THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 104¾ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 107⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¾; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s, 107¼; 4½s, 111.

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 6d to 11s 4d for average California white, and 11s 3d to 11s 8d for club.

THE Leeds Mining Company levies an assessment of ten cents per share.

THE San Francisco mining share market was irregular yesterday morning. Belcher was sold all the way from $13 12½ to $11 87½. Caledonia and Justice received a friendly boost. Alta was helped to advance $1 12½. Utah scored $1 75 higher than on Saturday. Sierra Nevada fell to $20, after selling at $23, and Union Consolidated to $45, thus showing a decline of $4 and $2 respectively from the best price on Saturday. Mexican and Ophir each fell to $18 50 as the minimum rate, which is $1 50 lower than the highest rate on Saturday. Alpha was tender-footed, and some was let go at $10 37½. Yellow Jacket rose $2, including the assessment.

HAM C. HARRISON died suddenly yesterday at Bakersfield, Kern county.

CHANCELLOR HARTSON'S majority for the Assembly in Napa county was 341.

WILLIAM GROSS fired at what he supposed to be a wildcat in some bushes near Oakland Sunday, fatally wounding a child and injuring a young lady.

H. B. LATHROP, a pioneer of Butte county, died suddenly at Oroville yesterday.

PRINCESS LOUISE sails from Liverpool Thursday for Halifax.

SPECIE increased 9,020,000 marks the past week in the Imperial Bank of Germany.

THREE powder mills were destroyed and two men killed at Yellow Springs, O., yesterday, by an explosion.

THE President has nominated John Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be Minister to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain, and Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, Governor of Utah.

THE steamer City of Peking arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan yesterday, and was quarantined, having two cases of small-pox on board.

J. WINTHROP TAYLOR, Medical Director, U. S. N., died of heart disease at Boston yesterday.

TWO ENGINES were badly damaged yesterday on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Pinole, by a collision.

LOUIS FREY, 12 years old, hanged himself yesterday at Franktown, Nev.

GUISEPPE GARDELLA blew his brains out near Reno, Nev., Sunday.

THE execution of Charles Colby at Santa Cruz, for the murder of Harry Williams, has been fixed for February 20th.

THE nomination of H. G. Langley, James R. Hardenberg, Alexander Dunn and Charles W. Dana, as Census Supervisors for California was yesterday sent to the Senate by the President.

THE United States Supreme Court will take a recess from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in March.

A NEGRO was taken from jail at Warrenton, Va., yesterday morning at 2 o'clock and hanged.

CHICAGO sent $4,700 to Ireland yesterday for the relief of the distressed.

AT Tokio, Japan, December 26th, 15,000 houses were destroyed by fire, and 50,000 persons rendered destitute.

THE celebrated castle of Chapultepec is to be refitted by the Mexican Government for the reception of General Grant.

FRANK HORAN shot himself twice in San Francisco last evening.

MOST of the day in the State Senate yesterday was consumed in reading bills at length.

IN the Assembly a few bills were read a second time by title, and various resolutions were adopted.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The telegraph yesterday brought a story of a woman seventy years of age who, in Cincinnati, lived thirty days without food or drink. We are unable to repose any faith in this statement. It is no doubt true that under exceptional circumstances persons have in a few cases maintained life without food as long as this, but we do not think there is a case on record where life was maintained thirty days without food and drink. It is or ought to be a well known fact that the lack of food can be endured much longer when water is accessible than when it cannot be obtained. The average period during which a healthy man can live without food or drink is from eight to ten days, though it has frequently happened that the deprivation of all sustenance for three days has been attended with fatal consequences. Where brain disease is present prolonged fasting is endured more easily, and with less exhaustion, than by sane persons. It is said in the account under discussion that the last words of the dying woman were "Bread! Bread! Bread!" This too we are compelled to set down as imaginative, for we do not believe it possible that, even supposing a woman of seventy able to fast for thirty days, she would be able to speak at the end of that time. The whole story, indeed, bears a suspicious resemblance to the accounts of those "fasting girls" whose impositions have at various times caused so much useless controversy. Of one of these it has been gravely asserted that she fasted for six or seven years, and her friends stoutly maintained that during this time she never once tasted food. A really scientific test of one of these cases was once made, and then the girl did actually die of starvation at the end of nine days. She was obstinately determined not to confess the truth, which, of course, was that she had taken food secretly; and her infatuated parents actually permitted her to kill herself. They were very properly prosecuted and punished, but for all that there have ever since been plenty of simple and credulous folks who were ready to believe in wonderful stories of fasting. Since we undertake to teach physiology in the public schools, however, this class of fables ought to be laid on the shelf with other relics of barbarism.

CABUL.

The news from Cabul during the past week has been more indicative of success for the English arms than for some time previously. Despite the gloomy predictions of opponents of the Government it appears that General Roberts has succeeded in establishing himself firmly at Cabul, and that he is in no danger whatever, and well furnished with supplies. The late combined attacks upon him having failed so conspicuously, the Afghans appear to be realizing that it is useless for them to maintain so unequal a contest. The recent successive disasters sustained by Russia have doubtless exercised an important influence upon the Afghan leaders, moreover. Twice within the past four months have Russian forces been defeated by the Turcomans, and the inference certain to be drawn from these defeats will be that it is not safe to trust to the alliance or the promises of so weak a power. The Oriental mind respects nothing so much as physical force, and it measures all European powers by their military prowess. If the Afghans, therefore, think that Russia has ceased to be a possible deliverer for them, they will be the more willing to cease fighting England, though it is very doubtful if it can be at all safe for the British Government to leave the country without garrisoning its principal strategic points heavily. Meantime the winter is not over yet, and it remains to be seen whether the supplies of General Roberts are sufficient to subsist his force until the passes are open again.

PROTECTION FOR THE FORESTS.

We have observed with satisfaction the appointment in the Assembly of a Committee on Forestry, and hope the Senate will follow this good example. The need of legislation for the protection of the forests of the State is extremely urgent. The Congressional report upon this subject, published a year ago, confirmed the gravest apprehensions of those who had been observing the rapid destruction of the timber, and demonstrated the imperative demand for protective and remedial measures. The indifference with which Congress and the State Legislatures have hitherto treated this question is not creditable to the intelligence of politicians, and is in effect a sharp arraignment of their statesmanship. While legislators are expending all their energies upon partisan schemes and the management of ephemeral politics, the forests of the country are being destroyed at a rate which if maintained must in a few years produce an actual scarcity. This, however, is the least important consideration. The rapid removal of the timber from the sides of mountain ranges threatens to produce the most serious and irremediable injury to the commonwealth, and this State has more to fear in the near future from the denudation of the Sierra Nevada than from any other injury beside the flow of mining debris. When the mountains are clothed with their natural growth of timber the snows of the winter are retained where they fall, and melting slowly throughout the spring and summer, keep up a steady and moderate supply of water in the rivers and streams. But when the mountain sides are stripped of their forest growth the snows become subject to disastrous slides, and melting rapidly because of their greater exposure, pour down their water in swift and sudden freshets, which, rushing into the valleys, produce destructive floods, to be followed by long drought. The greed and blindness of man have in many countries and at different times pursued this reckless policy in regard to timber, and always with the same consequences. In France, in the Tyrol, in Switzerland, in Italy, extensive areas of fertile territory have been converted into sterile deserts in this way. Wherever the destruction of the forest growth on steep acclivities has been permitted, Nature has mercilessly inflicted the penalties she always visits upon those who violate her laws. In France, during the last quarter of a century, the Government has inaugurated vast schemes of what is called "reboisement" or rewooding, and an elaborate code of forestry laws have been put in operation for the protection of the timber, and for the rehabilitation of the ruined districts.

In California a few more years of stolid neglect on this head will undoubtedly produce consequences of the most serious character. It will be useless to attempt to control or regulate the flood waters of our rivers in the valleys so long as the denudation of the Sierra is allowed to proceed as in the past. A time must come, if the present policy is pursued, when the denudation will have reached a point at which the operation of natural laws will come into effect. Then the first severe snow-storm will produce avalanches which, sweeping without check down the naked mountain sides, will carry everything they encounter before them to destruction. Snowsheds will be obliterated. Mills, houses, villages, towns, whatever lies in the path of the slide, will be crushed and overwhelmed. Not improbably the communications will be completely destroyed across the mountains. And the work of the avalanche will be but the beginning of evil. The first mild weather of spring will melt the masses of snow, no longer shielded by woods, and the entire volume will be poured into the river channels, and sent in torrential form down upon the valleys. No levees can withstand the impact of such a flood. They will give way, and destruction will spread broadcast over the Sacramento valley. These torrents, too, will, by the force of their descent, strip the neighborhood of their sources of the soil which could alone renew the forest growth. Their destructive energy exhausted, terrible droughts will ensue. The rivers will become unnavigable by May, the miners will be deprived of water, and every industry and interest will suffer. There is nothing imaginative in this picture. It is a mere application to California of laws which have been seen in operation a hundred times in other parts of the world. This is what is certain to happen if nothing is done to preserve our forests, and it may be added that it is certain to happen within the lives of men who are now middle-aged. In urging remedial action upon Congress and the State Legislature, therefore, we are only asking that the State may be protected against calamity the danger of which cannot for a moment be questioned.

THE EVIDENCE OF ACCOMPLICES.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly which we believe to be against public policy. It is to amend the Penal Code (Section 1111), and is in the following form: "A conviction cannot be had on "the testimony of an accomplice, unless he "is corroborated by other evidence, which "in itself, and without the aid of testimony "of the accomplice, connects the defendant with the commission of the offense; "and the corroboration is not sufficient if "it merely shows the commission of the "offense, or the circumstances thereof." The Code at present provides that a conviction cannot be had on the testimony of an accomplice, unless he is corroborated by other evidence which *tends to* connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. The change proposed consists in the omission of the two words, "tends to," and in thus requiring that the corroborative evidence shall directly and absolutely connect the defendant with the offense. There are many crimes in which the evidence of an accomplice may be sufficient to secure conviction if the principle of the Code as at present constituted, is observed, but in which the escape of the defendant, however actually guilty, would be almost assured by the change proposed in the law. In the case of stage robberies, for example, where the identification of defendants by their victims was frustrated by the common practice of wearing disguises, the evidence of an accomplice might be the only means of securing conviction, but that evidence would be of no validity under the new law. The plea for the change put forward by those who urge it is, we believe, the occasional failures of justice which have heretofore occurred, by which innocent men have been punished. So long, however, as the machinery of justice is human, it will be fallible, and sometimes innocence will suffer. But such instances are far too few to justify a change in the law which is so plainly in the interest of evil-doers, and which savors so strongly of an attempt on the part of criminal lawyers to make their professional work easier. The avenues of escape from justice are already far too numerous, and it cannot be for the public good that they should be multiplied. As, however, the subject is one upon which all public prosecutors must be valuable witnesses, we suggest to these officers the propriety of coming forward and stating their views on the proposed change in the law.

PUT IT IN ITS LITTLE BED.

The Senator from Santa Barbara, who we believe styles himself "The Lone One," has introduced a rather singular joint resolution. It instructs and requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the free coinage of silver, the retirement of National Bank notes, and the prohibition of the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace. Senator Chase entertains very peculiar views upon a great variety of questions, but his financial notions are ultra-crotchety. We do not know how they might answer in the peculiar surroundings of the "Summer Land," but we are very certain that they are in no respect adapted to the requirements of this matter-of-fact world. Neither is it any way doubtful that it is incumbent on California, as the champion State of honest finance and hard money, to eschew all fantastic and preposterous currency vagaries. What Mr. Chase asks is neither more nor less than that our Senators and Representatives should urge the adoption of a single silver standard; the endowment of Congress with absolute control of the paper money of the country; and the cessation of all efforts to save the people's money by funding the public debt at a lower rate of interest. Now the interests of California, in common with those of the whole country, are diametrically opposed to each and all of these propositions, and it would therefore be extremely foolish for the Legislature to make any such proposition to our delegation in Congress. Viewing this joint resolution from the standpoint of uninspired practicality, we are disposed to think that the Committee on Federal Relations, to which it has been referred, will do well to prepare it for the sleep that knows no waking.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society takes place to-day at 2 P. M. At that time there will be elected a President and three Directors, and all annual and life members will be entitled to vote. It is probable that the membership will take its usual interest in this meeting, which is the initial point for a new year in the history of the Society. In one respect the meeting will be unusual, as it is understood that there is no contest for the various positions, and that the combined efforts of the friends of the Society are made in harmony in its behalf. In view of the past achievements of the State Society under his administration, M. D. Boruck has been solicited to again run for the position he most recently filled in the organization, but he is authority to us for the statement that he finds the demands upon his time too great to warrant him in taking an active part in the management of the Society.

COOLING DOWN.

The Fusionists in Maine appear to be cooling down. They perceive that their cause is hopelessly lost, and just now the indications are that they will withdraw as best they may. But no credit will be due them for this. It must be borne in mind that they were perfectly willing to take advantage of Garcelon's knavery, and that they were prepared to carry out the swindle he had originated, to the end. They have manifested no public spirit, no conscientiousness, no honesty, in this whole disgraceful business, and they ought to be retired into private life amid the contempt and aversion of all self-respecting men, without distinction of party.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17, 1880.

6833—Root, Neilson & Co. vs. A. S. Bryant et al.—On motion of Cope for appellants, and upon reading and filing the petition herein, it is ordered that Root, Neilson & Co. show cause before this Court, Department No. 2, in the city of San Francisco, on the 3d day of February, 1880, at the hour of 11 A. M., why all proceedings on the judgment rendered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in and for the county of Sacramento, in the case of Root, Neilson & Co. vs. A. S. Bryant et al. should not be stayed until the determination of the appeal to this Court taken by the London and San Francisco Bank (limited), and in the meantime it is ordered that all proceedings for the enforcement of said judgment be stayed, and that especially the Sheriff of Sacramento county be and is hereby restrained from selling the premises described in said judgment or any part thereof until further order in the premises.

It is further ordered that a copy of the foregoing petition and of said order be served upon Root, Neilson & Co., or their attorneys, at least seven days before the time appointed for the hearing aforesaid.

Adjourned until Monday, January 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON and CLARK, Judges.

MONDAY, January 19, 1880.

Estate of Belle Scudder, deceased—The hearing of accounts of Oliver Scudder, executor, and of J. P. Counts, executor, set for hearing two weeks from date.

Oliver Scudder vs. J. P. Counts, executor—Edgar Cox allowed to file appearance as defendant.

I. G. French vs. L. M. Lincoln—Demurrer submitted.

James Edgar vs. His Creditors—Certain property exempted and set apart to petitioner.

Justin Gates vs. His Creditors—Sheriff appointed assignee.

Estate of Richard Stewart, deceased—Petition for sale of real estate set for hearing one week from date.

In the matter of guardianship of personal estate of Martha E. Todd, minor—Account of minor referred to Clerk.

Estate of Henry Neubourg, deceased—Order entered for sale of real estate.

Carl E. Berrick vs. His Creditors—Sheriff appointed assignee.

T. B. Lewis vs. His Creditors—Hearing continued for one week.

Estate of John Mackman, deceased—Hearing of petition for letters of administration continued.

Estate of Casper Clark, deceased—Will admitted to probate. Letters testamentary issued to L. Lotthammer, with will annexed; bond fixed at $6,000. Appraisers—C. Schindler, John Bellmer and Matt Schindler. Notice to creditors in *Daily Bee*.

Estate of R. T. Brown, deceased—Account of final distribution set for hearing two weeks from date.

George A. Davis vs. William Gwynn et al.—Demurrer overruled; judgment as prayed for; twenty days' stay of execution.

F. Shaine vs. William Gwynn et al.—Demurrer submitted.

Alfred Dixon vs. Catherine Hoeckel—Demurrer overruled; five days to answer.

A. A. Menke vs. Frank Miller—Defendant's motion to strike out parts of plaintiff's complaint granted.

His Creditors vs. Triggs—Petition denied and dismissed at cost of petitioners.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Charles Francis Adams' guests are said to give one a cold wave.

Rubinstein has gone with his family to live in Italy. The failing health of his youngest son is the cause of this removal.

Prince Gondosiwogo, son of the King of Socrakarta, is making the grand tour of Europe with his son, Harijo Gondosiwogo.

The illness of the Empress of Russia is increasing. The chronic affection of her right lung has been aggravated by an attack of pleurisy.

Selections from the Earl of Dunmore's new opera, "Crescencia," have just been performed in Liverpool, the Earl conducting the orchestra himself.

George C. Hill has retired from the editorship of the Boston *Post*, and it is reported that he is about to become editor of the Boston *Economist*.

Cetewayo is taking lessons in penmanship, and at last accounts was practicing over the words "Queen Victoria" on a slate. He is said to copy it "in a big round hand."

The German Emperor has ordered that the fund of more than $60,000, collected on the occasion of his golden wedding, be exclusively devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken Silesians.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Dissatisfaction Among Republicans at the President's Nominations.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Terrific Explosion of Powder Mills in Ohio.

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS IN NEW YORK.

The Pacific Coast Delegation in Congress and the Chinese Question.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Present Outlook in Regard to the Situation in Afghanistan.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The principal interest at the Capitol to-day centered in the President's long-expected list of nominations for foreign missions, for the Governorship of Utah and Census Supervisors. They had been carefully guarded, and were for the most part a surprise, not only to the general public, but to the greater portion of the Senators and Representatives. It will be noticed that the foreign appointments are all prominent and experienced officers in the diplomatic or consular service, Lowell being transferred to London from Madrid, Foster to St. Petersburg from Mexico, and Morgan to Mexico from Egypt, where he is now Consul-General.

General Murray, whose name is sent in as Governor of Utah, entered the Federal army in 1861 as a boy of eighteen, and two years afterwards became Major of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, then commanded by the heroic Colonel Jackson. Remaining constantly in the service throughout the war, he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, and commanded a brigade of cavalry under General Sherman in the "march to the sea." He was United States Marshal for Kentucky for several years, under appointment from President Grant, and is now the principal proprietor of the Louisville *Commercial*, perhaps the leading Republican paper of the Southern States. He is personally very handsome, but aside from his soldierly dash and fine presence has not made any particular impression among those who know him in Washington. On the contrary, he appears to be generally considered a man of large personal vanity and small intellectual ability. The President, in making this appointment, has overruled the almost unanimous wish of his Cabinet for Governor Emery's retention, and has created great dissatisfaction among the friends of various other candidates to whom he had given great encouragement as recently as last Saturday.

To-day's nominations for Census Supervisors have already elicited many expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the Democrats in Congress, who claim that one-half of those appointments should have been Democratic. On a rough estimate it would appear that the proportion of Democratic names is from one-fourth to one-third of the total number, and there is some talk of making a strong fight in the Senate to obtain a larger proportion; but the whole list is, nevertheless, likely to be confirmed. Three of the appointments for California, namely: Langley, Hardenberg and Dana, were made on the recommendations of the Republican members of the delegation. Dunn was nominated at the instance of Senator Farley and Representative Berry. He is County Clerk of Solano.

The *Evening Star*, editorially noticing the favorable action of the House committee on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, says: "The members of Congress from the Pacific States are unanimously in favor of the bill. The question of politics does not enter into their support of this measure, and they unhesitatingly declare that no party can receive an Electoral vote from the States they represent that opposes the bill. The newspapers of these States, without regard to party, reiterate this declaration, and in view of a Presidential election it is easy to realize how much influence this announcement will have upon Congress. The States of California, Nevada and Oregon have twelve Electoral votes—more than enough in a tolerably close contest to decide the choice of President." The *Star* is of the opinion that the bill will pass the House, but as the Senators are not so free in expressing themselves upon the pending measures as the Representatives, the editor thinks it next to impossible to predict the fate of the measure in the Senate. He remarks: "Enough has been developed, however, to show that the old fight over the Chinese question is to be renewed, and that it will wax very warm before the fight is over."

Intimate persons and friends of Senator Lamar now in Washington consider his condition worse than it has been reported, and doubt whether he will ever again take an active part in public affairs.

Agent Hayworth arrived here to-day with a delegation of Nevada Indians, consisting of Winnemucca, his son, Chief Natchez, Captain Jim and the dashing Sarah Winnemucca.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—Jarrett & Richards, of Santa Barbara, Cal., were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court to-day.

The following decision was rendered to-day: William Trenouth, plaintiff in error, vs. the city and county of San Francisco—in error to the Supreme Court of California. This is a controversy as to the title to certain lands in the city of San Francisco which were granted to the city by Act of Congress March 8, 1866, and by the city deeded to defendants. Trenouth set up a claim to the lands on the ground that his grantors were in possession thereof at the time the Act of 1866 was passed, and that one of them was a pre-emptor under the laws of the United States. This Court sustains the opinion of the District and Supreme Courts below, that Trenouth's grantors, upon his showing, were intruders, who never had bona fide possession of the lands in question; that the right of pre-emption could not have been acquired by trespass, and that the lands were claimed by the United States under a foreign title—that of the Pueblo—from Mexico, which claim was pending before the tribunals of the United States at the time of the alleged pre-emption. Judgment affirmed with costs. Field delivered the opinion.

The Exodus of Colored People.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The Senate Committee, consisting of Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair, appointed to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from the Southern States, commenced taking testimony to-day. The first witnesses examined were Rev. J. E. Rankin, pastor of the Congregational Church of this city, and Thomas Tullock, Assistant Postmaster of Washington, both of whom testified that they had no personal knowledge of the causes of the exodus and knew nothing of a widely-scattered circular, to which their names were appended, appealing to the people of the United States for money to assist the freedmen in finding a refuge from persecution, etc., except that they had promised to serve as members of a Board of Audit for the Emigrant Society therein referred to.

Proposed Public Parks.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably to the House and urge the passage of a bill authorizing the President to select from the public lands of the United States, in the State of California, tracts on which are growing either the "Redwood" or "Big Trees," or both of said timbers, as he may deem proper, not exceeding in the aggregate two townships of land, to be set apart and dedicated as public parks, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, said parks to be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Western Census Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—Following are the western nominations for Census Supervisors: Henry G. Langley, for the First Census District of California; James R. Hardenberg, Second California; Alex. Dunn, Third California; Charles W. Dana, Fourth California; L. Cass Carpenter, for the District of Colorado; Henry F. Lackisdori, for the District of Oregon; Crowley P. Drake, for Arizona; Alexander Hughes, for Dakota; Clinton H. Moore, for Idaho; Hugh McQuaid, for Montana; Abram S. Hoyt, for New Mexico; J. B. Neil, for Utah; F. Sparling, for Washington Territory; Homer Merrill, for Wyoming.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: E. J. Conger, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; E. C. David, of Wyoming, Surveyor-General of the United States for the District of Wyoming; J. J. Henry, of Colorado, Register of the Land Office at Leadville; John A. Wright, of Maryland, Agent for the Indians at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; N. R. Barber, Postmaster at Corvallis, Oregon.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The President has nominated James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico; Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, Governor of Utah Territory.

The following Postmasters were also nominated: Louis Walker, at Woodland, Cal.; Wm. D. Porter, at San Bernardino; Mrs. Jennie Goodwin, at San Buenaventura; John A. Kris, at Visalia, and H. T. Kinney, at Waverly, N. Y. The latter was a forty-niner on the Pacific coast. Augustus Ash, United States Marshal for the District of Nevada; Deforest Porter, of Arizona, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Jacob B. Blair, of Wyoming, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Melville C. Browne, of Wyoming, United States Attorney for Wyoming.

Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California—Annual Banquet.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, January 19th.—The annual banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, and a social gathering of the survivors of the army and navy in the service of the United States on the coast of California during the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, was held this evening at the Sturtevant House, and was one of the most successful yet held. The venerable General John A. Sutter, President of the Society, presided. The Secretary, F. E. Clark, read letters from member and others unable to be present, including General W. T. Sherman:

The following letter from General Sherman was read:

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1880.

My Dear Sir: I regret extremely that the situation of affairs in Colorado and New Mexico, and the absence of Sheridan, renders it impossible for me to leave my post of duty for a single day, even for so tempting an occasion. California has almost realized the Grecian fable of Aphrodite, the Goddess of Love and Beauty, who came forth a perfect woman from the foam of the sea. With her majestic harbors and cities, with her gold glittering in the western sunlight, her luxury and extravagance rivaling the oldest cities of the earth, with her fruits and flowers gladdening the eye of the most refined, and with railroads and telegraphs everywhere, California stands forth to-day the envy of mankind. No wonder, then, that those who remember her as a poor, subjugated Mexican province; when bread had to be imported from Chili and Guaymas; when tortillas or mais y trigo, and carnesa were the best to be had; when the traveler from Monterey to Sutter's Fort required ten days for his journey, and had to carry his own food on his horse or mule, slept by the roadside on his saddle blanket, wrapped in his serapa, and swim all the intervening rivers—no wonder, I repeat, that we, who remember these things, should assemble in New York to bear testimony to the American energy which has worked out this grand transformation. Therefore, although I cannot be with you in body, I beg you will construe me as present in spirit. Your friend and fellow pioneer.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Vice-Admiral Rowan sent regrets. He says:

There is not an officer living of the ship in which I served on the coast of California but myself, and I fear such is the case in most of the other ships.

The affair broke up at a late hour.

The Chinese Question—California Delegation Again Becoming Restive.

CHICAGO, January 19th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The California delegation are again becoming restive on the Chinese question, and they say that they will unite upon a measure restricting the emigration of Chinese. Secretary Evarts, they say, has had a year to secure the modification of the Chinese treaty, but so far as they can learn he has accomplished nothing. When the last Chinese bill was vetoed the California delegation was assured by Mr. Evarts that the President might have approved the bill had some of the objectionable features been omitted. A new bill has now been prepared to meet those objections.

New Mill in Operation—Rich Mineral Discovery.

SILVER CLIFF, January 19th.—The Racine Boys' mill, owned by the Silver Cliff Milling and Mining Company, started up yesterday afternoon, a large number of citizens, invited guests and members of the press being present. Everything worked as smooth as a watch, and the owners and citizens are in ecstacies over the fine working of the mill, which cost over $150,000. It was the biggest day in the history of Silver Cliff. Great excitement exists in the vicinity of Rosita over the recent rich discoveries in the Silver Horn mine. It is believed that it will prove another Bassick. A four-foot vein of chlorides and horn silver, milling 292 ounces, developed free milling ore. A crosscut of forty feet shows several small, rich veins, dipping towards the main lead. Selected assays show over 9,000 ounces of silver per ton.

Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 19th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 23d: Clinton Morey and wife, Massachusetts; Walter Campbell and wife, New York; J. E. McLain, G. P. Reed, Massillon, O.; Samuel Moulton, Boston; Hiram M. Rogers, Buffalo; Jonathan Hopewell, Baltimore; H. W. Reeves, Davenport, Ia.

Twenty-three through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 25th, and 26 last night, to arrive January 26th.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—With few exceptions, stocks showed very small fluctuations to-day. Central Arizona was active again, and is becoming a speculative feature. The proceeds of the sales of some of the higher-priced shares were largely invested in this stock to-day, on the belief that there is room for a sharp advance on the merits of the property. Lake Erie and Western have also been quite largely dealt in of late, and higher prices are talked of.

Silver bars, 113¾; money, 5@6; Governments steady; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 103¾; Quicksilver, 21¼; Pacific Mail, 41¼; Mariposa, 2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 101; New York Central, 133¾; Erie, 43½; Panama, 70; Union Pacific, 96¼; bonds, 109; Central Pacific, 109¼; Sutro, 3; Leadville, 4¼; Caribou, 5.

Invalid Pensioners and the National Soldiers' Home—Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—In the case involving the right of invalid pensioners, who have contributed monthly during their period of active service to the fund of the National Soldiers' Home, to avail themselves now of the benefits of that asylum without surrendering their pensions, the Supreme Court has decided that the language of the section in question must be construed as meaning that only invalid pensioners who have not contributed to the fund of the Soldiers' Home are bound to purchase its benefits by surrendering to it their pensions.

The Supreme Court will take a recess from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in March.

Causes of the Ute Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs resumed this morning the investigation of the causes of the recent Ute outbreak. General C. B. Fisk charged the Indian Bureau with mismanagement and inattention to the wants, claims and rightful dues of the Utes, which had led to dissatisfaction and restlessness on their part, rendering them rife for an outbreak. Commissioner Hayt followed with a general defense of his administration of the affairs of the Indian Bureau, particularly as affected the Utes. He claimed that much of the matter of complaint argued against the Bureau should be attributed to his predecessors.

Delaware Supervisors of Registration.

WILMINGTON, January 19th.—To-day was the time for the appointment by Judge Bradford, of the United States Court, of Supervisors of Registration, as asked for by the Republicans of this State. On the meeting of the Court the Democrats protested against the appointments being made, on the ground that the Act of Congress providing for such appointment is not applicable to Delaware, there being no registration here. The appointments were postponed, and the question will be argued before the Judge to-morrow.

Contract Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19th.—It is stated that a contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railway Company for the right of way over the latter's telegraph lines was finally approved at a meeting of the Telegraph Committee of the railroad company Saturday, and the papers were signed to-day.

Three Powder Mills Blown Up.

CINCINNATI (O.), January 19th.—A special to the *Times* from Yellow Springs, Green county, says that three terrible explosions occurred this morning at the Miami Powder Mills, three miles south of there. Three mills were destroyed and two men killed.

Taken from Jail and Hanged.

ALEXANDRIA (Va.), January 19th.—A special to the *Gazette* states that the negro Jordan, who ran away with a white girl from Fauquier some time ago and was arrested in Maryland and brought to Warrenton on Wednesday last, was taken from jail at that place about two o'clock this morning and hanged.

Sent Back for Further Deliberation.

NEW HAVEN, January 19th.—At 2:32 P. M. the jury in the Hayden case reported a disagreement, and the Court sent them back for further deliberation.

NEW HAVEN, January 19th.—The jury in the Hayden case disagreed and were discharged, and the special term of Court adjourned sine die. The jury on the first ballot stood 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction; second ballot, 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction; fourth, 9 for acquittal, 2 for conviction in the first degree and 1 for the second degree. A subsequent ballot stood 11 to 1. Hayden remained at the Court-house a long time, receiving the congratulations of his friends, and at a late hour was returned to jail. He will probably be bailed.

Secretary Schurz and the Ute Question.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—Secretary Schurz said to-day: "It has never been held by the Department of the Interior that if an individual member of the Ute nation committed a crime that the whole nation should be held responsible and punished therefor, but under the provisions of the treaty of 1868 if certain offenses are committed by the Utes against the whites the Ute nation is bound to surrender the offenders, and this fact is fully recognized by Ouray. If a peaceful settlement can be made with the Utes there is no one in the Department who desires to deprive them of their reservation without allowing them a most liberal compensation. It is thought by some members of the Ute delegation, now in this city, that a good many Indians will be willing to settle down in severalty upon agricultural lands on their present reservation, and yield the balance of the land to the Government, and that those who will not do this will go peaceably to the Uintah reservation." After some further remarks, the Secretary said: "I deem it my duty to do all I can toward settling the present difficulties without an Indian war, and without doing injustice to any one."

Rights of Alien Heirs to Sell Property.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The Supreme Court, in a Virginia case to-day, decided that under the fifth section of the treaty of the United States with Switzerland, ratified November 25, 1850, alien heirs have a right to sell the property of deceased and withdraw the proceeds therefrom within such time as the laws of the State where the property is situated may permit. The efficacy of this treaty has been guaranteed by the Constitution, and it has therefore become the supreme law of the land. The fact that the State of Virginia has fixed no time within which the property must be sold makes no difference so far as the rights of foreign heirs are concerned. Until such law shall be passed their right of action cannot be barred by lapse of time, and they are entitled to recover and sell property and to carry away the proceeds.

Satisfactory Appointment.

LOUISVILLE, January 19th.—The news of General Eli H. Murray's appointment as Governor of Utah was received here with great satisfaction by a large number of friends, and to-night he was given a serenade at his residence. In his remarks at the serenade he did not state definitely or not whether he would accept, but it is believed by his friends that he will. Congratulatory dispatches have been coming to him all day.

Balloting for United States Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19th.—The Democratic caucus to-night balloted for United States Senator. R. L. Gibson received 49 votes, John McEnery 37, Louis Texada 9, Don Caffrey 8, H. R. Lott 2, L. A. Wiltz 1. The second ballot stood: Gibson 53, McEnery 38, scattering 16. Necessary to a choice, 53. The caucus then adjourned till Wednesday night.

Fatal Quarrel Between Sisters.

BOSTON, January 19th.—Margaret and Lizzie Anderson, sisters, of bad reputation, quarreled in the street to-night, when Margaret drew a pocket knife and stabbed Lizzie to the heart, killing her almost instantly.

Grant in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, January 19th.—General Grant and party arrived this afternoon from St. Augustine, and will leave to-morrow for Cedar Keys to take the steamer for Havana.

Compositors on a Strike.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), January 19th.—The compositors on the morning papers here have struck.

A Police Wrestler.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—The long-talked-of wrestling match between police officer Muldoon and Bauer took place to-night, and resulted in a victory for Muldoon, who won the first and third falls.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Afghanistan Advices.

LONDON, January 19th.—A dispatch from Lahore says: The projected railway to Jellalabad has been abandoned. The terminus of the railway will be at Jumrood.

A dispatch from Cabul says: Dissensions have arisen among the Afghan leaders at Gherzai. Mahomed Jan has gone to Sumah, and priest Muskialsim to Warduk. Mrosa Khan, eldest son of Yakob Khan, is now under the sole guidance of Sirdar Takin Khan, the only Sirdar of birth who supports him.

Sirdar Wali Mahomed, son of the former Ameer, Dost Mahomed, has entered upon his duties as Governor of Cabul and surrounding districts. He is the best choice General Roberts could make, but he is neither strong of character nor influence. He hopes, doubtless, from the Governorship to rise later to the Ameership, to which he has long been an aspirant. But the Government's case is in no way bettered by the present appointment.

General Roberts has been revising fortifications and greatly extending his position. Two high hills on the west of the city are being crowned by strong blockhouses, which will partly command the neighboring defiles. Communication between Shirpur and the Bala Hissar will be secured by the erection of fortified posts on the Siah Sang hills. The river is to be bridged between Siah Sang and Shirpur. All walls within a thousand yards of Shirpur are being leveled, and roads are making in all directions.

Willing to Withdraw.

BRUSSELS, January 19th.—A Berlin correspondent of *L'Europe* reports that Russia has addressed notes to Vienna and Berlin, stating her willingness to withdraw her troops concentrated on