affected by the mining operations of the State, and that said Commission shall report the result of their examination, together with such plans of relief, specifications and estimates in connection therewith, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of War, who shall transmit the same to Congress without delay, for such legislation as may be necessary in the premises, and that the sum of —— thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for meeting the expenses that may be incurred in carrying into effect the objects provided for herein.

The East-Bound Utes—Narrow Escape from Serious Trouble—Feeling of the People.

PEUBLO (Col.), January 7th.—The 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 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 portion of the crowd, and they were pelted with stone coal by some boys who had taken 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 counsel 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 Douglass or any of the Indians engaged in murdering and outraging the Meeker family been aboard nothing 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. The troops will escort the Indians to Lakin, on the east line of Colorado. If the people of other parts of the State feel as hostile as at Pueblo the Utes must go in the spring. The people here unanimously indorse Belford's Indian policy.

Orville Grant Explains.

CHICAGO, January 7th. — Orville Grant to-day said to an interviewer that the story about his having induced a Californian to send him a horse, and when it arrived refused to purchase it, was false. He said: "That is all nonsense. I left that mare in California with General Burns a year and a half ago, because he said he wanted her, and I wrote to him requesting that he should send her back, which he did to the care of the Department Quartermaster, and she was then sent to the Government stables; but I took her away from there for fear there would be some talk about it. The colored man who brought her here was robbed in Cheyenne, and that was the whole basis for the assertion that he was starving because of my failure to keep faith." He further said that he believed his brother would have to accept the Presidential nomination. Next to his brother, Blaine stood the best chance.

Heavy Business Failure.

DETROIT, January 7th.—The store of Jas. Stewart & Co., extensive wholesale dealers in lumbermen's supplies, salt and shingles, at East Saginaw, doing a business of $600,000 annually, was closed by the Sheriff to-day under an attachment at the instance of Detroit creditors. Mr. Stewart is absent in Chicago. The total amount involved is not known, but is roughly estimated at $200,000. The assets consist of several million shingles, stock in store, a few thousand barrels of salt, and outstanding accounts, the value of which it is impossible to estimate at present. The cause of the failure is attributed to unlucky speculations in Chicago options and losses on salt contracts.

Ladies' Anti-Polygamy Society Memorial.

NEW YORK, January 7th.—A *Herald* Washington special says: The Ladies' Anti-Polygamy Society of Utah, an organized association of ladies, designed to aid in the suppression of polygamy, have sent here for presentation to the House of Representatives a memorial asking the expulsion of Cannon, the Delegate from Utah. It gives the number of his wives as four, their names and the number of children each has, the aggregate being about twenty. A Mrs. Cook, formerly a Mormon, leads as President of the Society, and Mrs. Chislett, a former member of the Church, is Secretary. The remainder of the officers are mostly Gentile ladies, among them Mrs. Hollister, sister of Schuyler Colfax. The Society is represented as a very respectable one, both by reason of its numbers and the character of its members.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 7th.—A fire last night burned buildings 383, 385, 387 and 389 Main street, occupied by Louis Lange, hoop-skirt manufacturer; J. Rosaler, Jet Jewelry Palace, and M. Henschesburg, picture-frame manufacturer. The fire originated in Henschesburg's. The front walls fell and buried three firemen in the ruins, killing Pete Nuebe, and seriously injuring Leonard, Anthony and McCarthy, all members of No. 2 Engine. Leonard had his thigh and leg broken. The buildings were the property of the estate of James T. Lesth, and were valued at about $60,000; insurance not known. Henschesburg's loss, $6,000; insured for $1,000 each in the Hamburg.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 7th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 11th: L. Blair and wife, Anna E. Blair, M. H. Blair, J. Blair, Jr., Mrs. Smith, E. F. Hulbut and family, Chicago; Wm. St. Albans and wife, San Francisco; J. H. Beasley, Cincinnati; Frederick Gast and wife, West Berkeley, Cal.; Wm. J. Henderson, New York; Andrew W. Cummings, Pittsburg; M. W. Moulton, Baltimore.

Thirty-five through passengers left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 14th.

The Ponca Relief Business.

OMAHA, January 7th.—The committee 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 United States District Court. Tibbles and Standing Bear raised about $4,000 in the East to defray the alleged legal expenses. The committee may endeavor to replace the Poncas upon their Nebraska reservation, and thus spend this money in legally defending the movement if the Government takes steps to stop it.

Railroad Consolidation.

OMAHA, January 7th.—The new railroad company, the Sioux City and Nebraska, which is a consolidation of the Sioux City and St. Paul and Omaha and Northern Nebraska Railroads, filed articles of incorporation here to-day, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The indebtedness is limited to $4,000,000. The connecting link is to be built next summer between Sioux City and Oakland, the terminus of the Omaha and Northern Nebraska, thus giving Omaha another through line to St. Paul.

A City Marshal Killed—Taking the Law Into Their Own Hands.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7th. — A Lake Providence special says: City Marshal Maguire, in attempting to arrest a number of flatboatmen, was shot dead. Five men were arrested on suspicion, and placed under guard. Monday night several of Maguire's relatives broke into the prison and fired upon the prisoners, wounding all—two mortally. The men killed and wounded by Maguire's relatives were innocent.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.—The nomination was sent to the Senate to-day of John M. Morton as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California; also that of Charles S. Varian, as United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Henry E. Prickett, as Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; E. B. Pomeroy, as Register of the Land Office at Leadville, Col.; Newton R. Barber, as Postmaster at Corvallis, Or.

Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, January 7th.—To-morrow's *Public* will omit its usual weekly table of Clearing-house exchanges, the space being occupied by a review of the entire year's business transactions. A monthly table is given, however, which shows no particular change from those of a long time back. San Francisco, as usual, is the only city at which a decrease of the volume of business appears.

Garfield Nominated by Acclamation.

COLUMBUS (O.), January 7th.—A Republican Senatorial caucus was held last night, and General James Garfield nominated for United States Senator by acclamation. Major Stryker, of Cincinnati, withdrew the name of Stanley Matthews in favor of Garfield; Benjamin Eggleston withdrew the name of Alphonso Taft, and ex-Governor Dennison sent a note to the caucus withdrawing his own name.

Elevated Railroad Collision.

NEW YORK, January 7th.—Two trains on the Elevated Railway came in collision today at Ninth avenue and Sixtieth street. The engines and one car were smashed. No passengers or train hands hurt. The guards prevented the cars from tumbling into the street.

McCabe vs. Orth.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.—The House Committee on Elections this morning took up the case of McCabe vs. Orth, of the Ninth