THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 103¾ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 100¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84½; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52⅝; consols, 97 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106¾; 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.

AN assessment of $1 per share has been levied by Sierra Nevada, Ophir has declared a dividend of $1, and Gould & Curry has assessed its stockholders $1.

MINING STOCKS in San Francisco were off yesterday in nearly every instance. Compared with the rates on Monday noon, Utah declined $1 25, Sierra Nevada $5, Union Consolidated $5, Mexican $2, Ophir $2 50, Best & Belcher $1 50, Savage $2 25, Hale & Norcross $1 75, Alpha $1 50, Yellow Jacket $1 12½ and Alta $1.

MRS DANIEL HASKINS and three of her children perished in the flames of a burning house at San Francisco yesterday morning.

W. L. LAROSE, late editor of the *Californian* at Monterey, is dead.

THE death of Major W. L. Ustick, of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, during the war, is announced from Eureka, Nev.

AT North Adams, Mass, Tuesday, a colored woman died aged 111 years.

THE symptoms in the case of the Empress of Russia are increasing unfavorably.

IT is reported that the President of Bolivia has been deposed and has fled.

THE flood in the Seine at Paris has decreased, and traffic over the bridges has been resumed.

OURAY has been permitted to bring his wife with him to Washington.

A FREIGHT train fell through the draw of a bridge at Woodbridge, N. J., yesterday, and six of the cars were burned.

Two more of the injured by the explosion Monday at Newark, N. J., have died.

CABUL is now quiet, and supplies are plentiful.

THE New York Legislature organized yesterday.

THE affair in Constantinople regarding the sentenced priest has been completely arranged.

THE English painter, Edward William Cooke, is dead.

JAMES CONNOR died at San Francisco yesterday from injuries received at the hands of John Donahue on the 2d inst.

THE funeral of Bishop Haven was largely attended in Boston yesterday.

DANIEL EMMONS, Town Treasurer of Everett, Mass., is missing, with $10,000 of the public funds.

CONGRESS is again in session at Washington, after its holiday recess.

THE revolution in Durango, Mexico, is assuming formidable proportions.

LUKE PRYOR, of Athens, Ala., will fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Houston.

THE Ute Indians en route to Washington have arrived at Alamosa, Col.

A TERRIBLE collision of stock trains occurred last night at Gale's Hollow, Ill.

BOTH houses of Congress adjourned yesterday without transacting any important business, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston.

THE Senate completed its organization yesterday. The Assembly also completed its organization, and a number of bills were introduced and referred, as will be seen by the full reports in another part of his paper.

TRUCULENT POLYGAMISTS.

The Mormons certainly do not exhibit any intention to abandon polygamy, and the recently reported defiant speech of one of their bishops no doubt very faithfully represents the general feeling among them. And it must be said that they have some good ground for the belief that neither Congress nor the United States can extirpate polygamy. There has certainly been dislike enough of that institution outside of Utah to bring whatever national sentiment could be organized to bear on it for its suppression, but up to the present time it must be admitted that practically nothing has been done to repress it. The main reason of this is that no laws can ever be executed which are against the prevailing belief of the community in which they are applied. It is not only in Utah that this truth has been manifested. In the Southern States it has been found equally impossible to secure the extirpation of crimes beside which plural marriage is a mere peccadillo. For example, take the Chisholm and Dixon cases. There the most foul and brutal and cowardly and cruel assassinations, perpetrated in ways that have revolted all civilized peoples, have defied punishment, and because public opinion was notoriously with the assassins and against the law. Experience has shown that there is literally no way by which crimes which society condones can be punished or repressed. Among the Mormons plural marriages are regarded as religiously enjoined, and no matter how preposterous may be the foundation on which this belief rests, all history shows that it is enough to give the sanction of religion to any absurdity to strengthen it beyond the possibility of eradication. The truculent Mormon who declared that polygamy could not be suppressed by the whole power of the United States was of course mistaken if he meant that its open practice could not be put down by force. But so long as the spirit of the age is what it is, we think it may be predicted safely that force will not be employed for any such purpose, and mere force could only drive polygamy into closer concealment. The truth is that the subject is one of the most difficult and embarrassing with which a government can have to deal, and it is no matter for surprise that Congress should have shrunk from grappling it.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Pedestrianism is one of the periodical fashions which run through the realm of popular amusements. It is useless to look for educational or ethical elements in it. It is not in the line of a revival of athletic sports, any more than the fondness for the circus is in that line. When men and women undertake walking matches the people go to see them, and take an interest in them, very much as they go to see, and take an interest in, the dangerous feats of Blondin or Leotard. The truth is that the demand for excitement is exceedingly human and universal, while the appetite for spectacles which involve some flavor of suffering is not less widespread. Human nature is not normally gentle and tender. Even babies like to pull off the legs and wings of flies, and children are as a rule extremely cruel to such feeble creatures as fall into their power. Men and women learn to vail their inherited savageism more decorously, but it crops out, nevertheless, and it is seen in the character of many popular amusements. Tennyson long since called on the world to "let the ape and tiger die," meaning the ferocious tendencies of human nature; but the ape and tiger do not die, and they are seen, though in a mild form, in the present pedestrian craze, where the secret of the pleasurable emotion imparted is too frequently the evident pain inflicted upon the competitors in the contest. As to the people who choose this mode of earning a living, it is to be presumed that they find compensation for their sufferings in the unusually high wages which they earn. The business is not elevating or inspiring, but there are very few popular amusements which are so, and we suspect that the popularity of most recreations would vanish if it was thought that they concealed didactic tendencies.

THE STATE PRISON.

It is unfortunate that in creating a penal administration under the new Constitution it is practically impossible to make such a beginning as will effectually guarantee radical reform. An experience of many years in the advocacy of more scientific, humane and enlightened methods of dealing with criminals has convinced us that there are few subjects concerning which the information of the average man is more defective. It is extremely difficult even to get people to realize that up to the present time there has been literally no system in our prison management, but that the main problem has been how most easily to keep in durance from a thousand to fourteen hundred convicts. Yet it is necessary for the Legislature and the public to comprehend that the State Prison to-day stands in more urgent need of sweeping reforms than any other institution in the State; that it is, in fact, a standing disgrace to the intelligence and civilization of California; and that in order to lift it out of the slough in which it lies, changes must be introduced scarcely less important than are required to elevate primitive races from barbarism to culture. The State Prison as it exists is only a little better than those infamous jails which in the last century stirred the practical philanthropy of Howard, and the exposure of whose abuses horrified even a generation unused to sentimentality of any kind. To effect any good whatever in such an institution it is absolutely necessary that the old methods should be completely abandoned and extirpated, and that the new methods should be such as the most advanced experience has approved. But under the new Constitution the Governor is to appoint a Board of Directors who cannot be expected to possess any extended or practical knowledge of penology, and these Directors are to appoint a Warden, whose training must presumably be as defective as their own. Now allowing for the sake of argument that both Directors and Warden are men of ability and general intelligence, it nevertheless follows that they will have to educate themselves for the work after they have been appointed, and that the time required for their education will be lost to the State. When a business firm or a corporation needs a man to do work demanding special training, it does not proceed in this way. On the contrary, it seeks out a man who is already fitted for the performance of the work, and as a result the work is well done from the beginning. It is no more rational for a State to ignore business principles than it would be for individuals, and if it undertakes to do so it must expect bad service and failure. The science of penology has been cultivated as a specialty by quite enough men to supply the demand for experts, and it is among those men that inquiry should be made for a competent Warden.

It is not enough to have a police administration at the State Prison. It is necessary that there should be a scientific penal system. Hitherto our convicts have been treated as if they were wild beasts instead of men, and the consequence is that the State Prison has been a University of Vice, the graduates from which have constantly swelled the ranks of our criminal classes, and have learned more evil during imprisonment than they ever thought of before. The State has been made to pay heavily for its shameful neglect of duty in this connection. We have had fully double the number of convicts we ought to have had. There has been no possibility of reform in the State Prison. Young offenders who might easily have been reclaimed by proper treatment have been converted into hardened and hopeless criminals. Nothing, in short, could have been worse or more depraving than the course pursued. To imagine that we can now inaugurate reform by putting a company of amateur theorists in charge of the prison is preposterous. The means are utterly inadequate to the end. There must be at the head of the business an experienced and specially trained penologist, or we shall merely have a number of fantastic and eccentric experiments, marred constantly by differences of opinion, and in the end collapse and failure. Commissions and Boards appointed as such bodies usually are, seldom effect anything important, and in a matter of this kind it is extremely difficult for such a body to succeed. When it is proposed to institute an Insane Asylum the sense of the public is keen enough to perceive that it is necessary to intrust its management to a skilled alienist. A few years ago this State sent Dr. Wilkins as a Commissioner to Europe and the Eastern States, to report upon the best methods of treating the insane, and on his return a somewhat rare judgment was exercised in appointing that gentleman to take charge of the Napa Insane Asylum. This was wise procedure. By it the State secured the services of a specially qualified man, and insured the best treatment of its insane. Prison management is quite as much a specialty as alienism, however, and it would be not merely prudent, but eminently sound policy to follow the precedent set in this case, with regard to the State Prison.

For it must be recognized that no reform can be effected in that institution unless the education of the convict is made the first consideration. Everything must be subordinated to that. Men can only be reclaimed by educating them. Incarceration never yet changed a criminal into a law-abiding citizen. The time during which a criminal is in prison must therefore be employed in breaking down the habits of thought which led him to crime, and in creating in him habits of thought which will keep him from crime when he regains his liberty. The man must in fact be regenerated, not in the religious sense of the word, but mentally. To do this it is evident that a mere police discipline is inadequate. There must be scientifically devised pressure brought to bear upon the convict. He must be taught to develop those parts of his character the weakness of which has caused his criminality. He must be encouraged and gradually accustomed to hope for better things for himself. Self-esteem, self-respect, self-reliance, must be fostered in him. He must be made to realize that his condition depends upon his own behavior; that he can ameliorate it by doing well; that he can work out a partial remission of his sentence by determined and continuous good conduct. All this belongs of necessity to a carefully elaborated scheme of graduated rewards and punishments. The method of reclamation suggested has received its fullest exposition in what is called the Irish Prison System. That system has now been in operation for something like a quarter of a century, and therefore its results can no longer be regarded as problematical. It is the most complete and the most successful scheme which human ingenuity has yet devised, and it is the one which ought to be introduced here. It is, however, very improbable that it could be made successful unless it was placed under the management of a Warden thoroughly familiar with its working, and it would be useless to attempt to apply it in a fragmentary manner. Let it be remembered that the consideration of economy is bound up with reform also, and that the surest way to render the State Prison self-supporting is to substitute the active and faithful labor of men who are working with a definite object, and for their own good, for the sluggish and reluctant labor of enforced industry. We regard this subject as of so much importance that the most serious consideration should be given to it, and we believe that if it is possible the settlement of the Prison administration upon a permanent basis should be delayed, to the end that a Warden competent to carry out scientific reform may be secured.

PAGE AND THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

It is stated that Congressman Page is about to ask the House to appoint a military engineering commission, to examine into and report upon the debris question in this State, with a view to applying a remedy. Such an inquiry might be useful, but it is doubtful whether it might not protract definite action upon the matter too long. Such commissions usually proceed about their work in a very deliberate and methodical way, and though their conclusions may be highly important when they are reached, they might not in this case be reached before fatal injury had been inflicted upon the State. It is evident by this time that the evil effects of the deposit of debris in the rivers are growing more pronounced every year, and that in fact a crisis is rapidly approaching. Two years hence, if no remedial steps are taken in the interval, many very important interests must be seriously imperiled from this cause. Congress can help the State in a very practical way by making a substantial appropriation for dredging the Sacramento river. A quarter of a million spent thus at the present time would probably remove all immediate danger, and afford time for the prosecution of the more detailed and elaborate examination indispensable to the application of measures of permanent relief. Just now, however, there is some reason to apprehend confusion from a multitude of counselors.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF LAST NIGHT.

DISASTER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A Mother and Three of Her Children Burned to Death.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Death of a Well-Known Californian at Eureka, Nev.

CALIFORNIA.

Frightful Catastrophe—A Mother and Three Children Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO January 6th.—A two-story frame dwelling in the rear of 722 Union street, between Powell and Mason, took fire about 8 A. M. Mrs. Daniel Haskins, her daughter Annie, aged 19, her son Edward, aged 4, and her infant Adeline perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is not yet determined, but attendant circumstances render it strange that such a loss of life could have occurred.

Mr. Haskins and his oldest son had left home to go to work. After breakfast, Mrs. Haskins went to her chamber, which was on the second floor, front. Annie and the baby were still in bed in a back chamber. Thomas, the second boy, went to his mother's room, and saw her and Eddy lying on the bed together. He then went down stairs, and in a few moments heard his mother cry "Help" and "Fire." He ran up stairs, but found that the fire barred his way. Going into the front yard he saw his mother standing at the window of her room, and the apartment seemed to be in a blaze. He tried to raise a ladder to the window, but before he could do so he saw his mother fall. The house burned like tinder, and although an alarm was at once given, the building was almost entirely consumed before the Fire Department arrived. The bodies were found in the ruins, burned out of all semblance to humanity, and were removed to the Morgue. The only theory offered for the origin of the fire is that Eddy was probably playing with matches, as he was in the habit of doing when opportunity offered, and set the bed clothing and other light material in the room on fire.

Assessment—Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th.—Sierra Nevada levies an assessment of $3. Ophir declares a dividend of $1.

Another Assessment—Fatal Result.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th.—Gould & Curry levies an assessment of $1.

James Connor died at the County Hospital this morning from the effects of a blow on the head, given on the 2d instant by John Donahue, who struck him with a shovel. Donahue has been arrested and charged with murder.

Death.

MONTEREY, January 6th.—W. L. LaRose, late editor of the Monterey *Californian*, died to-day at half-past 12 o'clock.

Arrest of Alleged Levee Cutters.

MARYSVILLE, January 6th.—The Sheriff of Colusa has arrested these parties for cutting the levee at Wilkins' Slough on December 22d: N. B. Kirtley, Ed. McPhetridge, J. C. Griffith, George Corall, Anthony Corall, P. Garingle, William Wiseman, James Nixon, H. Fortna, James Tisdale, James Alberson, W. L. Carter, B. Viney, Robert Thorp, John Hart, William Garsman, Frank Hyatt, Daniel Reel, Charles Wooley, Frank Thompson, John Cole, D. C. Fortna, O. H. Newton, William Hyatt, Charles Latham, R. Cox and James Smith. They have been held to bail in $500 each. The penalty is fine or imprisonment, or both.

NEVADA.

Death of a Well-Known Military Man.

EUREKA (Nev.), January 6th.—Major W. L. Ustick, well-known on the coast, died here to-day from a disease contracted while on a prospecting expedition last May. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, of which General Connor was Colonel. He served as Assistant Adjutant-General under General Connor, and participated in the Bear river fight under that officer. Subsequently he served on the staff of R. R. Robinson, Adjutant-General of the State of California, and in the same capacity under General Geo. S. Evans. Still later he served as Chief of the Staff under Colonel Edward McGeary, commanding the Second California Cavalry and the district of California. He was promoted to the rank of Major before the close of the war. Deceased was a member of the California Veteran Guard and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

CARLIN, January 6th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: George Heritt, England; J. Cohn and wife, Marysville; Miss Nellie Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. B. T. Howard, San Francisco; W. B. Gatchell, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Cook and wife, New York; Frank Orton, Harry Orton, Chicago; T. B. Stenhouse, New York; Dr. H. A. Dubois, San Francisco; J. F. Decor, Jr., New York; D. B. Hall, E. T. Shergold, H. R. Shergold, Helena, Mont.; H. Berlin, San Francisco; E. J. Brickell, California; B. McNevels, Ireland; Henry Malfoly, P. Carlson, San Francisco; John McIntyre, New York; C. A. Darby, Oakland; William O. Weed, Tuscarora; C. White, R. William, John Owens, Oakland; Mrs. L. C. Dorsey, Elko, Nev.; 19 emigrants, including 11 males, to arrive in Sacramento January 8th.

THERE have been more cures of seminal weakness, nervous debility and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price, $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try a bottle.

TELEGRAPHIC

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs in Maine.

BOSTON, January 6th.—The *Herald's* special from Augusta, Me., mentions the rumor that the Republicans intend to capture the State Senate by arresting five Senators.

THE SITUATION AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, January 6th.—Petitions to admit twelve counted-out members from Rockland, Bath, Saco, Portland and Lewiston, were presented to the Governor and Council this forenoon, and a hearing was appointed for this afternoon. Sprout of Veasie, was labored with Monday, but still adheres to his determination to keep away from the Legislature. Three other Fusion members are known positively to refuse certificates, and one or two are tied at home by sickness. The remainder here are participating in various caucuses, but it is not known whether all will take part in the organization. Hobson, counted-in Senator from Lincoln, says he intends to do what is right and follow the Greenback party. He should take his seat and immediately move for a committee to investigate the election in Lincoln county. While he thought the votes thrown for Andrew R. C. Smith and Andrew R. G. Smith were for the same person, he was satisfied that he (Hobson) was entitled to his seat on the ground of fraud, intimidation and bribery. Fifty extra men were placed in the State-house this morning, about 1 o'clock. It is stated that 100 more armed men will be placed there to-night.

THE STATE HOUSE POLICE—WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

AUGUSTA, January 6th.—General Chamberlin has taken charge of the police force at the State House, and the guns from the Bangor Arsenal have been packed away in boxes.

Both parties hold their caucuses this evening.

Thomas B. Swan, Democratic member-elect of the House from Minot, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic and Greenback caucus that he will not participate in the organization of the House until it shall fully determine to obey the mandate of the Court.

Lively Scene in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

NEW YORK, January 6th.—An exciting scene occurred in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday. The Board for the new year met for the first time, Alderman Dwyer, brother of the champion prize-fighter, in the chair. The nomination of John Dwyer, the prize-fighter himself, as Clerk of the Third District Court was received. There was a large throng of Dwyer's friends in the room expecting the nomination, and apparently determined to cheer it through. Alderman Dimon, representing the First Ward, which includes Brooklyn Heights, at once spread out before them a sporting paper containing a picture of Dwyer, printed soon after his prize fight in May last on Lay Point Island, Canada, with James Elliott. "To attract the attention of this Board," added Dimon, "I will say that this nomination is perfectly infamous." Instantly there was much confusion. Chairman Dwyer ruled him out of order and proceeded with the call. When Dimon's name was reached he again began to speak, but it was ruled out of order. He then appealed from Chairman Dwyer's decision, and the decision was sustained by 15 to 8. All members who wished to explain their votes on the call for the previous question were ruled out of order. The main question was ordered without debate. When it came Dimon's turn to vote he again declared that the proposal to nominate the prize-fighter for Clerk of a Court of Justice was most infamous. "The fact is," said he, "this nominee should not be within the bar of a Court of Justice; but if the law were enforced he would be behind other bars, where he would be serving the State without any cost, except as to his board. The nomination is, I say once more, simply infamous, and gentlemen who favor its confirmation know it." After much more of the same sort, Dwyer was confirmed by 15 to 8.

The Ute Indians—Ouray's Wife to Accompany Her Husband.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—Secretary Schurz to-day received a telegram from General Hatch saying that Ouray desired to bring his wife with him to Washington, and inquiring whether the request should be granted. The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

OURAY'S PROGRESS TOWARD WASHINGTON.

DENVER (Col.), January 6th.—Ouray and the other Indians en route to Washington arrived at Alamosa to-day, and to-morrow take the train for the East, accompanied by W. H. Berry and an escort of soldiers, the latter going as far as Lakin, Kansas, to insure the safety of the Indians. General Hatch to-night received instructions to send Chiefs Ignacio and Sapernaro to Washington also, and has taken measures to carry out the instructions.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 6th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 1 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 10th: R. B. Knapp, wife and son, Oregon; G. B. Pattee, Iowa, Canada; J. Averill, Salt Lake; Henry Molineux, Mrs. Kate A. Milineux, A. Rose, Jr., and wife, S. W. Rosenstock, San Francisco; Miss Lizzie Tyler, New Orleans; Harmon Bell, Kansas City; J. S. Schenck and wife, Dallas, Or.; D. E. Emerson, Washington; Mrs. J. C. Smith and child, Massachusetts; C. H. Haswell, China; George T. Patterson, Newark, N. J.; W. N. Patterson, Nevada.

Nine through immigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 13th.

Short Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—Congress was in session but a short time to-day, and without transacting any business of importance adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 6th.—Silver bars, 113½; coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling; money, 6; Governments quiet; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 100⅝; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 37½; Mariposa, 2; Wells, Fargo, ex div., 101; New York Central, 136; Erie; 42⅝; Panama, 168; Union Pacific, 84½; bonds, 108½; Central Pacific, 108½; Sutro, 3⅞; Leadville, 4¼; Caribou, 4¾.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 6th.—The Legislature was organized to-day. The Senate chose John W. Vrooman (Republican) for Clerk, and the House elected Gen. George H. Sharp (Republican) for Speaker.

The Newark Explosion—Two More Deaths.

NEWARK (N. J.), January 6th.—Horace O. Pierce and Edward Bloom, injured by the explosion at the celluloid works yesterday, have died. The insurance on the building and contents was $87,000.

Hot Springs Commission—Amount of Awards.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—Secretary Schurz sent to the Senate to-day a copy of the final report of the Hot Springs Commissioners, together with a schedule showing the names of the parties in whose favor awards were made, and a list of persons to whom certificates were issued for property condemned, amounting in the aggregate to $74,696.

Collision of Stock Trains.

GALESBURG (Ill.), January 6th.—A terrible collision occurred at Gale's Hollow to-night, on the Burlington branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. One stock train ran into another going in the same direction, and caused a general wreck. Two stock men are known to be killed, and others are possibly in the ruins. The responsibility of the affair cannot now be located.

Comments on Parnell and His Mission.

NEW YORK, January 6th.—The *Telegram* has by cable a five-column letter from the Earl Dunraven on Parnell and his mission, from which the following extract is taken: "Of all the quack cures for hard times the Patent Parnell Pill is the simplest and most deleterious in its consequences. It consists in the maxims: When hard up, don't pay your debts; pay your rent when it is convenient to do so; if it is inconvenient to pay, do not; unite and you cannot be compelled to pay, neither can you be turned out."

Sureties Proceeded Against.

ATLANTA (Ga.), January 6th.—Governor Colquitt to-day issued a writ of fieri-facias against Treasurer Renfroe and his sureties for about $30,000, being the amount of interest taken by them on the use of the State's money, and fines for the same. The writ is issued under a resolution of the last Legislature. Renfroe and his sureties will fight the case in the Courts.

The Late Senator Houston's Successor.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), January 6th.—Governor Cobb fills the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator Houston, by appointing Luke Pryor, of Athens. He never has been an office-holder, always declining, but is a lawyer of ability, and was the law partner of Senator Houston. The election by the Legislature is in November next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Peru's President—He Leaves the Country Secretly—The South American War.

PANAMA, December 28th.—The steamer Payta, just arrived from the south coast, brings as a passenger General Mariana Ignacia Prado, President of Peru, who, accompanied by several Peruvian naval officers, goes to Europe via New York. General Prado embarked on the steamer at Callao in a clandestine manner, and under an assumed name. There was no special excitement in Lima. No disorders or revolutions were in progress, or in immediate contemplation, that could justify his hasty and secret departure. His explanation of the affair is that his mission was decided upon at the last moment, and on account of the excitable character of the Lima populace the Cabinet judged it better for him to depart in quiet. He says the object of his visit to Europe is to hasten the purchase of a new ironclad, or several if he can obtain them, which is doubtful for several reasons. Peru's empty exchequer is not in a condition to pay for a powerful vessel which would be a match for the Chilean ironclads, and there is also standing in the way a universal disinclination of European Powers to supply a belligerent with war vessels. It is more than probable that Prado has secretly left a country which would soon be dangerous to him, and that his flight is a practical admission of the hopelessness of the Peruvian cause.

There have been no fresh encounters since the arrival of the last mail. Bendio's army, closely pursued by Chilean cavalry, was within forty miles of Arica, and has no doubt arrived at that place. Peru then will have under arms at that place about 11,000 men, with which force the new Commander-in-Chief proposes to reconquer Tarapaca. The Chileans hold it in force. They have over 11,000 men in the district, and operation against them will be excessively difficult and doubtful in their result. Tarapaca may, under present circumstances, be considered as practically lost to Peru. The blockade is being extended, and the port of Ilo is guarded by a Chilian vessel. The Blanco, Encalada and Loa are cruising north of Callao, and the other day chased the Peruvian transport Limena, which had one thousand soldiers on board, destined to join the reserve force in Lima. The Chilean armed transport Amazonas is also cruising between Penama and Callao, and all three of those vessels may be expected to arrive at this port at an early date. The Amazonas, when last seen, was at Ballenita, on the coast of Ecuador, looking out for a torpedo launch which put into an Ecuadorian port out of coal. The launch was on its way to Callao in charge of two Peruvian officers, and it is quite possible that Captain Thomson, of the Amazonas, will sink or capture her whenever found. The launch has already cost the Peruvian Government a large amount, and her chances of arrival at Callao, or of her employment during the remainder of the war are not bright.

Mexico—The Revolution in Durango Quite Formidable.

RIO GRANDE CITY, January 6th.—Rumors of a revolution in the State of Durango, Mexico, reach here. Particulars, however, are meager. Some time since General Trevino was ordered from Monterey to suppress an insurrection in that State. The news was received yesterday that he had been defeated by the revolutionists, and was calling for assistance. All the available troops at Monterey was sent to his aid. The Government is raising troops at Mier by conscription. A young American from here was forced into the ranks, despite his protest. He succeeded in escaping, and arrived here last night. The general opinion is that this revolution will be general, as it is well planned and understood throughout the greater part of Mexico, and will have gained immense proportions by the 1st of March.

American Troops Defeated by Apaches—Mormons Seeking Fresh Pastures.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30th.—Gen. Trevino telegraphs December 22d that Apache Indians had defeated 200 American troops near the Mexican line, and an expedition had marched from the city of Chihuahua against the American Indians who had invaded the State of Chihuahua. Col. Reyes has defeated the revolutionists in Tepic, inflicting heavy loss upon them.

A Mormon agent from Salt Lake City is at the capital, negotiating for permission to establish a Mormon settlement in Mexico, under a guarantee of religious liberty. The agent expects to succeed.

Advices from Cuba.

HAVANA, January 6th.—The insurrectionary chiefs, Belisiria Peralto and Remegio Almaguell, who recently surrendered, departed for Spain yesterday. Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to Santia de Cuba to operate against the mulatto chief, Guillerman, now the only chief of any importance remaining in arms. The *Vos de Cuba* especially denies the rumor that Macca and Vicente Garcia have landed on the island.

Afghanistan—Affairs at Cabul.

CABUL, January 6th.—The city is perfectly quiet. Supplies are plentiful. Amnesty has been offered the insurgents. A few leaders only have accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old "Aunt Hagar" (colored) died at North Adams, Mass., Tuesday, aged 111.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the train on the New York Central Railroad between Niagara Falls and Tonawanda, N. Y., by placing rails and ties on track. The locomotive brushed aside one obstruction, and the train was brought to a standstill as it reached the other. No arrests.

A fund has been opened at Birmingham, England, for relief of the distress in Ireland.

The Spanish Cabinet is negotiating with Spanish and foreign firms for a loan for Cuba.

The report is confirmed that concessions have been made to the Polish press in Russia, liberating it from preliminary censorship.

Directly after the arrival of Bismarck at Berlin, Huebler will again go to Vienna to continue the negotiations with Papal Nuncio.

The latest official bulletin announces that all the symptoms in the case of the Empress of Russia are increasing unfavorably.

An official dispatch at the Chilean Legation in Paris announces that General Daza, President of the Republic of Bolivia, has been deposed and that he has fled.

Dr. S. C. Herman Freund, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to the British-German Legion during the Crimean war, is dead.

The funeral of Bishop Haven took place in Boston yesterday. Nearly every minister of the Methodist denomination in New England was present. The services were very impressive.

There is a deficiency of over $10,000 in the accounts of Daniel Emmons, the missing Town Treasurer of Everett, Mass.

John J. Gould, brother of him whom "California George" killed, died at New York Tuesday after a long illness, brought on by the shock occasioned by that tragedy.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment presented an address in New York yesterday to Parnell and Dillon. Several delegations from Eastern cities were received and invitations to visit them accepted.

Edward William Cooke, the English painter, Royal Academician and Fellow of the Royal Society, is dead, aged 69 years.

A Constantinople dispatch says: It has been agreed between the British Embassador and the Porte that the Mohammedan priest, Asmed Tewfik, shall be removed to an island having a Christian population. The affair is now completely arranged.

Sixteen of the crew of the ship G. W. Wolff, from Belfast December 24th for New York, and put back, have been sentenced to six week's imprisonment for refusing to perform duty.

A locomotive and a train of freight cars on the Long Branch Railroad fell through the 50-foot draw at Woodbridge, N. J., yesterday morning. The wreck took fire and six cars of the train were burned. The engineer was slightly hurt. The draw of the bridge had been left open.

The flood in the Seine at Paris has decreased considerably, and traffic over the bridges has been resumed. The destruction of property is now represented to be insignificant.

Suicide.

A distinguished Scientist once said: "No man with a strong, healthy stomach ever committed suicide," yet many suffer the torments of the damned with dyspepsia, when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures torpid liver, biliousness, sallow complexion, foul breath, sick headache, heartburn, pain in side and back, removes pimples from the face, regulates the bowels, is sugar-coated and guaranteed purely vegetable. It acts directly on the coating of the stomach and on the liver; is suited to any climate, wet or dry weather. Beware of imitations; genuine has cut of lion on outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. H. C. Kirk & Co., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.

How to Save Money.

Instead of going to a doctor, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, pain in back and loins, smarting, inflammation, calculi, brick-dust deposit, or any trouble of the kidneys or bladder, buy a bottle of DR. MINTIE'S NEPHRETICUM, the great *Buchu Compound*. It is the best prescription ever compounded for these troubles. Abrams & Carroll, Wholesale Druggists, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the market.*" Woodward, Druggist, Portland, Oregon, says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, Druggist, Portland, says: "Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors gave them up. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. H. C. Kirk & Co., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.

THE WALKING MATCH.

The attendance at the walking match at the Pavilion, though rather thin yesterday, was excellent last night. Many ladies attended, the band was better located, and the gallery yielded to ladies and escorts. The interest was much greater, and was quite to the level of excitement. The friends of favorites applauded them loudly, and occasion was found to give the stimulant of applause to all. Tourtilott was on the track longer than any others in the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock last night. She has changed her outlandishly decorated plaid costume for a more becoming and less glaringly colored one. She steps an average of 34 inches at each stride. She has won the appellation of "the locomotive," from her size, machine-like movements, and the long, steady swing of arms. She leads in the race and is a prime favorite. Von Berg pushes her closely, and yesterday afternoon gained one mile on her in one hour. Sadie Donley became lame early in the contest and went off, but returned to the track last night at 10 o'clock amid loud cheering. Wiley remains a favorite. Grafton walked more easily yesterday than on the first night. Fitzgerald, Lee and Robinson still move along briskly. None of the women, thus far, show signs of much fatigue. To-night Geo. Stewart, of Stockton, and Frank Carroll, of Sacramento, will walk a one-hour match, beginning at 9 o'clock. Probably to-day will narrow the contest down between the women still more.

The record from 10 A. M. yesterday to 1 A. M. this morning stands thus:

SECOND DAY'S RECORD.

NAMES.	10 A. M.		2 P. M.		10 P. M.		1 A. M.	
	Miles.	Laps.	Miles.	Laps.	Miles.	Laps.	Miles.	Laps.
Donley, S.	16	..	16	1	16	1	20	6
Donley, A.	30	12	30	12	38	4	41	2
Robinson	35	..	41	..	53	3	59	6
Tourtilott	48	10	62	8	84	11	87	2
Von Berg	42	1	54	10	75	..	77	3
Wiley	40	11	52	..	68	5	75	11
Grafton	18	5	18	5	27	2	30	5
Lee	37	2	48	..	67	10	71	6
Fitzgerald	30	11	39	5	52	1	53	5

WHY THE LEVEE WAS CUT.

The following letter appeared in the Sutter *Banner* of last week:

YUBA CITY, December 30, 1879.

Since the cutting of the dam at the mouth of Wilkins' slough, on the 22d instant, statements have been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the men who cut it were masked, and that it was unnecessary, as the river was falling rapidly at the time. These statements are false. No disguise whatever was attempted, and the deed was done in open daylight. As this matter may not be well understood throughout the country, a brief statement of some of the facts is here given, with a promise to thoroughly ventilate the whole subject in the future. Wilkins' slough is a natural easement of the Sacramento river, one hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep where it leaves the river. In 1870 or 1871, a swamp land company dammed up the mouth of said slough. Before that time the river had carried the water without levees, save in exceptional cases. Since that and similar dams on the west side were constructed, the river has never carried the water, but every year large and costly levees on this side have been broken, and our county flooded. Our most fertile lands have been rendered almost unproductive, and our citizens along the river impoverished, and the damming up of the natural easements on the west side is the exclusive cause. Our citizens know this, and being threatened with another inundation on the 22d instant, they, in sheer self-defense, took the matter into their own hands, and in the exercise of the right which belongs to every citizen to protect his property and family, went over and removed the dam, the water in the river at the time being five feet higher than the natural bank on the Sutter county side. The damage to Sutter county by reason of these dams has been enormous, and people can submit to it no longer. Either relief, and that speedily, must be had, or a large portion of our population must abandon their homes. We now declare war to the bitter end, and no surrender. More anon.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—We note several shipments, aggregating 5,900 bbls, to Central America yesterday. We quote the various brands as follows: Best City Extras are jobbing at $6 62½; Baker's Extra, $5 87½@6 12½; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; Interior Extra, $5 62½@6; interior Superfine, $4@4 25; Oregon Extra, $5@5 62½; choice do, $5 50@6; Oregon Superfine, $3 75@4; Walla Walla Extra, $5 62½@6 ₱ bbl. Purchasers of round lots can obtain concessions on the above rates.

WHEAT—The market exhibits scarcely any anfmation, although a spirit of confidence apparently prevails. Those who control wheat just now are certainly able to hold it