THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

How Affairs Have Been Conducted in China by Consul Bailey.

PRESENT OUTLOOK IN MAINE.

A Sudden an Alarming Change—The State House Again in Danger.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Investigation into Causes of the Colored Exodus from the South.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Havana Experiences the First Earthquake in Her History.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Situation in Maine.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, January 23d.—The Fusionists to-day met at Union Hall, but only part of the members were present.

Dickey put the following order: That P. A. Sawyer, Secretary of State, be directed to notify municipal officers of towns and plantations that a new valuation of the State property is to be made by this Legislature, that said officers may appear and be heard, and that particular notice, with the broad seal of State affixed, be forwarded to the towns of Elsworth and Brunswick that their Representatives have withdrawn themselves from this House.

In the Senate, the President announced that in the standing committees there was much fault found because they had been refused the privilege of taking stationery from the State House.

Both branches then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the Committee on Questions for the Supreme Court will report.

The municipal officers in towns where the Fusionists have control are sending to the Secretary of State's office valuation books, for the use of the Valuation Committee.

The Senate directed an examination of the accounts of the State Treasurer.

Absent Senators are requested to take seats in the Senate to which they were chosen.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

AUGUSTA, January 23d.—In the Republican House the Committee on Judiciary was ordered to inquire as to the amendment to our Constitution so that certificates of election of Representatives shall issue directly from the municipal officers. The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution—that the Governor be elected by a plurality instead of a majority of votes. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was passed to be engrossed. The Senate concurred.

Both branches adjourned till to-morrow.

FUSIONISTS RECEIVING THEIR SALARIES.

BOSTON, January 23d.—The *Herald's* special from Augusta says: The Fusionist Treasurer, White, who refuses to deliver the keys of the sub-treasury to the Republican Treasurer, Holbrook, began to-day paying small sums to such of the Fusionist Legislature as chose to apply therefor. The money is not State funds, but part of a subscription fund.

A high Republican authority has guaranteed the statement that Treasurer White will depart out of the treasury by forcible means next week, and that if the banks where the State moneys are deposited refuse to recognize Treasurer Holbrook's drafts legal proceedings will be begun, in order to vindicate Holbrook's title to the office.

THE PROPOSED QUESTIONS.

AUGUSTA, January 23d.—At the afternoon session of the Fusion Legislature the report of the committee on questions to be submitted to the Court was read. Ingalls said: "We know now that the Court will not recognize any laws that we may make, but under our present condition we should submit these questions, and then, like good, law-abiding citizens, submit to the decision. The questions sent to the Court by the other body were theoretical, but these cover the facts at issue."

THE FUSIONIST QUESTIONS.

AUGUSTA, January 23d.—The statement drawn by the committee of the Fusion Legislature to be submitted to the Supreme Court details and defends the action of Governor Garcelon and the Council, and cites the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State and other authorities to show that the Fusion Legislature is a legally organized body.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

BOSTON, January 23d.—The *Herald's* Augusta special to-night says: The whole situation has since fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock entirely changed. By to-morrow morning three companies of infantry—the Capital Guard, of Augusta, the Auburn Light Infantry and the Androscoggin Light Infantry—will garrison the State House.

At ten minutes past 11 Governor Davis and Inspector-General Tilden arrived at the Adjutant-General's office.

In three minutes Governor Davis authorized this startling but well-justified military movement. It was a timely act.

The military authorities were out of patience with the politicians who have for several days had dominant influence at the State House.

This has been the most sensational of any night since the complications.

But the rumors of stirring events to come were not baseless. The Fusionists' militia are and have been drilling down town in this city, and it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the military authorities that a concentrated attack upon the State House was likely to occur at any moment.

A plot to burn the residences of leading Augusta Republicans was discovered to-night. Triangular bits of paper marked the doomed residences. They were tacked on after dark, and were perceived by the vigilant police. Had the Governor not given his order for calling out the troops to-night, the military men at the State House were ready to abandon their watch, which was likely to result in an inglorious ending.

The orders for the militia were given out by General Chamberlain's Assistant Adjutant-General, for the reason that part of the militia would not, or it was feared would not, obey Governor Davis' order.

The Capital Guard garrisons the State House to-night, and partly relieve the work of the police, who have been without sleep for many hours.

A special train is ordered to-night from Lewiston.

Probably the most aggressive movement of the State Government will be to disperse the Fusionist Legislature, and arrest every Fusionist official who persists in playing at government.

MILITARY IN THE STATE HOUSE.

AUGUSTA, January 23d.—Those who imagine that the Fusionist are inactive and have abandoned their cause, are laboring under a mistake. While the Government is not alarmed, they fully grasp the situation, and will make the State House perfectly impregnable.

The first military company that ever entered the State House marched in at midnight to night—the Capital Guard.

Messrs. Pillsbury, Blood, Channing and others are known to be enrolling men in every county in the State. Men are collected in country towns ready for J. L. Smith's call. Captain Black, of Augusta, is drilling men nightly.

THE MAYOR ALARMED.

Mayor Nash addressed the following note to Governor Davis to-night:

In view of the threatening attitude of persons hostile to the present government of the State, I feel constrained to say to your Excellency that I fear my civil police force will be unable to sufficiently protect the public property at the Capitol, or even hold possession of the building itself, against such a force as the public enemies seem to be willing to bring against it. CHARLES E. NASH.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

There are suspicious circumstances which lead to alarm, viz: The crowds of men collecting at various points; the continuance of organization among the Fusionists; the raising of money to sustain them in their action; the activity of Major J. L. Smith; the holding out of Sawyer, who claims to be Secretary of State; the drilling of secret clans of armed men, and the incendiary talk of the Greenback Labor *Chronicle* of Auburn that the State House must be taken, though it costs thousands of lives.

GOVERNOR DAVIS EQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

From a consultation with the military authorities, Governor Davis became fully convinced of the seriousness of the situation, and that the position of Mayor Nash is perfectly sound. He therefore ordered to the State House the Capital Guard and the Richards Light Infantry, who, at 1 o'clock this morning, were there. The Auburn Light Infantry will leave that place for the Capital at 2 o'clock this morning, and other military forces will be brought here if necessary. The information of the operations of the Fusionists comes from reliable men in each county. The design is to take the State House, but the prompt action of Governor Davis will avert all trouble. Men are known to be ready at the call of Smith from Lincoln and Somerset counties, who are to take sleighs across the country. The prompt action of Colonel Peaks prevented movements in Piscataquis county.

REPUBLICAN DETERMINATION.

BOSTON, January 24th—A. M.—Augusta specials say: The Richards Light Infantry, of Gardiner, have just arrived (2 A. M.), and marched into the State House. A Gatling gun will be here in the morning. All the armories in the State are under guard. The Republicans mean to hold possession, and if the State troops are not adequate the President will be called on for aid.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—Several of Consul Mosby's letters to the State Department show that during Consul Bailey's administration of the Hongkong consulate, from 1871 to the latter part of 1878, the inspection of Chinese emigrants to the United States, under the Act of Congress requiring Consular certificates of their voluntary emigration, was a disgraceful farce, and merely a means of collecting fees which Bailey almost wholly pocketed. Mosby in one letter writes: "The following is a brief history of the ceremony of examination: On the day before a vessel was to leave with Chinese emigrants the United States Consul was informed that at a certain hour the passengers would be ready on board for examination. At the appointed time Peter Smith, an illiterate keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, appeared with the Consular seal. The passengers came on deck and passed in review before him, each being asked if he was a voluntary emigrant. If he said he was, his ticket was stamped with the Consular seal. It would take, on an average, about one hour to complete the investigation. This was the whole proceeding." Mosby also reported that the Act prohibiting the importation of Chinese lewd women into the United States was simply made a cover for extortion, it being a general understanding that any woman could procure a Consular certificate by paying to the Consul a premium of $10 or $15. A letter received by Mosby from the San Francisco Collector of Customs, dated August 28, 1879, congratulated him on his success in preventing the shipment of lewd women to the United States, thus demonstrating that the previous failures to inforce the law were attributable to a mere want of proper vigilance and good faith. The General stated in his report of September 20th, of the results of his investigations under the orders of the State Department, as follows: "Upon the general question as to the voluntary character of Chinese emigration, I find it difficult to form a satisfactory judgment. Among the foreigners in China the prevalent belief is that so far as the Pacific States of the United States are concerned, this emigration is mainly promoted by the Six Chinese Companies or Guilds of San Francisco, and that emigrants, after arrival, remain in the power of these companies, and are in fact controlled by them. I find this belief so strong and so general, even among persons who differ as regards the expediency of the emigration, that I must declare it worthy of serious consideration; but at the same time I have been unable to obtain any direct or clear evidence to support it. This is possibly owing to the secrecy which characterizes all such combinations among the Chinese and to the great power and influence they everywhere possess, and as long as the emigrants continue to declare, throughout the several searching examinations to which they are subjected, not only their willingness to go, but that they go freely and voluntarily, it may be impossible to establish any unlawful arrangement between them and the said companies."

The bill recently passed by Congress, to authorize affidavits in support of applications for mineral patents to be made by agents of non-resident applications, has been threatened with a Presidential veto, on account of opposition of the Interior Department to its retroactive section; but Senator Teller and Representatives Belford and Page have procured a reference of the matter to the Attorney-General and convinced him that the bill should be approved. It will therefore receive the President's signature.

The latest California arrivals are Jarrett T. Richards, George W. Porter, James McKenty, C. F. Becker and Clinton Day—all here on private business or as sight-seers.

The Colored Exodus Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—The Senate Committee on Exodus to-day continued the examination of O. S. B. Wall, of Washington (colored), President of the Emigrant Aid Society, and also took the testimony of Jas. E. O'Hara, a prominent colored Republican of Halifax county. Wall, under cross-examination by Vance as to the basis for his assertion that North Carolina was "a God-forsaken country, with a soil that would not sprout black-eyed peas," admitted that he had very little personal knowledge of the soil of North Carolina, and personally knew nothing about the counties from which the present exodus has started. He believed the exodus from the South was spontaneous; that it would continue until the colored people received better treatment there, and that in every probability there would be a return drift southward, for the negro loved the home of his parents, and would not emigrate without some strong incentive. In response to a series of questions by Senator Voorhees, witness stated that information received by him, as President of the Society, that employment for North Carolina colored people could readily be had in Indiana, was derived from circulars and a letter of J. H. Walker, mail agent at Terre Haute, and several other persons living in that State, whose names he could not remember, but whose letters he would hereafter furnish to the committee, and from Perry & Williams, of North Carolina, agents of the emigrants. What personal knowledge the latter had in regard to the point at issue he did not know.

O'Hara (colored), the other witness, testified that he held office in Halifax for a number of years as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Chairman of the Board of Education, and County Examiner. He has also been a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and of the Constitutional Convention; was one of the Presidential Electors on the Presidential ticket in 1876, and is now contesting a seat in the national House of Representatives. He gave a very favorable account of the condition and treatment of the colored people in North Carolina, but in regard to their industrial and political status he testified that although there was at one time some "bull-dozing" in the counties bordering on South Carolina, there never has been any political persecution in the counties affected by the present exodus, and none now in any part of North Carolina. Nothing was more common on election days than to see a white landlord and colored tenant coming to town in the same buggy, and voting different tickets. White mechanics in North Carolina had no prejudice against working with colored mechanics, and no discrimination was made against the colored people in the Courts or on juries.

Senator Windom remarked at this point that he had been looking for a negro paradise, and now he had found it in North Carolina.

Witness, in response to interrogatories as to the exodus from this State, said it was the result of the efforts of agitators going about the country, and not a spontaneous migration. The less industrious class of colored men (what might be termed the floating population) were deceived by representations that they would get $1 50 per day in Indiana and a new suit of clothes, together with "Government aid" of some sort as they passed through Washington, and they were similarly deceived by false representations contained in circulars purporting to be issued by railroad companies in Kansas and elsewhere. In the course of his testimony he expressed the opinion that the intelligent negro of the South has more to fear from white Republicans in the South than from Democrats. He explained this on the ground that the white Republicans want all the offices themselves, and if the colored people claim a division they combine against the negro. In this way, he said, he had been counted out from his election as Congressman, because he had opposed a white Republican's candidacy for nomination as Sheriff.

The Railroad Sinking Fund Question—Yorktown Movement—The Utah Governorship.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative McLane, to amend the sinking fund Act of May 7, 1878, provides that there shall be established a sinking fund in the Treasury of the United States, into which the Central Pacific Railroad shall pay $1,200,000 per annum, and the Union Pacific $850,000 yearly.

The House select committee on Yorktown celebration agreed to report a bill to the House, appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument at Yorktown, and $20,000 to meet the expenses of the proposed Yorktown celebration.

The Senate Committee on Territories unanimously agreed to report back the nomination of Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah, with a recommendation that it be confirmed.

Beck's Financial Speech Criticised.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—An ex-Confederate Kentuckian, criticising Beck's speech in the Senate yesterday, wherein he attacked the moneyed men of New York, said: It is a little rough for Beck to scold in that way about New York. There are hundreds upon hundreds of Kentuckians who would be literally paupers to-day had it not been for the kindness of those very New Yorkers, and the use of their capital. If a farm or factory in this State, or a Louisville newspaper, is to be saved from mortgage foreclosure, do not the owners turn first or last to New York? If a school, or library, or charity is to be begun on a large scale, or a church is to be helped, it is to New York that our teachers and scholars and clergymen go. You can now see from where I sit at least ten Democratic Senators who will confess, if they tell the truth, that they solicited and got money in New York with which each of them organized the canvass which enabled him to be here in the Senate Chamber and to obtain the Government salary which he receives; and, furthermore, the money in each case came from individuals of the very "moneyed power" to which Beck now refers.

The Tilden Income Tax Case.

NEW YORK, January 23d.—Some months ago the Government filed a bill of discovery in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, propounding a question as to Tilden's income during the year enumerated in the complaint. Governor Tilden, through counsel, demurred to the bill, and Judge Blatchford decided against him, ordering that he should answer the interrogatories. From this order Governor Tilden appealed to the Supreme Court. Sixty days have now elapsed, and Governor Tilden has not yet filed his answer, claiming that it is not necessary until the Supreme Court have decided the appeal. To-day District Attorney Woodford moved before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, for a further order to compel Tilden to answer the interrogatories at once, irrespective of the appeal, which was opposed by counsel on the other side. The case is set down for argument next week.

Decision Affirmed.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Daniel C. Lewis vs. Ross G. O'Brien, in the matter of a certain tract in Olympia District, Washington Territory.

Threatened Trouble in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—Information has been received at the Department of the Interior that there is a movement on foot to organize a band for the purpose of raiding the lands of Indians in Indian Territory. The parties engaged in the work have their headquarters at Wichita, Ks. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and it was decided to issue instructions to the Government officials in that section of the country to forward all information procurable regarding the matter. The War Department will distribute troops so as to suppress and check such movement as soon as it is attempted.

Fire and Loss of Life.

WISHITA (Kansas), January 23d.—Advices from Cherry Vale say the building occupied by the *Globe* printing office, with sleeping rooms on the upper floors and a furniture store below, was burned night before last. Two men perished in the flames. Three other men were sleeping in the building at the time, but escaped by jumping from a window.

Presidential Preferences.

CINCINNATI, January 23d.—The *Gazette* having instructed its correspondent at each county seat in the State to interview fifty representative Republicans on their Presidential preferences, summarizes the results of nearly 3,000 interviews as follows: Sherman, 1,573; Blaine, 664; Grant, 398; the nominee, 100; Hayes, 78; Washburne, 58; Garfield, 49; Edmunds, 8; Bristow, 7, and the rest scattering.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 23d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 27th: F. Delong, Black Point, Cal.; W. D. L. Fitch, J. H. Neustadter and family, San Francisco; W. G. Lamb, New Britain, Conn.; Mrs. Dr. Z. P. Deunler, Long Island city; W. G. Seeley, Joseph Goldsmith, New York; D. W. Irwin, Chicago; Mrs. G. W. Clapp, Brooklyn; Monsieur Chesse and party of six, Paris, France; Y. H. Brush, Hopkinton, N. Y.; J. H. Douglas, Virginia City.

Eighty through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 30th.

Relief for the Distressed Irish.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23d.—A meeting was held to-day, Mayor Stokely presiding, and a committee formed to receive contributions for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland. A. J. Drexel & Co. gave $5,000. A suggestion was made that respectable grocers in each ward receive contributions of provisions, which would be transported by the American Steamship Company at a nominal charge. John Wanamaker, the Chairman of the general committee, which includes George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and ex-Minister John Welsh, will issue a public address.

Confidence of Edison Unshaken.

NEW YORK, January 23d.—The attention of Edison having been called to the doubts of some Parisian critics concerning the stability of the carbon horseshoe, and the claim that it gradually wastes away by decomposition, said: "A complete answer to that is the actual result. I can state that the oldest lamp in my laboratory, after burning 505 hours, had its electrical resistance measured, and there was not a difference of one-tenth from the time when it was originally put in the circuit. The surface of this carbon which burned 505 hours is as bright to-day as it was the day when first put in, whereas oxidization makes carbon black." Edison says he has not sold a share of his stock.

Public Execution.

ST. LOUIS, January 23d.—A De Lassus (Mo.) special says: Charles H. Harding was executed to-day for the murder of Robert Ferguson in October last. Five thousand people were present.

Fatal Result of a Joke.

ST. LOUIS, January 23d.—A special from Springfield says: Sieger Williams, a young man from Texas, visiting his uncle at Cave Spring, near Springfield, on Thursday last, in a playful mood, pulled a chair from under his cousin Jennie Williams, letting her down on the floor. He then ran out in the yard. The young lady became very angry, seized a rifle in the room, followed Williams and shot him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

The New Mississippi Senator—Lamar Receives a Black Eye.

NEW YORK, January 24th—A. M.—A *Times* Cincinnati special says: General J. Z. George, who was yesterday elected Senator from Mississippi, is the man who conducted the Rifle Club and shotgun campaign in Mississippi in 1875, by which the State was by force wrested from the hands of the Republicans. Soon after the campaign closed he was rewarded by being made Judge, and now he is elevated to the Senate. In his election Senator Lamar receives a rebuff, as he was using all his influence to procure the election of General Walthall. Lamar and his friends interested themselves very actively for Walthall, but to no purpose. The inference is that Lamar's influence in Mississippi is on the decline. Persons familiar with Mississippi politics say that if Barksdale, who came near being elected, had been the Barksdale who slew Dixon, instead of his uncle, he would have been made Senator.

Elevated Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, January 24th—A. M.—At 2 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on the Elevated Railroad at One Hundred and Forty-forth street, by which a car containing workmen was wrecked and several men seriously injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Distress in Ireland—Measures of Relief.]

DUBLIN, January 22d.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee of Irish Relief yesterday Bishop Duggan, of the Diocese of Clonfert, stated that the distress in his diocese was pressing and aggravated, and instant relief was required. He deprecated the restrictions of the Board of Works, under which very few people could obtain loans. The committee made grants for relief amounting to £3,680, including £1,000 to the Central Committee of the County of Donegal. It was intimated that £10,000 each would be granted in the five western counties to the Central Committees, comprising Protestant and Catholic Bishops, members of Parliament, and all clergymen and physicians.

LONDON, January 23d.—The distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of the hard frost and biting cold, which, during the last four days, succeeded the mild weather which lately prevailed.

Earthquakes at Havana—Unprecedented Experience.

HAVANA, January 23d.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in this city last night at 11 o'clock, and again at ten minutes before 4 o'clock this morning. Earthquakes had never before been experienced here, and many people were frightened and passed the night in the public squares. No person was injured. No damage to property. The duration of the shock was about three seconds. The barometer was very low at 6 o'clock last evening. To-day at 12 o'clock, noon, the barometer registered 30 degrees, and the thermometer 79 degrees.

Grant at Havana—A Grand Reception—The Earthquake.

HAVANA, January 23d.—General Grant and party passed a comfortable night, notwithstanding the earthquake. To-day a grand official reception was held at the Palace, attended by members of the municipality, superior military and naval officers in full uniform, and foreign Consuls. After the reception General Grant, his son and General Sheridan drove through the city. This evening a grand official banquet will be given in honor of General Grant, at which the ladies of the superior officers are expected to be present. It was expected that General Grant and party would attend the Tacon Theater to-night, but the banquet will interfere with that part of the plan.

Accounts from Vuelto Abajo state that the earthquake was severely felt there, and much damage was done to buildings, especially at San Cristobal. The shocks were oscillating from east to west. It is supposed that there has been a heavy earthquake somewhere in Central America. At Santiago de Cuba no disturbance was felt.

Unfounded Statement.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23d.—The statement that news had been received from Persia announcing a second defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans, in consequence of which the Russians were compelled to evacuate Tchikislas, is declared to be unfounded. News has been received at St. Petersburg from the Russian expedition, which simply reports an attack by the Turcomans on a Russian convoy.

A Pure Fabrication.

BERLIN, January 23d.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* denounces as a pure fabrication the statement that Russia had addressed notes to the Governments of Vienna and Berlin, expressing a willingness to withdraw her troops now concentrated upon the western frontier if the presence of these troops is a source of uneasiness to the Cabinets of Austria and Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Alton, Ills., yesterday, the wholesale drug-house of Robert B. Smith was burned, with the Alton *Evening Telegraph* establishment and the job printing office of Beall & Danvers. Smith's loss is about $110,000; insured for $89,000. The printing office was only partially insured.

At Petersburg, Va., liberal contributions are making by the Germans for the sufferers in Upper Silesia.

Mrs. Wallace of Indiana, Lucinda B. Chandler of Pennsylvania, Susan B. Anthony and other delegates to the Women's Suffrage Association made arguments at Washington yesterday before the Senate Committee in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution to enfranchise women.

The performance at the Grand Opera House, at New York, in aid of the Irish famine relief fund, netted $700.

In an interview with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the Pope denies that he was angry with Cardinal McCloskey on account of his reception of Mr. Parnell.

All the prisoners in the County Jail at Greenburg, Ind., sixteen in number, escaped yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Watertown, N. Y., yesterday elected a Republican Mayor by 39 majority, thus revolutionizing that usually Democratic city.

The Government has commenced suit against Harrison Johnson, formerly a Special Agent of the Treasury, for $100,600, in which sum, as set forth in the bill of complaint, he is indebted to the Treasury for cotton sold in Mississippi in 1865.

Intelligence is published at Lisbon that the exploring expedition under the lead of Henry M. Stanley has established the first Belgian trading station in Congo near Yallala, which place is claimed by both England and Portugal.

A Liverpool dispatch says: As the dispatch boat Lovely, with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh on board, was returning from the steamer Sarmatian, whither they had been to bid farewell to Princess Louise, the Lovely collided with the British ship Annot Lyle, piercing the side of the Lyle. The crew of the ship kept her afloat until she was docked.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, No. 527 Broadway, N. Y., which was robbed of $38,000 by the late book-keeper, John P. Hawes, has closed up business. The bank made money up to the embezzlement of the book-keeper, but the effect of that caused a large falling off in the deposits, and it was finally decided to go out of business under the State laws, and reorganize under the national laws as a national bank.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L, Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:45, and evening at 7. Strangers cordially invited.

Kingsley M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I.—Rev. J. E. Wickes, pastor. Preaching to morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:40 P. M. Praise service at 6:30 P. M.

Congregational Church,

On Sixth street, between I and J.—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Dwinell, will preach at the usual hours to-morrow morning and evening. The public are invited.

Sixth Street M. E. Church,

On Sixth, between K and L streets—Rev. Robert Bentley pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M and 7 P. M. Subject for evening: "The Christian Statesman at Plymouth Rock." All are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K. Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. by T. H. B. Anderson. Subjects: Morning, "The House of God;" evening, "The Glory of God in the Face of Jesus Christ." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. E. H. Ward, rector. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited.

Christian Chapel,

Eighth street, between N and O. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Professor Alex. Johnston, of Oakland. Seats free. All are cordially invited. Sunday-school at 10 A. M. [B. C.]

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

165 Ophir	19@19¼	295 Alta	4 80@4 85
375 Mexican	19¼@19½	3020 Lady Bryan	30@25c
225 G. & C.	6¼@6½	720 Julia	2@2 10
120 Best & B.	13½@13¾	240 Caledonia	2@1 90
250 California	3 95@3 90	430 Silver Hill	9 c
180 Savage	7½	1120 Challenge	2 15@2 30
200 Con. Va.	4 15@4 15	50 Dardenelles	75c
395 Chollar	8½@9	490 New York	4 c
130 Potosi	5½@5¾	55 Occidental	1½
190 H. & N.	8½@8¾	760 Lady Wash	1@80c
600 C. Point	5½@5¾	605 Andes	1 10@1 20
265 Jacket	12½@12¾	670 Ward	2 20@2½
770 Imperial	85c	220 Scorpion	3½@3 45
160 Kentuck	4	100 Cosmop'l	40c
70 Alpha	10½	500 Trojan	30c
690 Belcher	10½@10¾	do. ass't delin.	
90 Confidence	8½	75 Benton	2 60
505 Sierra Nev.	23½@23¾	100 Solid Silver	40c
90 Utah	17@16½	390 G. Gate	2½@2 70
455 Bullion	5½@5¾	360 Flowery	3 c
500 Exchequer	3 70@3 75	50 Con Dorado	2 05
65 Overman	8½	200 St. Louis	2c
20 Seg Belcher	21	1350 N. Bonanza	20@25c
380 Justice	2½@2 15	50 Mackey	15c
200 Union Con	45@44½		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

40 Ray & Fly	90c	50 M. Belle	25c
35 Eureka Con	17	175 Oriental	55@50c
100 Phoenix	1¼	130 Belle Isle	1½
1020 Belmont	50c	250 Ridivdere	1@9 c
400 Leon'rd	20c	150 Booker	5 c
290 B'lle	9½	1420 Champion	30@25c
500 Manhattan	1½	160 Blackhawk	80c
1570 Metallic	1½	280 South Bodie	20c
235 Prize	1 70@1 55	200 Mono	7½@7¾
2670 Argenta	1 20@1 10	1285 Queen Bee	30@25c
450 Navajo	5c	100 Con. Pacif.	4½
650 Endowm't	56c	420 University	20@25c
240 Independ	90c	400 Dudley	70c
100 Star	35c	285 Jupiter	1 25@1
200 Belle Isle	1 25@1 55	1625 So Bulwer	95@1
150 R del Mont	1 30	100 Addenda	65c
7 0 Albion	35c	150 N Noonday	5@4 90
135 W'lies	3 65@4	95 Mammoth	2½@2 65
70 Mt. Diablo	17	150 S Noonday	3½
190 Bodie	8@8½	70 Atlas	15@20c
350 Bechtel	2	200 Leeds	40c
445 McClinton	50c	50 Tiptop	3 60
140 Ticos	3	300 S. King	6@7
100 Summit	1 20@1 10	150 G. Terra	1c
50 Syndicate	1½		

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

House.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—After some miscellaneous business committees were called for reports of a private nature.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of listening to Horr's reply to Cox's speech of yesterday. When Horr rose the scene was as dramatic and exciting as when an important political debate impends. The galleries were crowded with people, and the members gathered around Horr, who spoke from the space in front of the speaker's desk. He stated that before he commenced his reply to the eloquent and able speech of the distinguished and weighty gentleman from New York (Cox), he would ask the Clerk to read the speech, or portion of it, which he (Horr) had delivered a few days ago, and which had occasioned that fearful effort which the House had listened to yesterday.

The Clerk then read the portion in which Horr alluded to Cox as "My genial little friend," which created loud laughter.

Horr justified himself for using the words "genial little friend," by explaining that they were spoken in the heat of debate. [Laughter.] He had spent his boyhood in manual labor and hard work, and was consequently sometimes embarrassed, and in his extreme diffidence dropped words which he was sorry for afterwards. Nothing had been further from his mind than the idea of belittling the gentleman from New York before this assembly. He knew the gentleman's weight and accomplishments, and far be it from him to contest with him.

After quite a lengthy speech, during which the House was kept in almost a constant roar of laughter, Horr said he was not a poet, but a friend had written for him an epitaph upon the gentleman from New York, which he thought just covered the case:

"Beneath this slab lies the great Sam Cox,
Who was wise as an owl and as brave as an ox;
Think it not strange his turning to dust,
For he swelled, and he swell'd, till he finally burst.
Just where he has gone, or just how he fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares;
But wherever he is, be he angel or elf,
Be sure, dear reader, he is puffing himself."

Cox making no reply, the Committee rose and the House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Cox in the chair.

After some time the Committee rose and a number of private bills were passed.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22, 1880.

10,463—People vs. Sprague—Argument concluded by Haymond for appellant and the Attorney-General for the people, and cause submitted.

10,406—People vs. Crawford—Argued by the Attorney-General for the people, no appearance for appellant, and cause submitted.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

10,407—People vs. Brown—Argued by Ash and Darwin for appellant and by Attorney-General for the people, and pending argument the Department adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 23d.

10,474—Ex parte Fennessey on habeas corpus—Argued by Sullivan for the petitioner and Smoot, District Attorney, for the people, and writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

10,455—People vs. Green—Judgment and order affirmed for want of appearance on the part of appellant.

5534—Chicago Taylor Printing Press Company vs. Lowell—Continued with leave to submit on briefs to be filed in ten days.

5605—Black vs. Sprague—Cause submitted, with ten days to each to file briefs.

5644—Le Roy et al. vs. Dunkerly et al.—Argued by Taylor and Brooks for appellants and Hayes for respondents and cause submitted, with ten days to each to file briefs.

5729—Davis vs. McDonald and Whitney—Continued for the term. No appearance.

5778—People ex rel. Attorney-General vs. San Francisco and Point Lobos Road Company—Continued for the term. No appearance.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

5770—Chapman vs. Quinn—Motion of Townsend for appellant to hear cause in banc denied.

5601—Vigoreaux vs. Murphy—Cause submitted on briefs.

5632—Brandon vs. Whitney et al.—Argued by Wheaton for appellant and Harrison for respondent.

10,467—People vs. Brown—Argument concluded by Darwin for appellant and cause submitted, with ten days to appellant to serve and file brief and ten days to respondent to reply.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1880.

P. Scanlan was appointed guardian of Annie and Frank Curry, minors.

Thomas A. Fitzsimmons, a native of Ireland, admitted to citizenship upon the testimony of Patrick Scanlan and N. H. Nichol.

John Broderick, a native of Ireland, admitted to citizenship upon the testimony of John Humphrey and Thomas Grady.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Isaac Wormser, of San Francisco, was yesterday appointed by the Governor as a Trustee of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for a period of four years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the members of Red Jacket tribe, No. 28.—You will meet at the Wigwam, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to pay a fraternal visit to Red Cloud tribe, No. 41. Let every member attend. By order of the Tribe.
JAMES McCAW, Sachem.
W. T. CROWELL, C. of R. pro tem. ja24-1t [B. C.]

A. O. U. W.—Every member of the Grand Lodge Reception Committee is hereby notified to meet at the Arcade Hotel Reading-rooms, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, January 25th, at 1 o'clock sharp. It is of the utmost importance that every member be in attendance, and all other business and engagements should be laid aside for this meeting.
ja24-1t [B. C.] E. J. GREGORY, Chairman.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE NURSE GIRL. German or American preferred. Inquire at this office. ja24-1t*

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $2,600 CASH, in paying business. Address "M.," this office. [B. C.] ja24-1w*

FOR SALE—DRAY BUSINESS, TRUCK Horses, Harness and Goodwill of an established paying business. Reason for selling, owner going in some other enterprise. Inquire at No. 321 J street; or address C. STROBEL, Commissioner, Sacramento. ja24-3t*

$200.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN a well-established, good paying business. Address "W. H. M.," this office. ja24-1w*

SINGING CLASS

FOR BEGINNERS TO-NIGHT.—IF YOU WISH to learn to sing, do not wait, but come to-night, at 7:30 o'clock. J. L. SKINNER, northeast corner Sixth and J streets. ja24-1t

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France, England and America!

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Parlor Gymnastic Entertainment and on the Triple Trapeze!

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(From the leading Eastern Theaters), in a GRAND BALLET.

M'LLE. BONNAY

(From the Conservatory, Paris), will give her world-renowned performances on the Xylophone.

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