THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOL. XXII.....NOVEMBER 9, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the WEEKLY UNION *will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, the publication of which will commence in the first week of December, will be entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." This is an intensely interesting story of the Stock-Gambling period of California, and was written by Edward P. Ochiltree, of Los Angeles. The price of the* WEEKLY UNION *will be $2 50 per annum.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 101¾ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 83½; silver bars, 112¼.

Silver in London yesterday, 51 13-16d; consols, 99 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 113¾; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 92 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 3d for good to choice California.

The San Francisco mining share market is still dull, nothing occurring yesterday worthy of note.

M. A. Sharp, the noted highwayman, who escaped from the Aurora (Nev.) jail last Tuesday, has been recaptured.

By the accidental discharge of a gun in Napa county Sunday, a young man named Morrison lost an arm.

During the month of October, 747,000 bushels of wheat was received at Duluth over the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In an accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad, in New Jersey, yesterday, an engineer was killed and a fireman injured.

Oscar Snow, 15 years old, serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Illinois State Prison for murder, has been pardoned by the President.

The report that Chinese are to be employed in silk and other mills of Paterson, New Jersey, is denied by the manufacturers of that city.

Frank M. Beidenbaugh, while intoxicated, murdered his wife and son and Mrs. Stephens and her child, near Batesville, O., and then cut his own throat.

Six cases of small-pox have been discovered at Virginia, Nev.

The Russian murderer Messic, who escaped from the Port Townsend (W. T.) jail a few days ago, has been recaptured.

It is disbelieved at Washington that the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette has been lost with all on board.

The Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh gave a banquet Saturday in honor of Minister Lowell.

The Porte is putting itself in readiness to close the Dardanelles at short notice.

During October the value of imports into the United Kingdom decreased £4,881,000, and the exports mereased £987,000, compared with the same month of 1879.

A disastrous storm prevailed in Canada Sunday, doing great damage to property and causing some loss of life.

A desperate fight occurred Sunday at a land meeting in Shanagary, Ireland, between the Leaguers and anti-Leaguers.

Fire at Healdsburg.

Samuel S. Manuel was run over and terribly mangled on the Nevada Narrow-gauge Railroad yesterday, near Grass Valley.

Job Draper brutally murdered his wife near Bodie Saturday night.

George W. Smith is on trial at Nevada City for the killing of T. W. Sigourney.

The citizens of Mono county threaten to lynch T. E. Hawkins, who shot Henry Robbins at Bodie recently.

M. C. Frietas shot at his wife yesterday at Fresno, and then committed suicide.

A steamer which left Havana for New York Saturday took out $500,000 in gold.

The insurgents in Cuba are still causing trouble.

President Hayes and his Cabinet will attend the naval review at Hampton Roads Wednesday.

Burglars and robbers infest Victoria, B. C.

A magazine containing a ton and a half of powder exploded yesterday at La Crosse, Wis., injuring no one.

Official returns from thirty-one counties of this State, received by telegraph and published this morning, indicate that the Hancock Electors—with the exception of Terry—will receive a majority of about 200. The Republicans, however, are believed to have a majority in the Legislature.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE JEANNETTE.

The reported loss of the Jeannette, which comes to us from Japan, does not appear to rest upon any trustworthy authority. In fact we are inclined to regard it as merely a roundabout repetition and expansion of the story which reached San Francisco several months ago, concerning the probable fate of the missing whalers. We do not perceive that the Japan papers have had any special or exclusive intelligence in regard to the matter, and therefore we attach little importance to the rumor. It is of course possible that the Jeannette has been crushed in the ice, and arguments drawn from considerations as to her strength of hull are by no means calculated to give assurance, seeing that the arctic ice is notoriously capable of crushing the strongest work of men's hands ever put together. No vessel ever built was strong enough to withstand the possible pressure of those enormous masses of ice, and therefore it must be admitted that if the Jeannette got into the middle of the ice there could be no guarantee for her survival. The hope of her friends, of course, is that she has not been so helplessly inclosed, but that Lieutenant De Long was able to get her into shelter, or possibly into open water, on the other side of the dangerous region. It may be added, that even supposing fresh information had been obtained from the Esquimaux, it would not necessarily be reliable, for that the natives are very apt to adapt the character of their answers to the supposed wishes of their interlocutors, and therefore when the latter examine them about a missing vessel, they might think it a piece of politeness to invent the vessel. So far as can be perceived, there is as good ground for believing in the escape of the Jeannette as in her loss, up to the present time. The fact is, that much unjustifiable alarm has been caused in regard to her by the impatience of the press. Before there was any possibility of hearing from the expedition, rumors of disaster began to be circulated, and one result of this was that the continued silence has seemed more and more menacing, when in reality it was precisely what should have been expected. The Japan story does not strike us as a genuine contribution to the history of the expedition, and we think the friends of the expedition will be justified in regarding it as a mere echo or repetition of old reports, worked over and quite possibly embellished in the course of transmission.

SORRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

When McClellan called on General Hancock to sympathize with him, the defeated candidate observed that he was "sorry for the party and the people." His sorrow for the party is legitimate enough, but it is very absurd of him to pretend to be sorry for the people. Does he imagine that he would have made a better President than Garfield, we wonder? Does he regret the opportunities the people have had for absorbing novel information about the tariff from his lips? Or does he think that his state papers would have been peculiarly weghty? It does not matter much, but really the people do not need General Hancock's sympathy or sorrow on this auspicious occasion.

BOYS TO THE RESCUE.—A team balked at Folsom last week while hauling a wagon load of peanuts, and in less than five minutes every boy in that end of the county was earnestly engaged in helping to relieve the situation.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The New York *Herald* remarks that "three important matters to come before "the next Congress will be the apportion-"ment according to the last census, the "repeal of the silver bill, and the refund-"ing of the five and six per cent. bonds." The second of these questions is undoubtedly the most necessary of all, though the third also cannot be postponed with safety. The silver question has been avoided by the politicians until it can be neglected no longer. When the silver bill was passed it was only a question of time for it to become a pressing danger to the stability of the currency, and in the interval which has elapsed since its passage so much silver has been coined that the danger has become imminent. The silver bill provided for the monthly coinage of at least two million dollars, worth, at the present price of the metal, 87 cents to the dollar. The object of those who forced this law upon the country was to get these dollars into circulation for the purpose of paying off the public debt with them. As they are intrinsically worth no more than 87 cents, but are nevertheless full legal tender, the result of forcing them into circulation in large amounts must be to drive the present superior currency out of circulation. Gold, and notes based upon gold cannot circulate side by side with an inferior currency. The latter will in such a case always be preferred for the discharge of liabilities, and consequently the gold will disappear. But when gold disappears the support of the greenbacks will vanish too, and as silver will then become the standard of value, the greenback will rest upon silver instead of upon gold. The purchasing power of the currency, both silver and greenbacks, must then sink to the actual value of the silver dollar; that is to say, to 87 cents on the dollar. Instead, therefore, of having, as now, a currency worth 100 cents to the dollar all over the Union, we should have, under the operation of the silver bill, a depreciated currency, worth at the most 87 cents on the dollar, and liable to sink very much farther. This is the situation to which the silver bill is conducting the country, and if we wish to preserve the sound and stable and full value currency we now enjoy, we must repeal that law promptly. The Republican party cannot afford to temporize with the question. That party has assumed the responsibility and taken to itself the credit of effecting resumption of specie payments, and it must now realize that the measure of which it is so justly proud is threatened with speedy collapse unless the coinage of silver is stopped. It is only necessary to let things alone, in fact, for resumption to be defeated by the agencies now at work. The silver bill contains within itself all the machinery for the restoration of the gold premium, and for the return of depreciation and fluctuation in the currency. The politicians will have to master this vital question at once, and stand prepared to take action upon it when Congress meets for the winter session. The bill must be repealed or the whole scheme of resumption will go by the board, and silver once established as the standard it would take a generation probably to undo the mischief.

The refunding of the five and six per cent. bonds which mature next year will have to be accomplished also. The Democrats have delayed this necessary measure despite all representations of its urgency, and if we may judge from their past actions they would have been very likely, had they carried the late election, to attempt some such absurd policy in regard to these securities as the Greenbackers proposed. The situation to be dealt with is simple and clear. Next year $782,000,000 of five and six per cent. bonds mature. The country has not the surplus revenues at hand to discharge this debt. Therefore the best thing it can do is to refund the amount at a lower rate of interest, and thus save outlay. There can be no doubt of the ability of the Government under the favorable auspices of a Republican administration, to effect the refunding upon advantageous terms, and thus to save several millions per annum in interest. There is no choice of courses, however. Refunding is the only plan that offers, simply because outright payment is impossible. It is not necessary to pay any further attention to the preposterous Greenbacker scheme for emptying the Treasury of its coin reserves in discharge of a small portion of these bonds. The people have too emphatically repudiated all that nonsense to leave any doubt as to the general confidence in the statesmanlike measures which have been thus far pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is the desire of the people that the debt should be paid off as quickly as possible and that is being done now. The five and six per cents. will have to be refunded, and a Republican Congress must see that this is effected with as little delay as possible. When the danger of a silver glut has been removed by the repeal of the Bland-Allison bill, and the entire debt has been refunded at three or three and a half per cent., the Republican party will have earned a fresh title to the confidence and esteem of the nation, and will have placed the public currency and finances on a stable and satisfactory basis. Politicians will doubtless be less timid hereafter about doing right than they have been, since the practical extinction of Greenbackism must convince them that the era of currency fantasies is at an end, and that the people have learned to appreciate honest money at something like its true value.

ARIZONA.

Conductor Killed—Serious Accident—Railroad Matters.

TUCSON, November 8th.—Frank Clark, conductor of the pile-driver car, was killed at Wilcox this morning by being run over by his train. Clark leaves a wife and child at Worcester, Mass.

Frank Atkinson was seriously injured at the same place by a pile of lumber falling on him.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is laying side tracks at Gage, twenty miles east of the Miembres river, New Mexico. Gage will be the base of supplies for some time to come, and is 199 miles east of Tucson and 1,178 miles from San Francisco.

Travel from the east to Arizona is already increasing via the A. T. & S. F. Railroad. A letter from Sonora in regard to the Guaymas and Arizona Railroad says: "The pile bridge is complete from Ardella Island to the main land, and a new town has been laid out on the shore. Forty miles of road has been graded, and sixty miles more is under contract, completing the line to Hermosillo. Half a mile of track has been laid at Punta Arena. One locomotive and twenty construction cars are working. Eighteen hundred tons of steel rails have been landed, and more are on the way. The road will be completed and running to Hermosillo by April."

UTAH.

Moody and Sankey at Salt Lake—Departure for California—The Election.

SALT LAKE, November 8th.—Moody and Sankey left to-day for San Francisco, after a very successful revival. The Mormon people took great interest in the services, and it is thought a continuation of the mission a few months longer would cause serious trouble in the Mormon Church.

The full election returns are not yet in, but are sufficient to indicate the election of Cannon. The vote was very light. The Mormons were not anxious to vote, though the women turned out in full force.

POLITICS.

Argument for Disbanding the Democracy in the West.

A CLOSE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

Three Republican Congressmen Elected in Arkansas.

THE PROPOSITION TO STEAL NEW YORK.

A Tennessee Candidate Found to be Ineligible to Office.

GOSSIP ABOUT CARFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION.

Indication that the New York Democrats Intend to Create Trouble.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MADISON (Wis.), November 8th.—The *Democrat*, which has been bitterly partisan all through the campaign, comes out in an editorial arguing the disbanding of the Democratic party in the West. It says the Democrats have only elected 35 Congressmen in the North, and only carry New Jersey for Hancock by 1,500 majority and Nevada by 300, and that out of ten Northern States they have not elected a single representative. The North is solidly Republican and the South Democratic, and the Northern Democracy has performed its duty to the country, and has nothing more to offer, and no other party duty to perform for the country.

Kelly Silencing Rumors.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: John Kelly appears alarmed by the report that he is endeavoring to keep the Presidential question open, and to silence the rumors to that effect—notably one according to which he is reported to have advised all the Democrats to decline to pay bets on Garfield's election—he has sent the following telegram here:

NEW YORK, November 5, 1880.

To George C. Waddenbury, Editor of the *Gazette*: Rumors have no foundation in fact.

JOHN KELLY.

Grant's Preference.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Walt Carpenter has stated confidentially that Grant prefers the Secretaryship of War to the Illinois Senatorship, and will probably be offered that position. Blaine has Eugene Hale in training for a Cabinet position.

The Result in Virginia.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Tribune's* Richmond special says: The interior counties show unexpected and surprising results. Four years ago the Democrats carried the election by 50,000 majority. This year they carry it by little if any over 10,000. All but seven counties give the Democratic Electors 84,000, Readjusters 25,000, Republicans 72,000. Jargensen's (Rep.) majority is nearly 8,000. Deshendorf (Rep.) is elected, and Paul and Fulkerson (Readjusters) are elected, and the Republicans claim these as gains, besides one or two regular Democrats are to be contested by the Readjusters.

Dethronement of Kelly.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Tribune's* New York special says: If a secret vote was to be taken, Tammany would dethrone Kelly from his leadership with an alacrity that would astonish him. But few would have the temerity to openly vote to depose him, but all would rejoice if he were deposed.

Candidate for the United States Senate.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Tribune's* Columbus special says: Governor Foster will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

Arkansas Republicans.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Journal's* Little Rock special says: The Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas claims the election of two Republican Congressmen—Murphy in the Fourth and Bales in the Third District—with the chances favoring Williams (Rep.) in the Second.

Ineligible to the Legislature.

MEMPHIS, November 8th.—It is discovered that Robert McKenna, (Rep.), elected to the Legislature, is ineligible, having been convicted in the East for marrying his wife's grand-daughter. He was pardoned, but never restored to citizenship, and therefore is disqualified. A certificate has been given to W. B. Winslow, his Democratic successor. This change may possibly determine the selection of United States Senator, as the Legislature was very close.

The "Herald" on Barnum's Trick and the Result on the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—The *Herald*, commenting on the Democratic proposition to throw out a large number of Republican votes in this State because they were illegally printed, says: It looks too much like a Democratic trick for smuggling into the ballot-boxes, through the hands of unsuspecting Republicans, irregular Garfield votes, in the hope that they might be rejected by their canvassers.

The same paper says: The loss of the Pacific coast to the Republicans is put down to the forged letter. The vote is a surprise to both sides. The Democrats never really claimed the Pacific States, and under ordinary circumstances the Republicans should hold them. In this canvass Garfield stooped to bid for the anti Chinese vote and win the Kearney crowd, which Hancock, to his credit, did not do. The Morey letter did not unsettle California. It was so handled over the telegraph wires, as we see by reading the California papers, as to be an advertisement for Garfield and to give him votes. There was not a voter in California who did not believe it to be a wretched, degrading forgery. What hurt Garfield was the business depression on the coast. California is recovering from the gambling speculation fever, and had not felt the business impulse of the East, and it wanted a change.

A Colored Barber Sent to Congress from Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, November 8th.—The latest returns indicate the election of Johnson, a colored Republican, in the First Arkansas District to Congress by 1,000 majority over Pendexter Dunn (Dem.). Johnson is a barber, and his candidacy was announced but one week before the election.

Charges Against Tilden and His Supporters.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Kelly's organs charge the *Sun* and other supporters of Tilden with stabbing Hancock, and the fact that in the counties where Tilden's most trusted friends have control the change of the vote from the Democratic to the Republican side was very heavy, is pointed out to sustain the charges. Kings county, for example, where Tilden's friend, Boss McLaughlin, rules, shows a greater Democratic loss than any other county except New York. Smith M. Weed, one of the favorite copartners of Tilden, did not prevent the heavy loss in Clinton county, nor did Tilden himself prevent the loss of 2,000 in Westchester. Many other illustrations are given.

Gossip Regarding the Coming Administration.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—Personal friends of General Garfield say he will not again take his seat in the House of Representatives, but will in a few days resign both it and his prospective membership of the Senate. His successor in the House, who will of course be a Republican, may be elected upon ten days' notice. It is believed here that Secretary Sherman, although he could doubtless be at the head of the Treasury Department under President Garfield if he wished to, will re-enter the Senate as Thurman's successor in place of Garfield, and that Governor Foster, of Ohio, will be given a Cabinet position, probably the Secretaryship of the Interior.

Friends of Attorney-General Devens predict that he will be nominated to a position on the Supreme Bench during the coming session of Congress, to succeed either Justice Clifford or Justice Hunt, one of whom, it is said, will probably retire before President Hayes goes out of office.

George Francis Dawson of California, formerly Librarian of the United States Senate, and at present Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, is announced as a candidate for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives. Mr. Dawson is favorably known as a journalist and as the compiler of the Republican Committee's text books in the last two campaigns, who will be supported by a large number of friends among the members.

In view of the strong possibility that General Mahone may act with the Republicans, and thus tie the Senate, a very interesting question has arisen as to the right of the Vice-President to cast the deciding vote on any resolution affecting the Senate's organization. Prominent Democrats already argue that as he is not a member of the Senate he has no such right, but on the other hand it is insisted that he must necessarily possess it, for the same reason that the Constitution gives him the unquestioned right of breaking a dead lock in all matters of legislation.

The importance of having control of the Senate of course reaches far beyond securing the offices that attach to the patronage of the Senate, the main point being to secure a majority of representation on the committees, by which all the important legislation is shaped or largely dictated, and there is no doubt that the Republicans will make a determined effort to obtain this advantage as soon as President-elect Garfield convenes the Senate on the 4th of March to confirm his appointments. If there then be a tie on the organization, and the Vice-President acts upon the Republican theory and declares a standing committee adopted, the Democrats will have no other recourse than an appeal from his decision, and although he cannot vote upon the question of sustaining his own decision it cannot be overruled except by a majority vote, a tie vote upon appeals being equivalent to a minority vote. It is furthermore questionable how Judge Davis would vote upon such an appeal. He will doubtless vote with the Democrats to retain the present organization, but on the point of parliamentary law above suggested he might very possibly vote with the Republicans.

A letter received from a warm personal friend of General Mahone, dated Richmond yesterday, says Mr. Mahone declines positively to talk about his future party relations or his own political course. Acknowledging himself as completely surprised by the result, he says he is undismayed, and will do his best next time. He says that for the present, so far as the Senate is concerned, he is a caucus of one, and shall practice a masterly inactivity.

The Alumni of Williams College and the President Elect.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—At a meeting of the Alumni of Williams College in and about New York city to-night, Stephen Tyng, Jr., presiding, the following resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect:

Resolved, That the Alumni of Williams College in New York and vicinity, irrespective of party, tender congratulations to General Garfield on his election, and invite him to meet them at dinner at any time he may name.

"Whom the Gods would Destroy," etc.—Democratic Circular.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—The following circular letter, signed by William A. Fowler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, was issued to-day:

The reports of fraud in the elections held in this city and Brooklyn on the 2d of November are such that if the frauds reported are established, the electoral vote of this State will be cast for Hancock and English, and steps for a thorough investigation are now being considered. Meantime we hand herewith a blank form of protest, which you will please execute, varied in substance according to circumstances, and hand in to the County Canvassers as early this week as possible, not later than Thursday, the 11th instant.

The form of the protest is as follows:

The undersigned hereby protests against the allowance of the vote cast for Presidential Electors at the election held on the 2d of November, 1880, in [name of place] as canvassed and returned by the Board of County Canvassers of said county, for the reason that [state facts in detail]. We would respectfully request that this protest may be attached to the return of such vote, that we may not be considered to have by silence acquiesced in these acts.

Secretary Sherman a Candidate for U. S. Senator.

CLEVELAND, November 8th.—The *Herald* publishes a letter from Secretary Sherman to Hon. J. M. Dalzell, in which the Secretary announces himself a candidate for Senator from Ohio subject to the wish of the Legislature. He concludes:

I do not know what is the desire of General Garfield, but I can see that my election might relieve him from embarrassment and leave him free to do as he thinks best in the formation of his Cabinet. Again thanking you for your kind offices, I am, very truly, yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Probably a Mistake

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Little Rock special says: There is not much probability of the Arkansas Congressional Districts going Republican, and the statement in the Memphis press dispatch that Dunn (Dem.) was defeated in the First is probably a mistake.

Garfield's Indiana Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8th.—Garfield's majority in Indiana will be only a few votes from 6,520, or about 400 less than Porter's in October.

Democratic Drag-net in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8th.—The dragnet thrown out over the State by the Democratic State Central Committee to catch voters on the election law at the October election has not brought to the surface many cases, and so far none of them are of much satisfaction to the managers. All those arrested have been released for want of convicting evidence.

A Letter from Garfield.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—The following letter from Garfield was written the day before the election, and is published to-day:

Whatever may be the issue of to-morrow, I shall carry with me through life the most grateful memories of the enthusiastic and noble work my friends have done, and especially my college classmates. The campaign has been fruitful to me in the discipline that comes from endurance and patience. I hope defeat will not sour me, nor success disturb the poise which I have sought to gain by the experience of life. From this edge of the conflict I give you my hand and heart, as in all other days of our friendship. J. A. GARFIELD.

Politics in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Many clergymen of New York and Brooklyn yesterday delivered sermons on the result of the late election.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, elected to Congress from the Fourth District, in place of Simeon B. Chittenden, said to his congregation, in the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, at the service last evening:

I was a candidate for Congress, and I have been elected. In all the time of the canvass I have scrupulously avoided the mention of politics from this desk. It was the furthest from my intention to sound political doctrines from the pulpit, wherefore the time of the Lord Jesus Christ has been preached. I was put in nomination to represent the Fourth Congressional District by no solicitation of my own. I believe it to be by the voice of the people that I have been called to serve in the councils of the nation. I will faithfully use my power regardless of party. I will only be guided by principle in my actions in Congress.

Garfield Free from Entangling Alliances.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Times'* Columbus special says: Governor Foster has been interviewed, and said: "Garfield's nomination at Chicago left him absolutely free from entangling alliances. I am satisfied that he has not made a single promise to any living man. I believe he will select his Cabinet from perfectly reliable Republicans. He will seek out competent and worthy Republicans in the South, and give them honors and emoluments. He will not seek to popularize his administration by appointing Democrats to office. The South did not give him a vote, and he has no debts to pay in that quarter. I don't think he will make any specialty of civil service. His administration will be somewhat stalwart."

Hancock and the "Frauds."

NEW YORK, November 9th—A. M.—The *Herald* says: There is no truth in the story that Hancock has written a letter in regard to the charges of fraud against the Republican leaders in the late election, and the proposal by the Democratic leaders to unearth this alleged fraud, with a view to a rejection of the electoral votes of this State, and thus by throwing upon the House of Representatives the election of President, secure the election of Hancock. He has written no such letter, and, as stated to a *Herald* reporter last evening, does not propose to take any part in any such controversy. The election has taken place, and the supposed results have been duly promulgated. If this result is changed, and he is declared elected on account of frauds vitiating the late election, his duty in the premises will be very clear—to assume the reins of Government on the 4th of March next.

The "Sun" on the "Scheme."

NEW YORK, November 9th—A. M.—A *Sun* editorial says: We hear some talk about taking away the Electoral vote of New York from Garfield, to whom it belongs, and giving it to Hancock to whom it does not belong. Garfield was legally elected. If he lives till March 4, 1881, he will be inaugurated. New York was counted for Hancock before election day largely on the strength of Kelly's protestations. Since that day, and on the strength of cold facts, it has been counted for Garfield. It is not likely to be counted for Hancock again at present.

CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY.

Our news corrected by official returns indicates the following status of the Assembly-men-elect:

	R.	D.		R.	D.
Alameda	3	..	San Benito	..	1
Alpine & El Dorado	1	..	San Bernardino	1	..
Amador	1	1	San Diego	1	..
Butte	1	1	San Francisco	5	15
Calaveras	1	..	San Joaquin	3	..
Colusa and Tehama	..	1	San Luis Obispo	..	1
Contra Costa	1	..	San Mateo	1	..
Del Norte	1	..	Santa Barbara and Ventura	1	..
El Dorado	1	..	Santa Clara	3	..
Fresno	..	1	Santa Cruz	..	1
Humboldt	..	1	Sierra	1	..
Invo and Mono	1	..	Siskiyou & Modoc	..	1
Lake	..	1	Solano	..	1
Los Angeles	1	1	Sonoma	..	3
Marin	1	..	Stanislaus	..	1
Mariposa & Merced	..	1	Sutter	1	..
Mendocino	..	1	Trinity and Shasta	..	1
Monterey	1	..	Tulare and Kern	..	1
Napa	1	..	Tuolumne	..	1
Nevada	3	..	Yolo	..	1
Placer	1	..	Yuba	2	..
Lassen and Plumas	1	..			
Sacramento	3	..		41	38

This gives 41 Republicans and 38 Democrats. The Siskiyou and Modoc district is claimed by the Republicans, but no official declaration has been received. In Solano county there is a tie between Leach (Rep.) and Goodyear (Dem.)

During the last three days 1,300 tons of wheat were received at Long Wharf, Oakland.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

The Reported Loss of the Jeannette.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—An evening paper has the following Washington special: The reported loss of the Bennett arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, with all on board, telegraphed from San Francisco, is doubted here. It is explained that in October, 1879, two New Bedford whalers—the Vigilant and Mount Wollaston—with forty men on board of each, were caught in the pack ice to the southwestward of Herald Island, since which time neither vessels, nor any traces of them, have been reported seen by anybody. The whalers were not constructed nor equipped for wintering in the Arctic, and no doubt exists in the minds of other whaling captains that the two vessels and their crews were destroyed absolutely. The remains of the men or parts of the missing whalers, if seen by the Esquimaux, might readily be mistaken for portions of the Jeannette or her crew. Captain Hooper, of the revenue steamer Corwin, does not believe the Jeannette is lost, as she was powerfully built, with a special view to ice pressure, and so modeled that it was expected that the pack would raise her out of water rather than crush her. For these, among other reasons, the hope is entertained that the Jeannette's people will yet come out of the Arctic in safety.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—The Chief Clerk of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department discredits the report of the loss of the Jeannette.

The Question of Bringing Chinese from Cuba to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—The agent of the New Orleans and Havana steamship line was here for some days with reference to the proposed bringing over of Chinese from Cuba to Louisiana, to be employed by the sugar planters of that State. The obstacles thrown in the way by the Spanish authorities and Chinese Consul have been mentioned, and the mission of the agent here was to ascertain if something could not be done from this point. He called at the Department of State and Chinese Embassy, but nothing practical resulted. In view of what he characterizes as bad treatment experienced by the Chinese who have settled in the United States, the Chinese Embassador says he does not feel inclined to take any action that will result in bringing any more of them here, and as the United States Government desires a modification of the treaty so as to check Chinese emigration to California the State Department considers that it will not be consistent to encourage such emigration to Louisiana.

Report Denied.

PATERSON (N. J.), November 8th.—The rumor widely published in the New York dailies that Chinese labor is being introduced in silk and other mills of this city is met by an indignant denial by the manufacturers. The Barbour Flax-spinning Company, who have been represented as already having a number of Chinamen at work by way of experiment, declare that the statement is false in every particular. In a personal canvass of the great mills of Paterson questions were asked as follows: First—Do you have any Chinese labor employed? Second—Have you contemplated employing any? They said no. Do you believe there are any Chinese employed in any silk or other mills in Paterson? Fourth—In your judgment, has such employment ever been seriously contemplated by any? The answer to all was a uniform and indignant no.

A Horrible Tragedy—Jealousy, Insanity and Drunkenness.

BATESVILLE (O.), November 8th.—A horrible tragedy became known here yesterday morning. Frank M. Beidenbaugh, a young German, wealthy, who three years ago married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, came home late Saturday night intoxicated, and entering a room where his wife and child slept assaulted them with an ax. His wife's skull was crushed by a single blow, and then his son's throat cut by the edge of the ax. He then went to a room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor, and her child and servant girl were sleeping, and killed Mrs. Stephens and child. The servant girl awakened and sprang toward the door, but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave an alarm and the neighbors came. It was not till morning that the murderer was found hidden in a tobacco-house with his throat cut, but not fatally. Jealousy, insanity and drunkenness are the theories advanced to account for the horrible crime.

A Horrible Accident—Two Women and a Man Killed.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Minonk, Ill., special says: A horrible accident occurred near here to-day. As the Kankau train was going south, John Aden, a German farmer, his wife and niece, aged 14, attempted to cross the track in a wagon ahead of the train, and were struck by the engine, running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The two women were killed instantly, and the man died after three hours. The blame rests with the victims, who were extremely reckless in driving.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, November 8th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento November 12th: S. Richards, Iowa; Miss Libbie McDonald, Boston; W. H. Dickson, Virginia City; Mrs. W. H. Miller, P. Vanclief, H. L. Englebrecht, Eddie Englebrecht, Mrs. E. J. Desabala, E. J. Desabala, Jr., Leon Desabala, Samuel Wilson and wife, Geo. A. Nourse, J. B. Long, San Francisco; A. G. Coffin, Mrs. M. Kerns, John Poett, Julius Poett, Miss Ida Valee, Miss Laura Rozier, St. Louis; Dr. T. P. Deisdale, Sandwich Islands; W. H. Briggs and wife, Oakland, J. H. Swartout and family, Chicago.

Seventy through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento November 14th, and 66 last night, to arrive November 15th.

Inspired to Murder by Witches.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Thomas Stanton, who yesterday shot Sister Varina, says he only wanted to frighten, not kill the woman; that the witches had been bothering him for years, talking to him continuously, and they inspired him to the deed. He went to Ireland to get rid of the spirits, but it did no good, and he was instructed to kill Sister Varina. The latter is suffering greatly, but it is hoped the wounds will not prove fatal.

Youthful Murderer Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—The President to-day pardoned Oscar Snow, a white boy 15 years old, who in 1875 was found guilty of murder in Kansas and sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The Warden of the Illinois State Prison, where he is confined, and the Judge who sentenced him, advised the pardon. When the boy learned that he was to be imprisoned for life, he begged to be hanged instead.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 8th.—All the roads are now selling limited tickets to St. Louis for $1. All the St. Louis roads sell to Kansas City for $1. The fare to Kansas City from here is $6. The fare from Kansas City and St. Louis is placed at the same figures. The Alton road is again making heavy cuts to all Eastern points touched by the Wabash, and rates are now in the same unnatural and unsettled condition as during the most exciting portion of the last railroad war. A meeting of managers of roads interested was held to-day, but no arrangement could be effected. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Military Change—Cabinet Pleasure-Trip.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—General McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, reported this morning for duty in the Adjutant-General's office. He has just been relieved from duty at General Hancock's headquarters. General McKeever will be ranking Assistant Adjutant-General on duty in the Adjutant-General's office, under Adjutant-General Drum.

Secretary Thompson, accompanied by President Hayes and members of the Cabinet, leave for Hampton Roads to witness the naval review Wednesday.

Magazine Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, November 8th.—A magazine containing a ton and a half of powder exploded in La Crosse to-day by shots fired at the building by two men, who were arrested. The explosion was heard twelve miles, and smashed windows all over the city. No lives lost.

The Warren Court of Inquiry.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—At the Warren Court of Inquiry to-day, General Henry C. Bankhead testified that on the day of the battle of Five Forks he was sent by General Warren to General Sheridan for instructions, and was told by the latter that he had already sent his orders.

Convicted of Murder.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), November 8th.—Colonel Huey was convicted of murder in the first degree Saturday at Osceola, Ark., for killing a man named Broadway last year. Four were concerned in the murder. One was hanged last spring at Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., one turned State's evidence and one escaped.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Silver bars, 112¼; money easy, at 1½@4; Governments, generally firm; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 98⅜; Quicksilver, 13½; Pacific, 48½; Mariposa, 11½; Wells-Fargo, 113; New York Central, 138; Erie, 43⅜; Panama, 196; Union Pacific, 93; bonds, 114; Central Pacific, 86½; bonds, 113½; Sutro, 1.

Bernhardt's Debut.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Mme. Bernhardt made her debut to-night before a fashionable audience of at least 4,000 persons.

Paper Mill Burned.

NORWICH, November 8th.—One of the mills of the Read Paper Company in Griswold has been burned. Loss, $35,000; insured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Difficulty in Ireland.

DUBLIN, November 8th.—Several land meetings were held in Cork Sunday, at which the prosecutions of the indicted members of the Land League were strongly denounced. At Shanagary the Land League were dispersed by a powerful body who were led by Mr. Walsh, a former member of the Land League. The Walsh party stormed the platform, and after a desperate conflict Walsh harangued the meeting, denouncing the League.

LONDON, November 8th.—Parnell addressed a large land meeting at Athlone on Sunday. The usual resolutions were passed. Shots have been fired through the window of a land agent's house at Woodlair, county Galway, but nobody was hurt.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—The *World's* special has the following incident: At the Athlone Land League meeting yesterday, Timothy Sullivan, in the course of his speech, had recourse to one of those dramatic touches that act on a crowd like wildfire. Speaking of the indictments pending against himself and his fellow-members, he suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket and threw his indictment far out among the crowd. For some time it was almost impossible to restore order. The paper was seized and torn into a thousand fragments, and the whole assemblage broke out into execrations and curses against the Government.

DUBLIN, November 8th.—Dillon, solicitor for the defense, has entered a formal appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench for the indicted agitators.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has adopted a resolution to combat the agitation by all the means in their power.

The Anti-Religious Crusade in France.

MARSEILLES, November 8th.—The siege of the Abbey of the Premontre Fathers continues, and troops still surround the monastry. The Sub-Prefect states that the authorities do not intend to break open the doors, but will continue the siege a month if necessary. The Fathers declare that they have sufficient provisions, and will not yield. At Chambery the Trappists of Tamie were dispersed on the 6th instant by a body of seven brigades of gens d'armes and fifty troops of the line. The Nautes Capuchins has embarked for Cork.

Reception of the Expelled Jesuits in Spain.

PARIS, November 8th.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows: The expelled French monks are flocking here. The nobles are offering them their palaces, the Town Courts are giving them old convents and vacant buildings, the King is granting them interviews and the Ministry are authorizing the Jesuits and others to establish themselves in Madrid and all over the kingdom.

The French Chambers.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—A special telegram from London says: The following is the substance of a speech to be read by Ferry to the French Chamber of Deputies at the opening to-morrow: The expulsion of unauthorized congregations has been successfully carried out. The Government recommends to members the adoption of a system of gratuitous and compulsory primary education.