THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 104½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅞ for 5s of 1881; 107½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52 7-16; consols, 98 1-16; 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 3d for average California white, and 11s 3d to 11s 7d for club.

THE election of officers by the Sierra Nevada Mining Company took place yesterday.

CALIFORNIA yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors.

MINING stocks were irregular and weak, as a general thing, in San Francisco yesterday morning. Utah was an exception. This stock rose to $18 75, a gain of $4 25 over the best price Tuesday morning, but on the regular call it fell back to $17 and closed at $17 62½. Mexican rose $1 75, Ophir $1 50, Crown Point $1, Belcher $1, and Sierra Nevada $1 50. After selling down to $7, Bodie Tuesday evening rose to $8 75, with sales, but most of the sales on the informal call yesterday morning were at $8.

GEORGE DRUCK was accidentally killed Tuesday, near Vancouver, W. T.

THE trial by Court-martial of Lieutenant H. T. Catley, Second Infantry, is about to commence at Walla Walla, W. T.

REBECCA MONTGOMERY, aged 45, committed suicide in San Francisco Tuesday night.

JOHN CLIFFORD, lately appointed architect of the City Hall at San Francisco, has resigned his position.

THE telegraph lines between Port Townsend and Seattle, W. T., are still prostrated.

S. WARD has been arrested at Vancouver, W. T., for a murder committed in Iowa in 1878.

THE steamer Oregon and barkentine North Bend came in collision yesterday at Astoria, Or., both vessels being damaged.

FIRE at Los Banos, Merced county.

EXCEEDINGLY severe weather is reported from the Cariboo region, the roads being blocked with snow and the cattle suffering greatly.

CAPTAIN E. A. WAKE, formerly an officer of the British navy, was recently drowned near Nanaimo.

THERE is great destitution among the Chinese in British Columbia, where their employment has generally been discontinued.

THE bark California, from San Francisco for Departure Bay, went ashore in Dodd's Narrows, sustaining some damage.

THE pilot-boat Confidence ran on a rock and sunk yesterday while going to sea from San Francisco.

THE Republican Legislature in Maine yesterday elected Samuel A. Holbrook State Treasurer.

THE earth over a coal mine at Mahoney Plain, Pa., is cracking, and a general caving in is apprehended.

ANOTHER Cabinet crisis is reported in Mexico.

GREAT preparations are making at the City of Mexico for the entertainment of General Grant and party.

THE work of surveying the route of the proposed Isthmus canal has been commenced.

VIOLENT shocks of earthquake are reported in Salvador, doing great damage and causing much excitement.

IT is believed in Panama that Callao, Peru, has been blockaded by Chilean war vessels.

A RECENT revolt of negroes in the Department of Chincha, Peru, was followed by some horrible butcheries.

A SERIOUS riot recently occurred in Rio de Janeiro, caused by the levy of a tax on street-car passengers.

THE British Royal Academy has resolved to admit women to membership, subject to certain conditions.

A GANG of counterfeiters were arrested Tuesday night at Oswego, N. Y., engaged in manufacturing spurious coin.

STATE SENATOR EUGENE L. NORTON, of Massachusetts, died at Boston yesterday morning.

FROM 70 to 90 lives were lost by a colliery explosion yesterday at Newcastle-under-Tyne, Eng.

AT Moosley, Eng., 980 cotton operatives have been locked out on a strike.

AT Alpine, Col., Monday night, a Constable killed one man and fatally wounded two others, who resisted arrest.

REPRESENTATIVE BERRY left Washington yesterday for California, called home by the alarming illness of his wife.

THE dissatisfaction at Washington over the apments by the President of Census Supervisors increases.

A BOILER explosion in Barretaria, La., yesterday killed three persons and wounded thirteen others.

IT is rumored in London that the Peruvian and Bolivian forces in the province of Tarapaca are surrounded by the Chilean troops.

THE acreage of winter wheat sown this year in Illinois is 25 per cent. greater than last year.

IT is now stated that the National Democratic Convention will be held at Cincinnati.

THE Panama Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

FOURTEEN gold mines have been discovered in Eastern Siberia.

HOLLAND and Poland are suffering from inundations.

THE bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba has been adopted as a whole in the Spanish Cortes.

IN the State Senate yesterday, among other bills introduced was a Bankrupt Act, and a Revenue Act providing for a tax on incomes over $5,000. The consideration of the State Prison bill was made the special order for Wednesday next at half past 1 o'clock P. M.

IN the Assembly the most of the day was consumed in a reconsideration of the question of mileage.

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

It is somewhat odd that though everybody pretends at intervals to be worried to death with politics, and though loud complaints are continually made of the incessant stream of election campaigns which deluge the country, it is found impossible to rest contented until the next campaign arrives, but efforts are made to discount and forestall it, precisely as though political discussion was the breath of life to the American people. For some time past the Eastern and Western press has been doing its best to settle the next Presidential campaign in advance, and the oddest devices are resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining who is the most popular candidate. Unfortunately these experiments are deprived of scientific value by the fact that every one of them is strongly tainted by the prepossessions of the experimenter. Does a Grant journal set out to canvass its readers, the result is sure to be a majority for Grant. Does a Sherman or a Blaine journal do the same, it finds no difficulty in making the outcome a contribution to its favorite "boom." To those who look over a large number of papers from different sections the general effect of these "straws" is apt to be bewildering, if not amusing. That the issue of the campaign will be influenced in this way, however, is not probable. In most cases those who are asked their opinion are not really decided. In nearly all cases party action will govern the final conclusions reached. One result of thus prematurely parading the supposed candidates, however, may be to kill them all. It is a very common political observation that the men who are most talked of in advance are rarely the men who secure the nominations. Candidates whose friends are over-zealous, or who undertake to make arrangements too long before the fateful moment, are apt to find that they have organized opposition as well as support, and that they are destined to be beaten by their very activity and persistence. The strength of the strongest candidate not seldom proves impotent for anything more than to defeat his most formidable opponent by putting some unknown man into the place he has been seeking for himself. Veteran politicians therefore look with distrust upon such manifestations as are being made at present, and decline to commit themselves merely because enthusiastic newspapers have in their own opinion settled the matter beforehand. There are many slips possible between the cup and the lip, and no man living knows enough of the future to dogmatize upon the outcome of either of the National Conventions to be held this spring.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly imposing a stamp-tax upon foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. The principle of this bill is bad, and it is against public policy. All attempts to discriminate against foreign insurance companies are hostile to the interests of the people. They involve increased cost in insurance, and diminished security. The effect of this bill would be to raise the rate of insurance, and though the tax would be only upon foreign corporations, the local companies would inevitably take advantage of the rise forced upon their rivals, to put up their own rates. If this did not happen, the tendency would be for the foreign companies to withdraw their agencies, and then the people of California would be left virtually without security against the risks which insurance companies deal with. The principle of safe insurance is distribution of risks. Without such distribution there never can be any real safety for insurers. When an extensive fire like those of Chicago or Boston occurs, the local insurance companies are almost invariably ruined, because the securities upon which they rely to make good their losses are at such periods destroyed with the insured property. No insurance company can be sound which carries all its eggs in one basket. No community can be safe which trusts entirely to local insurance companies. The public interest requires that risks should be divided as much as possible, and to this end it is necessary that there should be in every large city a fair proportion of companies whose securities are situated at a distance, and which cannot, therefore, be bankrupted by local disasters. This being the case, it is evident that no impediments should be placed in the way of foreign companies, but that on the contrary they should be encouraged to establish their agencies, and should be accorded the same rights and privileges that are given local corporations. There is no question here of assisting "home industry," for home industry in the form of insurance companies is what no sane community can desire to build up beyond what open competition will do for it. If San Francisco and Sacramento depended entirely upon California insurance companies, they would be very little better off than if they had no insurance at all, yet that is apparently what this irrational bill aims at.

Repeated attempts have been made to obtain some such discriminating and proscriptive legislation as this, but thus far they have been defeated by popular common sense, and the same course will, we hope, be taken with the bill we have referred to. The foreign companies doing business in this State (and under that designation are included all Eastern as well as all European companies) represent probably three-fourths of all the capital embarked in the insurance business on this coast. Their withdrawal would be a calamity, and one which in the nature of the case could not be counterbalanced by any fresh investments of local capital in the business, because, as already pointed out, there can be no real security where the assets of the company are exposed to the same dangers that menace their risks. For the protection of property it is indispensable that the heaviest risks should be borne by foreign companies. This is of the very essence of insurance, and any legislation which tampers with it interferes with the public safety in the most unwarrantable manner. No local corporation can be justified in seeking the passage of a law hostile to these foreign competitors, and if any of them do demand such a law they ought to be peremptorily refused. A request of that nature would be tantamount to a proposition that the safety of all property should be endangered in order that a few persons might be enabled to do a larger business. Whether such a law is constitutional is indeed a question requiring serious consideration, but beyond dispute it is against public policy, and a direct menace to property. The Legislature should bear in mind the absolute necessity for distributing risks as widely as possible, and that one fact will demonstrate the necessity, as a matter of business prudence, of throwing open the doors to the broadest and freest competition in regard to insurance. Safety lies in the multitude of underwriters, and without that factor every man who took out a policy would be living in a Fool's Paradise.

THE FIRST SIGN OF RETURNING REASON.

The first symptom of returning reason given by the Fusionists in Maine appeared at the session of the sham Legislature, when one Wales observed that if they proposed to ask the opinion of the Supreme Court as to their legality it would be necessary for them to make up their minds to abide by it when it was given. Said he: "Having applied to the Court, "and finding its decision against us, shall "we say that it is a decision of a partisan "Court?" This is sense, but it does not appear to have been very heartily indorsed. Yet the Fusionists of Maine cannot see that in their partisan obstinacy they are rapidly traveling the path which led Colonel Tom Buford to the assassination of a Judge for deciding a suit against him. If it is open to anyone to ignore and set aside judicial decisions which run counter to preconceived ideas, on the pretense that they are partisan, it is evident that there can be no more law and order. Courts which are only respected when they are on one side, can be no Courts, yet that is what the Fusionists of Maine would degrade their Supreme Court to. One of these Fusionists "thought they had "better submit the questions and obtain "an answer before agreeing to "abide by them." That is the very madness of partisanship. And yet these men know perfectly well that their pretensions have already been completely disposed of by the Court, and that they have nothing to expect from a fresh appeal but a reaffirmation of the utter illegality of their conduct. They have no standing ground, but they are urged on by the wire-pullers behind them to make a pretense of contention long enough to base a claim of double electoral returns upon, when the Presidential election has been held. There can be no doubt that the Maine fraud has had backing outside of the State, and that the Fusionist sham members are for the most part puppets.

PAGE ON THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

Congressman Page is said to defend his joint resolution for an engineering survey of this State with a view to Congressional action on the debris question, by alleging that Congress has never yet made an appropriation without a preliminary survey. Mr. Page does not appear to remember that Government surveys have already been made, of sufficient scope to demonstrate the need of a large appropriation to clear out the Sacramento and Feather rivers. The forthcoming report of State Engineer Hall moreover will contain data ample for the justification of whatever appropriation Congress may be willing to make. The objection to Mr. Page's proposition is solely that it threatens to postpone a settlement of the question, probably for two years; and the circumstances are already such that a delay of two years may mean absolute ruin to a large number of farmers, and perhaps may involve very serious damage to Sacramento and Marysville. When the data now available are brought together we believe that the conclusions deducible from them, though not final nor specific, will suffice to show the necessity of doing promptly a very considerable something for the rivers of California, unless their navigability is to be destroyed. Whether the results of a new Government survey, extending over a couple of years, would be likely to strengthen the convictions of Congress, is, we think, open to doubt. While such a survey, moreover, might induce Congress to adopt some comprehensive measures of relief, it is evident that the present employment of such a sum as Congressman Berry has moved for would facilitate further remedial applications, and at the same time remove all immediate danger of injury from floods.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

We have received several inquiries of late in regard to the genuineness of that edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica which bears the name of Samuel L. Hall on the title-page, and which is issued by the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. In consequence of an alteration in some of the details, introduced after the plates were cast, some confusion on this matter has arisen, and it has been availed of by the agents of the pirated edition to cast doubt upon the genuineness of this one. Having made a careful inquiry into the circumstances, however, and verified the statements of the local agents, we are now satisfied that the Hall-Scribner edition is what it is represented to be, namely, an edition printed from the original plates of the English (Edinburgh) edition, but on somewhat thinner and smaller paper. There are, therefore, two genuine editions in this country: that bearing the imprint of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and which is the English original edition without any change of form; and that bearing the imprint of Samuel L. Hall, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and which is somewhat smaller than the other, but identical with it in matter and illustrations. The pirated edition is published by J. M. Stoddart, of Philadelphia, and as that is stolen bodily, of course there can be no guarantee for its integrity or accuracy. We may add that the Hall-Scribner edition was prepared by the English publishers for the express purpose of counteracting the piracy of the Philadelphia firm.

A POOR POLICY.

Congressman Chittenden declared the other day that the financial cry of "Let "well enough alone" was fallacious and mischievous, and that it "means gold for "New York, and silver and paper for the "West." It means even more than that. It means silver and paper for the whole country, and gold for no part of it. But it is one of those cries which suit politicians who are afraid to possess convictions or to act upon them, and whose sole desire is to be allowed to drift with the stream. The fact that this is the Presidential year renders it certain that the "Let well "enough alone" policy will prevail, and the friends of enlightened finance must rest content with watching the insidious progress of evils which they are impotent to avert.

WORDS VS. DEEDS.

At the sand lots on Sunday last a resolution was adopted against the selection of Thomas Beck as Secretary of the Railroad Commission, on the ground that he was a radical opponent to the interest of the Workingmen. In justice to Mr. Beck we desire to place the following article from the Folsom *Telegraph* side by side with said resolutions, and ask the public to judge who is the truest friend of the workingman, he who acts or he who talks:

HELPING THE LABORERS.

A short time ago the contractors who are building the Branch Prison at Folsom were found to be owing the laborers for over two months' work, and, failing to settle with the men, complaint was made by the latter to Governor Irwin and Secretary Beck, who went at once to Folsom and told the contractors they must pay the men, or the Governor and Secretary would take the matter into their own hands. The contractors thereupon assigned to Secretary Beck enough money to pay the men in full, and agreed to assign from month to month a sufficient sum to pay their monthly wages. The efforts of Governor Irwin and Secretary Beck in behalf of those workingmen resulted in substantial benefits for them, for which they are not ungrateful. At a special meeting of the Stone-cutters' Branch of the International Union, held at Folsom, February 11, 1879, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the interes and exertion of his Excellency, Governor Irwin, in defending and adjusting our grievances, we sincerely thank him, and also for his generous counsel and exertions in aiding us to settle our difficulties at the Branch Prison.

WHEREAS, The Hon. Thomas Beck, Secretary of State, through his indomitable energy and integrity, came forward to right the wrongs of the workingmen at the Branch Prison, we place him before the public as a friend of the workingmen throughout the State of California and as an honorable gentleman, he having raised himself by his integrity and intelligence from a mechanic to the honorable position he now occupies; and we, as mechanics and workingmen, will sustain him in that or whatever position he may hereafter occupy.

Resolved, That we offer our thanks to J. W. Duncan for his uniform kindness, and we believe he is honest, and a capable officer for the position that he now holds as Superintendent of Public Buildings.

THOMAS FAULKNER,
J. B. ROBINSON,
M. LANE,
Committee on Resolutions.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—The banks are well supplied with coin. Borrowers continue scarce, and rates are somewhat nominal. Commercial loans are quoted at 9@10 per cent.; real estate loans, 8@11 per cent., and the mortgage tax assumed by the lender; call loans on bonds and other cash collateral, 4@6 per cent. Fine Silver is nominal; Mexican Dollars, 91½@92c. Bankers are drawing drafts on the Atlantic cities at 25@30c. premium per $100; Telegrams, 35c. per $100; Exchange on London, 49½@49¾d. for sixty-day bankers' bills, and 50d. for commercial bills; Gold Bars, $20@$19; Dore Silver, 5@15 per cent. discount; Refined Silver, 11@11½ per cent., buying price.—[San Francisco Bulletin, January 20th.

THE RED FISH OF THE ATLANTIC.—During the last Arctic expedition, thirty-three species of deep-water fish were obtained, five of which being entirely unknown to scientists. They were taken with a trawl-net at a depth of from 1,400 to 1,500 fathoms. One species, about a foot long, was almost transparent, and of a beautiful reddish hue when alive. It was decided as belonging to a "group" found in the tropical seas, and was duly named.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Two Paisley weavers went down to Gourock with their wives, and took a house for a week or two. Before the men left they cautioned their better halves to be sure and go out a great deal, and also to drink lots of the sea-water (supposed to be good for the stomach). At this time the tide was full, and on the next visit the men were astonished to see the water so far out. Said one of them: "Hech, Rab, but Meg and Jenny hae ta'en an awfu' sowp o' the saut water; my fegs, they've dune weel."

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Increased Dissatisfaction Over the President's Nominations.

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

Three Men Shot by a Constable in Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Another Terrible Coal Mine Explosion in England.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—Representative Berry left Washington to-night for California, upon receipt of a telegram announcing the very serious, and perhaps fatal, illness of his wife. Representative Page has paired with him on all political questions excepting contested election cases.

Page has introduced a bill providing for the purchase of the San Yzabel Rancho, in San Diego county, according to the terms of a written stipulation entered into with the Indian Commissioner in 1876 by B. N. Hartshorn, of San Francisco, and A. H. Wilcox, owners of said ranch, to be dedicated to the use of the Mission Indians of California, subject to such regulations as Congress may prescribe.

The Cherokee Indians now here are desirous of having the Ute Indians go down into the Indian Territory and live with them. They will have an interview with Ouray and his party, to persuade them to this end. The Interior Department, it is understood, would be willing to permit the Utes to go to the Indian Territory, but they are said to be unwilling.

The House of Representatives will endeavor to dispose of the report of the Committee on Rules this week, and immediately afterwards settle down to work on the appropriation bills.

The Marshals deficiency bill, in the shape reported to-day, containing an express prohibition against the payment of any election deputies out of the total which it appropriates, will undoubtedly give rise to a prolonged political discussion, but when it is out of the way all the remaining appropriation bills will be brought forward free from political riders and passed with promptness.

The dissatisfaction over the nominations of Supervisors of Census increases as the list i examined, and members of Congress complain that they have been trifled with in a manner that arouses great indignation. Several of them state that they originally asked no favors in this regard, but merely referred the application for appointment from their district to the President without comment; but were afterwards sent for by the President and Superintendent of Census, and asked to designate men for appointment, being told that their selection would be accepted and the men they designated would be appointed. At least seven Congressmen went through this little transaction, and notified their friends of the result. In looking over the list none of them find the men they designated. Congressman Pound, of Wisconsin, is probably the maddest man in Congress. He had a constituent whom he was very anxious to have appointed, and secured the indorsement of him by the Wisconsin delegation, and a whole regiment of public men. He says General Walker and the President both promised to appoint him a week ago. Gov. Pound learned incidentally that another man was talked of, and went to see both the President and Walker. They gave a second assurance that Pound's man should be nominated, and further promised that if any other application came from his district they would let him know at once. Pound heard nothing further, and when he saw the list in the morning papers was considerably surprised to see the name of a man he never heard of put down for his district. Supposing it to be a mistake, he went to the Census office and found the contrary to be the case—that the appointee was recommended by ex-Governor Solomons, of Wisconsin, now a Democrat in New York, and by no one else. Pound's remarks are not a matter of record. Of the 150 Supervisors appointed, the Democrats get 38. The only State in which the Supervisors are all Democrats is North Carolina, which is also a Southern State that has two Republican members of Congress. Northern and Western Democrats complain that all but six Census Supervisors nominated for their sections are Republicans, and it is very probable that unless the President withdraws a number of them there will be a corresponding number of rejections.

Arrangements are being made to commence the purchase of silver bullion at Denver, and begin coinage at that Mint very shortly. They will probably be perfected within the next few days.

Conkling's Policy—He is Undoubtedly a Candidate.

CHICAGO, January 21st.—A *Times* Washington special says: Conkling is undoubtedly a Presidential candidate. His friends now all admit this. He has been exceedingly quiet, and has not seen fit in any way to deny any of the rumors concerning his position that have been bandied about in the Senate cloak-rooms. Don Cameron and Conkling have had very little to do with each other since their differences during the extra session. The projects of Cameron in Grant's favor have been openly discussed for the last two weeks, and out of the very boldness of his policy has grown the opposition that has developed thus early. This opposition to Grant among Republican leaders has become so great as to lead Conkling to believe that Grant could not succeed in securing the nomination, and that being one of the possibilities, he might as well be a candidate as any other of his Republican rivals. Whether he has any particular object in striving to gain strength so that he can transfer it to some other candidate, is not now developed. It is certain that he will try to get the vote of the New York delegation, either for himself or for Grant, as he may elect. The fact of his not going south with General Grant is now brought up, and what was then charged as owing to a misunderstanding, is now credited to a thorough understanding. None of the New York politicians here, however, believe that any change will be made in the New York Legislature in the method of selecting Presidential electors. Notwithstanding the alleged facts in the case, which are now being published in the New York papers, Conkling's candidacy is one of the latest topics in political circles.

Beecher and Brooklyn Ring Politics.

NEW YORK, January 21st. — The *Times* says: A caucus will be held to-night at the house of Lorin Palmer, Brooklyn, for the purpose of shaping Brooklyn legislation in the joint interest of Republicans, who were recently expelled from the Republican party, and the Ring Democracy. It is rumored that a bill has been proposed providing for a single-headed Commission in Brooklyn, and intrusting the appointing power to the Mayor, City Auditor and Controller. Just before the election, when Conkling spoke in the Academy of Music, Beecher also delivered an address, in which he made an earnest appeal for the united support of the whole Republican State ticket. He particularly asked that Republicans would refrain from scratching Cornell. This speech, it is said, secured Cornell thousands of votes, not only in Brooklyn but throughout the State. The Democrats say that the Governor, mindful of Beecher's efforts, will listen attentively and give heed to any suggestions the pastor of Plymouth Church may have to make in regard to local legislation for Brooklyn.

Serious Shooting Affray in Colorado.

DENVER, January 21st.—A special to the *News* reports a serious shooting affray at Alpine, Monday night. The parties engaged were Daniel Pickett, James Louch and Daniel Jannison, miners, and J. D. Forrester, a driver on Barlow & Sanderson's stage line. The row originated in a dance house over one of the girls, and ended in the miners beating Forrester severely. The latter swore out a warrant before Justice Knowles, and Constable Stanton undertook to serve the papers. The officer met the men in Cutts' saloon. They resisted arrest, and Stanton called on the citizens present to assist him. The miners showed fight, when the Constable drew a revolver and emptied the contents into the crowd, killing Pickett instantly, and fatally wounding Louch and Jennison. The miners were from Pittsburg, and are well known in this section. Pickett and Louch both have families in Alpine. The Constable gave himself up, and is under arrest at Alma. Forrester is also under arrest.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 21st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 25th: E. W. Renling, San Francisco; W. M. Stone, Knoxville, Ia.; Edward Woolfeden, Detroit; Miss Anna Woolfeden, Oregon; Mrs. L. Nicolia and two children, Portland, Or.; A. Graham, J. Stewart Stitt, Scotland; E. Groetzinger, Mississippi; Miss Sallie Stien, Winchester, Tenn.; J. L. Clunent and wife, Neenah, Wis.; Dr. A. S. Nichols and wife, Walla Walla; Mrs. T. H. Loyhed, Dr. Z. B. Nichols, Fairbault, Minn.; Dr. J. W. Wakeman, Centralia, Ills.; Right Rev. James Augusta Healey, Colonel Bradbury, Portland, Maine; Rev. John Flatley, Canton, Mass.

Fifty four through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 28th.

Horrible Suspicion Against an Adventist Preacher.

CHICAGO, January 21st.—The *Tribune's* Dubuque special says: Great excitement prevails at New Hampton, Iowa, over the supposed horrible murder by an Adventist preacher named Elder Buck, who resides near there and makes a living by revealing secrets confided to him by the spirits. One day last fall a neighbor, hearing screams from the house of Buck, and seeing his wife wringing her hands in agony, looked through the door and saw Buck beating his young son, who was tied to a bed. Since that time the boy has been missing, and as Buck belongs to the same class of religious fanatics as Freeman of Massachusetts, it is believed that he has sacrificed the boy. Mrs. Buck declares that the boy ran away. Buck has fled, and the neighborhood and citizens are making an investigation.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs, considering the case of Fitz John Porter, recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to cancel the remainder of the unexecuted sentence, which disqualifies Fitz John Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

The minority concede that logically, perhaps, they should not so recommend, but when it is considered that amnesty and pardon have been extended to those formerly in arms against the United States, and that the removal of disabilities for offenses as dangerous as his to the perpetuity of the Union are of daily occurrence, the reasons for their action in the Porter case are obvious.

Louisiana and Mississippi Senatorships.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21st.—In the Democratic caucus to-night General A. Gibson, on the second ballot received 55 votes—the number required to elect. This nomination was made unanimous for United States Senator, to succeed Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883.

JACKSON (Miss.), January 21st.—In the Democratic caucus to-night, on the forty-eighth ballot, the vote stood: Barksdale 46, George 45, Singleton 38. The name of Barksdale was then withdrawn, and the forty-ninth ballot resulted in the nomination of J. Z. George, he receiving 79 votes, and Singleton 50, scattering 4. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

Scarcity of Champagne—California Wines.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The *Herald* says: Twenty-two million bottles of champagne is the annual demand of the civilized world, of which the United States takes 10,000,000. The supply this year is only 20,000,000. It is pleasant to remember that there is the State of California, where champagnes are made as good as any in the world, and other wines besides.

The London *Standard* publishes a letter highly commendatory of California Burgundy, as well as other white wines, written by a Londoner who had received samples.

Railroad Rumors.

ST. PAUL, January 21st.—It has just transpired that Augustus Kountze, of the New York banking firm of Kountze Bros., has been chosen a Director of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad at a recent election. He is understood to be intimately connected with the Jay Gould interest. There is a previous rumor that Gould has an arrangement with the Sioux City road for the transportation of lumber to the Union Pacific.

Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The *Public's* table of Clearing-house exchanges for the week shows that two cities have lost, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, namely: San Francisco, 11.4 per cent., and Cleveland 3.4. At all the other towns there have been gains.

Death of Commodore Blake.

NEW YORK, January 21st. — Commodore Homer C. Blake, U. S. N., died to-day from malarial fever, contracted during his recent cruise in the Asiatic squadron. He was at Washington about six weeks ago, when he passed examination for promotion to Commodore. He was confined to his house only a week. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

The Springer Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, January 21st.—The Springer heirs have placed the matter of securing their rights to the land on which Wilmington, Del., is situated, in the hands of a committee, who were intrusted with money to prosecute the claim. The session was turbulent.

Parnell in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 21st.—Parnell arrived this afternoon, and was met by Governor Williams and a committee. The Grand Opera House was crowded to-night with Irish-American citizens, who listened to a forcible speech by Parnell. He was followed by Dillon, Governor Williams and others. The collection reached several hundred dollars. Parnell goes from here to Toledo.

The Proposed New Territory.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—A Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Bulletin* says: The Senate Sub-Committee on Territories has unanimously agreed to report to the full committee Friday in favor of the bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma, and to open part of the Indian Territory, where the Indian title is extinguished, to settlement. The full committee will agree to it before the Senate, but in the House Committee the passage of the bill is not probable, as strong opposition has been shown to it.

Explosion of a Sugar Boiler.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21st.—The sugar boiler at D. R. Carroll's plantation in Barretara exploded, killing Arthur Parrier, Chief Engineer, Willis Wright (colored), and a colored man, name unknown, and severely wounding thirteen others, some of whom are not expected to recover. The sugar house is damaged to the extent of $8,000.

The Colored Exodus.

WASHINGTON, January 21st. — Senator Voorhees' Exodus Committee to-day examined O. S. B. Wall, of Washington, President of the Emigrant Aid Society. He estimated the number of colored men, women and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the West (principally to Indiana) at between 2,500 and 3,000. The original idea of sending them to Kansas was modified, on account of a request for laborers from Terre Haute.

Coal Mine Caving In.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), January 21st.—At 1 o'clock this morning the surface of the earth over the workings of Miller, Hoch & Co.'s mine at Mahanoy Plane caved in. The earth is still cracking, and is liable to sink at any moment.

The Central Pacific Stock Sale.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The *Herald* says: The large block of Central Pacific stock sold by C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and others of the large holders, to a syndicate of New York brokers and bankers, will not be dealt in till next Thursday, as the hundred share certificates, which are being printed in San Francisco, will probably not arrive till next Wednesday.

Important Meeting—Secrecy Enjoined.

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—An important meeting took place at the Interior Department to-day, in which the Colorado delegation in Congress, General Adams, Ouray, Jack, Wash and Sawanick participated. Schurz laid an injunction of secrecy upon all the members of the conference, so that the details of the meeting cannot be had. It is understood, however, that the land question was thoroughly talked over, and an agreement was reached which was satisfactory to all present except Senator Teller.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of De Lesseps at Panama.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The *Star and Herald*, just received, says: The 30th of November, 1879, will be forever memorable in the history of this Isthmus. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French steamer Lafayette, with Count Ferdinand De Lesseps on board, was signaled at Colon. The steamer came immediately alongside the wharf, where the Committee of Reception appointed by the Government, delegations from the State Assembly, and a large number of invited citizens were collected to welcome the illustrious engineer and other members of his party. In the evening many houses were illuminated and there was a fine display of fireworks. On the morning of the 31st, De Lesseps and the engineers of his party made an examination of the harbor from the Pacific Mail wharf.

The Panama Canal—Work of Surveying Begun M. De Lesseps—Violent Shocks of Earthquake—The South American War—Revolt of Negroes.

PANAMA, January 10th.—The International Commission of Engineers, under De Lesseps, have begun the surveys from which the plans and estimates of the proposed canal are to be made. De Lesseps has made no secret of the fact that he regards the Panama Canal as the only available one. The line of survey has been divided into five sections, to the study of which one or more of the engineers has been assigned. The geological survey is under the direction of M. Boutan, a mining and civil engineer of large experience, who is assisted by other experienced workers.

M. De Lesseps and family, accompanied by C. Bionne and M. Dauprats, are expected to leave for New York on February 6th, but not until sufficient progress has been made with the survey to pronounce upon the verification or otherwise of the Wyse project. To-day a number of persons accompanied De Lesseps to the Cerro Culebra, where the first blast to make the deep cut to the tide level was made.

Violent shocks of earthquake are reported in Salvador, and much damage is feared in the interior. In La Libertas, on the night of the 1st instant, the earth seemed literally to be dancing. Persons in the streets were thrown down, and many buildings suffered. It was generally apprehended that San Salvador had been leveled to the ground. All who could leave the Capital had done so, and many business men kept their animals saddled, prepared for flight. The lake of Ilohango was in motion like a boiling caldron, emitting dense sulphurous vapors. Industries of all sorts are suspended, the terrified inhabitants being only concerned about their safety. The Government has used every means in its power to calm the populace, and has furnished facilities for travel and ample protection against lawlessness and robbers.

It is generally believed in Panama that Callao has been blockaded by Chilean war vessels.

The Peruvian army has been divided into three corps—south, center and north.

President Pierola has issued a provisional communication. He announces his devotion to the Church, and guarantees a free press; but obliges editors to affix their names to their articles. For a failure to comply with this order, six of the leading Lima editors were arested and confined in prison.

A revolt of negroes in the department of Chincha was followed by some horrible butcheries. Excited by a report, maliciously circulated, that the Hairendadas were about to establish slavery, fifty or sixty armed thenselves, broke into several haciendas and murdered the proprietors and some of the principal employes, sacking and burning the premises and breaking up the machinery. They were partially dispersed, the Prefect of Yea killing four of their number. The band was increased from other sugar districts.

Advices from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 13th.—General Garcia Cadena, Governor of Zacatecas, is expected to proclaim himself President. General Gonzales, another candidate, is at the head of 7,800 Government troops, ostensibly to preserve the peace in the interior States—a district including Zacatecas—but in the event of Cadena pronouncing, will march against him.

Another Cabinet crisis is reported.

Sebastian Camacho, Governor Hamlokan and Seran Hidalgo, appointed by President Diaz, are making preparations for the entertainment of General Grant and party.

Disorder in Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON, January 21st.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, by way of Lisbon, regarding the recent riots, says: "In consequence of public opposition to the levying of a tax on every passenger on the street car traffic, the mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the company, attacked the conductors and stoned and fired at the troops. The latter charged. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded, including some soldiers and policemen. Order was finally restored and tramway traffic resumed. The Government, replying to a deputation, refused to remove the impost."

The Situation in Cuba.

HAVANA, January 21st.—The Districts of Holguin and Latunax are now entirely peaceful. Captain-General Blanco has issued an order directing that the jurisdiction of Bayamo and Manzanillo be separated from the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and incorporating them, for easier pacification, with the District of Holguin, under command of General Valera. All available naval forces are still being sent to the eastern end of the island from Santiago de Cuba. The police are reported to have discovered an association of negroes, called "Manigos," whose statutes oblige the members to kill white persons. The police have captured fifty-four alleged members.

Terrific Colliery Explosion—Lamentable Loss of Life.

LONDON, January 21st—An explosion has occurred in the Lycett colliery, near Newcastle. The number of persons killed is variously stated at from seventy to ninety.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 21st.—The scene of the explosion is at Newcastle-under-Tyne. The disaster occurred at 8 o'clock this morning. There is little hope that any person in the pit at the time of the calamity (estimated at from seventy to ninety persons) will be saved. Search is delayed by the damage to the shaft.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 21st—6 P. M.—The latest accounts fix the number of persons in the pit at seventy-seven. It is believed that not more than six of the rescued can possibly recover. Seventy-five corpses have already been brought up, the majority being disfigured beyond recognition. The few rescued alive are dying rapidly. The scene at the pit is heartrending.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 21st.—Five more bodies have been recovered. Twenty others were found in the pit. The fire raging in the pit since the disaster hinders the efforts of the explorers, and precludes all hope of any more victims being rescued alive.

The latest report places the total number of deaths at seventy. Another explosion is feared.

One of the corpses has lost part of the head, others were burned to cinders, while some appear to have been killed by concussion. Gangs of volunteers are descending frequently. The part of the Lycett colliery where the explosion occurred is known as Fair Lady pit, and is the same in which six men were killed last autumn. The coal belongs to the Bandury or fiery seam, in which all of the great Staffordshire explosions have occurred.

Persecutions of a German Missionary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 21st—The Porte has addressed a note to Sir Austin Layard, British Embassador, in reply to the latter's ultimatum on the subject of the prosecution of Koeler, a German missionary, for distributing religious tracts. The Porte argues that the proceedings of Koeler justified the seizure of his papers, which were only returned out of regard for England; that Ahmed Tewfik, a Mohammedan priest, deserves the punishment awarded him in conformity with the religious laws of the country, and that he was liberated only by the clemency of the Consul. In conclusion the Porte expresses satisfaction at the resumption of official relations with the British Embassador. Sir Austin Layard will reply to the note, declaring that he does not accept the principle that a foreigner may be arrested provided his Embassador be informed notified within twenty-four hours. He will refute the arguments of the Porte that the religious aspect of the case is contrary to Article 66 of the Treaty of Berlin. German and Austrian Embassadors have asked their respective Governments for instructions in the matter.

Spanish Minister