THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1880.

SATURDAY'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Examination into the Causes of the Colored Exodus Continued.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Another Accident on the New York Elevated Railroad.

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING THE PIUTES.

A Prominent New York Official Sued for Slander by His Daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Official Banquet in Honor of General Grant at Havana.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Capital Notes, from Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.—The Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means privately held an important conference yesterday, with a view to determining whether or not a general tariff bill should be reported this session. The sentiment expressed was decidedly against framing any comprehensive bill, but there was considerable disposition manifested in favor of making some changes in existing tariff rates by means of a separate bill, leaving each change that a majority of the committee may agree to recommend to take its chances in the House upon its individual merits. The adoption of this plan will in a large measure preclude log-rolling combinations, which heretofore have had great influence in tariff legislation, and will greatly diminish the number of possible chances.

Representative Daggett is preparing a bill to provide for the relinquishment to the General Government of all unsold sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections heretofore granted to Nevada for school purposes, and for a grant in lieu thereof of two million acres of nonmineral lands, to be selected by the State, in tracts of any size, from unoccupied United States lands within her border. The lands heretofore donated aggregate between three and a half and four million acres, but owing to their mountainous situation, or desert character, only about one hundred thousand acres have yet been sold, and consequently the school fund has derived scarcely any benefit from the grant. It is believed, however, that if the State be allowed to take up sagebrush lands in large tracts, they can be sold to good advantage to parties who will undertake to utilize them by irrigation, but who would not incur the expense and risk of attempting to bring water upon widely-separated small tracts. The last Nevada Legislature passed a bill authorizing the proposed exchange to be made whenever Congress agrees to it. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has also expressed himself in favor of the proposition, and will recommend the passage of Daggett's bill.

Daggett also intends to introduce a bill for the encouragement of artesian well-boring, but has deferred its preparation to await the receipt of some additional information on the subject, for which he has written to Nevada.

The Colored Exodus.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.—The Senate Committee on the Colored Exodus to-day examined J. P. Duckshart, Southern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He testified that he has made several visits to North Carolina in the interests of the company, to secure as large a share as possible of the exodus travel, and that he effected arrangements with local promoters of the movement, by which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad obtained the transportation of all the colored people who have, up to this time, and since last October, emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana. The through rate from Goldsburg to Indianapolis for these emigrants was $16 65 for each person above the age of 12 years; half fare for children from 5 to 12, and younger children free. In all these arrangements the company agreed to pay Z. Taylor Evans, of Goldsborough, the colored man who worked up the emigration, a drawback of $1 per head for each full-fare passenger, and fifty cents for each half ticket sold. This was a well-known standing inducement held out by himself and agents of the competition roads to men like Evans, Perry and Williams to get up as large an emigration as possible. Evans told witness that he commenced working up the exodus sixteen months ago by means of mass meetings, secret societies, etc. Witness, while in North Carolina, had seen many circulars asserting that the colored people would find plenty of work in Indiana at good wages. Perry and Williams also circulated a report that emigrants upon reaching Washington would be provided with new clothes and transportation to Indiana or Kansas. The circulars were largely made up of editorials from the Greencastle (Indiana) *Banner*, and also included what purported to be certificates from a number of the North Carolina colored people who had already gone to Indiana, that they had found work, and advised their friends to follow. Perry left the State suddenly during the winter, on account of an indictment for forging school certificates, and had not returned, but Evans and others were still at work, and, in the opinion of the witness, the exodus would continue just as long as the colored people could raise money to pay their fare, or until checked by unfavorable reports from their friends at the other end of the line. In this event, he would go out to Indiana and try and secure them as passengers back over the Baltimore and Ohio lines. [Laughter.]

H. W. Mendenhall, a resident of Washington, testified that he assisted in organizing the emigration and society about a year ago. He thought the movement would become quite extensive. He had stated if Indiana could offer any inducements to negro emigrants it would be well to have them go there, as they were generally Republicans and would strengthen the Republican party. He could not tell what degree of approval this movement met with with his friends in Indiana. He had received a private letter from United States Marshal Dudley, of Indiana, who said that as a political measure the Republican party in Indiana disclaimed any part in the movement, but if employment could be found for colored people in Indiana he would be glad to see them come there. He understood from the letter that the Republican party leaders in Indiana would not participate in the movement. Witness did not know of any Republican politicians in Indiana engaging in the movement as a political measure.

Another Accident on the New York Elevated Railroad.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—At 1 o'clock this morning the engine of a train on the elevated railroad was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, and fell into the street, a distance of twenty-five feet. The engine, rattling on at the rate of thirty miles an hour or more, dragging its single car with twenty-five or more human beings, all employes on the road, struck the switch with a jerk that threw every one off his feet, ran over on the middle track and off it on the guard-rail, crashing into a car standing there. As it passed it reached the west or the down track, and at the curve jumped off, breaking the rail, guard-rail and ties, for a distance of twenty feet, landing below squarely on its wheels in the roadway. The three that were in the cab went down with it. Those in the rear car, excited by the crash and shock, and realizing their danger, ran for the doors, expecting every second to follow, but the car stopped abruptly at the broken rail, with one end tipped over the abyss below. The coupling broke, and only the engine fell. Had the car followed, and fallen on it, instant death would have been the fate, beyond doubt, of those who escaped with comparatively slight bruises. Those in the car above managed to make their way out, and along the track to the depot, a block further back, and thence into the street. Many were bleeding from slight cuts and bruises, and one brakeman named Hayes, was taken from the platform of the car into which the train had run, tossed over from the platform of his own car by the concussion and much bewildered, though little hurt. Those who ran the engine expected fully to find its three occupants dead under the wreck, but, to their astonishment, met half way the engineer and fireman, who had climbed through the shattered cab-windows. The conductor was helped out the same way. He, of all, was the most badly hurt, one leg being broken in several places.

Satisfactory Termination of the Conference With the Piutes.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.—The conference with the Piute Indians from Nevada has been satisfactorily ended. The Secretary of the Interior to-day signed the following, with which Winnemucca and his associates express themselves highly pleased:

Piutes heretofore entitled to live on the Malheur Reservation, who will make that reservation their permanent home, are to have lands allotted to them in severalty at the rate of 160 acres to each head of a family and each adult male. Such lands they are to cultivate for their own benefit. The allotments to be made under instructions from their agent as soon as enabled by law to do so. The Department is to give Indian patents for such tracts of land, conveying to such occupant a fee simple to the lot occupied. Those of the Piutes who, in consequence of the Bannock war, went to the Yokama Reservation, and who may now desire to rejoin their relatives, are at liberty to do so without expense to the Government for transportation. Those who desire to stay upon the Yokama Reservation and become permanently settled will not be disturbed. None of the Piutes now living among white people and earning wages by their own work will be compelled to go to Malheur Reservation. They are at perfect liberty to continue working for wages for their own benefit, as they are now doing. It is well understood that those who settle on the Malheur Reservation will not be supported by the Government in idleness. They will be aided in starting their farms and promoting their civilization, but the support given them by the Government will, according to law, depend upon their willingness and efficiency in working for themselves.

The Piutes will leave for home Monday.

Railroad Consolidations.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—It is rumored that the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads was accomplished this afternoon. The new company is to be known as the "Union Pacific Railway Company." The following are elected officers: Sidney Dillon, President; Elisha Atkins, Vice-President; Henry McFarland, Secretary and Treasurer; Fred Ames, Boston; Carlos S. Greeley, St. Louis; Ezra Baker, Boston; J. G. Dexter, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Iowa; Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, David Dows, of New York; W. L. Scott, Erie; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; T. T. Eckert, New York; John Sharp, Salt Lake, with the President and Secretary as Directors. The plan of consolidation is an exchange of stock of the three roads for that of the new company, dollar for dollar, par value. The different bonds remain as new liens upon the several divisions as originally placed.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—Conference committees of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies had another meeting in this city yesterday, to discuss the proposed combination of the two roads and the building of an extension to the Pacific coast. It was stated by officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company that everything had been satisfactorily arranged except to draft the necessary papers, and that the entire sum needed, $25,000,000, had been provided for.

Nebraska Horticultural Society and the Cattle Kings.

LINCOLN (Neb.), January 24th.—The Nebraska Board of Horticulture is now in session at Lincoln. Among other subjects which have been considered is that of the preliminary report of the Congressional Committee in favor of withdrawing all the public land west of the 100th meridian, amounting, in the aggregate, to 100,000,000 acres, from entry by homestead and pre-emption, and giving them, upon long leases, to the Cattle Kings. The reason for this proposed change of policy is that the land west of the 100th meridian will never be fit for farming, not even with irrigation. The Board considered this allegation in the light of Nebraska's experience, the continual westward extension of the cultivated country, and successful farming without irrigation being opened one hundred miles west of the 100th meridian, and decided the report to be entirely untrue. On motion of Professor Wilbur, it was resolved that the Nebraska State Horticultural Society repudiate the Congressional report as untrue and injurious to the State and nation, and orders that statistics be forwarded to Washington as disproof of the allegation, and with a view to save this great body of Western lands to the people of whom they are the heritage.

The New York "Dotheboys Hall."

NEW YORK, January 24th.—The following testimony was taken to-day in the Shepherd's Fold investigation:

Mrs. Mary H. McClellan, Principal of Primary School No. 21, which several children from the Fold attended, testified that two children were dismissed on account of the condition of their eyes, and for taking things not belonging to them, and that others were dismissed for having vermin on them. One was dismissed for being unclean and having ringworms. The children's clothing was insufficient and ragged, and they said they were hungry. One boy went to a neighbor's for food, and when spoken to about it, said he was hungry, having been sent to school without his breakfast.

Emma Bowman, aged 14, said she had no parents and no friends. She testified that there was but one bath-room in the house. "We dressed in the bed-room. Some of us used our clothing for pillows. We washed our faces in the bath-room. There were five towels for thirty-four children; we all ran for the first wipe. There was but one comb and brush for them all, and the brush had no bristles in it. The first meal was had at 7 o'clock, and consisted of bread and condensed milk mixed with water. No cups were furnished, and when the baker failed to bring bread they had Indian meal. The older children made the beds and did the scrubbing, cooking and washing."

Fanny Howes, aged fifteen, said that two weeks before leaving the Fold, Cowley punched her in the back and kicked her so that the marks remained for a week; and on another occasion Cowley knocked her down with his fist and stamped on her. On that occasion he struck her three times, at the same time kicking her on her legs. Cowley found a cat-o'-nine-tails on Forty-ninth street and used it on witness's hands, giving her ten cuts on each hand. Once she was locked up in a small room which contained nothing in the way of furniture. On the first night she slept on the floor; after that she had a mattress. During the week's confinement her food was bread and water. For dinner they had peas and beans made into soup, and sat around the table on soap-boxes. As there were only twelve plates, some had to wait until the others had finished. There were no cups. The children after eating went to the hydrant for water. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley had for dinner roast lamb or beef or poultry, with potatoes, parsnips, beans and sometimes lager beer. Cowley generally asked a blessing. In the evening, Cowley said prayers, which lasted about an hour. There was no one to overlook the children in their sleeping-places. The door between the girls' and boys' rooms was sometimes open and sometimes shut, but never locked. There was no light in either room, and a boy had for a month been in the habit of going to the girls' room, generally about the middle of the night, dressed in a blanket, and with a sheet over his head. There were no coverlets on the beds except on reception days, and witness suffered from cold. The girls' beds had two sheets each, but none to replace them while they were being washed. Witness told Mrs. Cowley of boys going to the girls' room, but she said, "Nonsense."

Judge Donohue here adjourned further hearing till Tuesday.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 24th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 28th: Hon. C. P. Berry, Marysville, Cal.; Dr. A. G. Delville, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Professor Mexhan, Vermont; James S. McCoy, Arizona; Mrs. C. H. Williams and child, Los Angeles; Miss Anna Chapman, Connecticut; M. L. Wynekin, wife and children, Cincinnati; E. Curwinn, England; William Darsie, Pittsburg; S. Lee, Oakland; Henry K. Alexander, St. Louis; Edwin Keeny, Decatur, Ill.

Forty-eight through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 31st.

Conflict of Law.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—In the suit of Wm. H. Gibbard against the Canada Southern Railroad Company, before Judge Wallace, in the United States Court, a decision was rendered to-day. The suit is brought to recover certain obligations issued by the defendant corporation, representing settlement of interest due and unpaid on defendant's issue of first mortgage bonds. The bonds were executed in Canada, and the interest was due on the 1st of January, 1877, and was payable in this city. The defendant is a Canadian, and insists, in defense, that the corporation is discharged from payment by virtue of an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed in 1878, whereby defendant was authorized to issue new bonds, payable in thirty years, in substitution of its first mortgage bonds, and bearing a lower rate of interest. In giving his decision, Judge Wallace says: "If any one of our States had passed such an Act as the one under consideration, it would have been the duty of the Courts of that State to test it as an unlawful exercise of power; and certainly it cannot be expected that this Court would tolerate legislation by foreign States which it would not sanction here, and which, if allowed to operate, would seriously prejudice the rights of States." In conclusion, the Court says: "Comity can ask no recognition of such foreign legislation, and the case falls under the qualifications of the general rule, which prescribes that when foreign law is repugnant to the fundamental principles of lex loci it will be ignored."

Another Indian Delegation Going to Washington.

DENVER, January 24th.—A special from Santa Fe says: A few Uncompahgre and Southern Ute chiefs are in town, having a conference with General Hatch. The Indians are Ignacio, Buckskin, Charley, Ojo, Blanco and Sorero. They are accompanied by Col. Page, Agent for the Southern Utes, and leave to-morrow for Washington.

The Electric Light.

CHICAGO, January 24th.—The electric light has been used with fine effect and perfect success at McVicker's Theater during the week, and will henceforth be employed as the lighting agent in that building. It is learned that a local electrician has practically solved the question of dividing the light, and will, as soon as he has secured patents, put it in operation at McVicker's, as he now has it in his own house.

Slander Suit Between Father and Daughter.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—Suit to recover damages for slander is about being begun in the Supreme Court by Leonora Mulwa Murat Graham against her father, General Charles K. Graham, at present Surveyor of this port. The *Times* says: It is understood that Graham and his daughter have been estranged for a number of years, and that this estrangement grows out of the fact that Graham is married a second time. Other papers state that she is an actress. Graham has a son in California.

Texas Cow-Boys.

ST. LOUIS, January 24th.—The *Republican* has a special from Trinidad, Colorado, which says: Several hundred cow-boys from Pan-Handle, Texas, are said to be camped between here and Las Vegas. Fifteen of them entered Las Vegas Thursday night, killed the City Marshal and two citizens, and wounded five others.

Recognition of the New Peruvian Government.

WASHINGTON, January 24th. — United States Minister Christiancy having telegraphed that all foreign representatives had recognized the new Peruvian Government, and that he had been requested to do likewise, and asking for instructions, has been answered to use his own discretion in the matter.

Dead of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—The schooner Cherubim, from Miragoane, December 17th, via Jacksonville, January 15th, lost the captain and mate, C. J. and U. E. Lank, from yellow fever.

Kearney in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24th.—Denis Kearney is in the city on his way to Sacramento, where he expects to meet his wife, February 1st. He will hold a mass meeting and address the Workingmen, at McCormick's Hall, Tuesday evening, and start West Wednesday morning.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

CLEVELAND (O.), January 24th.—By a boiler explosion at the sawmill in Transfer, Pennsylvania, this morning, Joseph Grant and Seth Degarns were instantly killed.

Not Responsible for the Acts of a Mob.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—In the case of Leopold Westheimer against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he sues for $1,710, the value of goods shipped over the road and burned at Pittsburg during the railroad riots, Judge Wallace denied a new trial, holding that the company was not responsible for the acts of a mob.

Steamer Seized.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—Custom officers seized the steamer City of Washington, cigars not on the manifesto being found on board. The vessel was released upon the owners filing the necessary bonds.

Dismissed.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—Police officer Nugent, acquitted last week on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank, was dismissed from the force to-day.

Fishermen Drowned.

GLOUCESTER (Mass.), January 24th.—Three of the crew of the fishing schooner Plymouth Rock were drowned on the Banks by the capsizing of a dory while attending the trawls.

Prize Fight.

TOLEDO, January 24th.—Clarke, of Cleveland, and Dick Murray, of New York, fought for one hour and twenty minutes to-day, and in the twenty-ninth round Clarke won.

Parnell in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 24th.—Parnell arrived here this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received.

Chess Tournament in New York.

NEW YORK, January 24th.—In the chess tournament to-night Grundy was defeated by Ware, which places him on a tie with McKenzie and Mohle for the first place. Judd, by losing a game to-night, was put back to the second place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

General Grant Honored in Havana.

HAVANA, January 24th.—The official banquet in honor of General Grant took place at the palace last night. About eighty persons were present, including the Vice-Governor-General, Intendentes of the Treasury and Army, General Arias, member of the municipality, the Bishop of Havana, and other distinguished persons. The wives of the guests were present. General Grant had on his right the wife of General Callejas. Opposite them were General Callejas and Mrs. Grant. General Grant was in citizen's dress. General Sheridan and Colonel Fred Grant were present in uniform. The ladies were plainly but elegantly attired.

The dining-hall and tables were profusely and tastefully ornamented. The music was furnished by the marine band, stationed in the court-yard of the palace, and the band of the Engineer Corps, outside on the square. The palace was illuminated. There were no speeches, but cordiality reigned.

After the banquet, General Grant, General Sheridan and Colonel Fred Grant, with their wives, and Generals Weber, Arias and Callejas, and their wives, visited the Tacon Theater.

The intended reception by General Grant to-day was postponed.

Yesterday a Commissioner of the Casino Espanol invited General Grant to visit the Casino. The invitation was accepted in very flattering terms. General Grant also sent a congratulatory telegram to King Alfonso, on the occasion of the King's saint day.

Surrender of Insurgents.

HAVANA, January 24th.—In the jurisdiction of Baracoa, Insurgent Chief Carreras has surrendered unconditionally with 48 men, half of them armed. From the 12th to the 16th instant 59 persons, with 26 stand of arms, surrendered in the same jurisdiction.

Collision at Sea—Two Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, January 24th.—The steamship Sardinian, from Baltimore for Liverpool, ran down the bark Sarah E. Frazer. The captain's wife and a seaman were drowned.

English Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, January 24th.—A leading grain circular says: The wheat markets continue inactive, but prices at the majority are nominally unchanged. Cargoes off the coast were taken slowly for Great Britain and the Continent, and at somewhat easier rates. Cargoes for arrival find few buyers, though offered at a decline. At Liverpool and neighboring markets since Thursday transactions in wheat have been quite of a retail character, at a penny per cental under Tuesday's rates. Corn is scarce, and held steadily. At to-day's market hardly any business was done in wheat, and a nominal decline for most descriptions of a penny to two pence per cental may again be quoted. The nicest qualities of read and extra choice white alone support the last quotations. Flour was dull, and six pence per sack lower. Corn was in better request at Tuesday's rates.

A Note of Warning from the London "Times."

LONDON, January 24th.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial to-day, commenting on the proposed increase in the German army, says: "What is disturbing in the matter is the vivid revelation it affords of the terrible condition of the armed truce in which Europe exists from day to day. By wisdom and firmness, statesmen may avert a collision of these armed forces, but such achievement will need incessant vigilance and patience. At such time England ought to hold herself as free as possible from all unnecessary entanglements in order to be able, if necessary, to make her voice heard at some critical moment when the whole course of European history might be hanging in the balance. Far greater issues to the world are now at stake in Europe than in any other quarter of the globe, and in deciding them England may have a still more beneficial part to play than ever she has yet fulfilled. To play it effectually she must be strong, and she should be at peace."

A French View of Parnell's American Mission.

PARIS, January 24th.—The *Temps*, commenting on the sympathy shown Parnell by the American dignitaries and Legislatures, says: Parnell has evidently been adroit in selecting the time for his American campaign. A Presidential election will be held in the course of this year, and the vote of 7,000,000 Irish electors is very important. There is no wish to estrange the Irish, and this is why Parnell is supported. He will return to Ireland with the prestige of great success and strength given by a respectable sum of money. His party will, therefore, approach the coming elections in especially favorable circumstances with an organization all prepared and with plenty of money.

Imperial Family Disturbances.

VIENNA, January 24th.—It is reported in court circles at St. Petersburg that the visit of the Russian Imperial Minister of the Household to Cannes is caused by the assiduous efforts of the Czarowitch to restore complete harmony between the Czar and Czarina, disturbed by family affairs. The Minister is ordered to invite the Czarina on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the Imperial throne, if her health will permit.

The Russians in Central Asia.

TEHERAN, January 24th.—Not only has there been no attack upon Tchikislar, but there are no Turcomans near there. Communications between Tchikislar and Russian outposts some distance eastward are established.

Opposition to the Ferry Educational Bill—Suicide of an Official.

LONDON, January 24th.—A Paris correspondent reports that in the Senate yesterday Duc De Broglie made an able speech against the Ferry Educational bill.

The same correspondent announces that Fournier, a high functionary of the War Ministry for twenty-five years, upon being summoned to produce his accounts yesterday, blew out his brains.

New Bill for the Abolition of Slavery.

MADRID, January 24th.—A committee of Senators and Deputies has drafted a new bill for the abolition of slavery, differing in some points from the bill adopted by the Cortes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The demand of cotton operatives at Bolton, Eng., for 10 per cent. increase of wages, has been compromised. The masters promised an advance if the improvement in trade continues.

The New York *Tribune* says: There are no recent sales of Edison Electric Light stock. The latest sale reported was at about $2,000 a share, but within a week the price has declined. There are no bids, and the price is nominal. One broker said yesterday that it could not be sold at $1,000, and, perhaps, not for half that sum, as there was no inquiry.

Miss Josephine Meeker did not appear before the House Committee on the Indian Affairs, in Washington Saturday, and the investigation of the causes of the late outbreak was postponed until Tuesday.

Congressman Money, of Mississippi, says about the exodus of blacks, that he hopes it will continue until every negro has left the South.

British and Portuguese troops are united in the suppression of the slave trade in the Mozambique Channel.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S CLAIM AGAINST THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—The following is from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 24th:

The press telegrams from New York yesterday reported that there was recorded at the Register's office in that city, the previous day, a chattel mortgage, given by General Sanchez Ochoa, individually and as agent for the Republic of Mexico, to Samuel Brannan of San Francisco. The instrument was made, the dispatch stated, in September, 1865, in consideration of a loan for sixty days of $33,478 25, and was a lien upon $10,000,000 of bonds of the Government of Mexico, and that these bonds had been deposited in the Bank of Commerce in New York. When Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz, in May, 1864, he found the Royalist party in possession of the Government, the Republican troops were scattered, and Juarez and his immediate followers were fugitives. In the following spring, Samuel Brannan was a passenger on one of the Pacific Mail steamers, on his way from Panama to this city, and met Juarez and other well-known Mexican officers who were on their way to the Gulf States of Mexico. It was in Northern Mexico that Juarez formed the nucleus of an army which overpowered the Imperial forces and captured Maximilian. At that time Samuel Brannan was a man of considerable wealth, and sympathizing warmly with the Republican cause, offered to aid the movement with money. Juarez accepted the proffered assistance with alacrity. Immediately upon his arrival here, Brannan sent a sum of ready money to Juarez, and set about raising a company of men to go to his support. Soon afterward General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa arrived in this city, and arrangements were perfected by which a detachment of men and a supply of arms were soon afterward dispatched to Juarez. They succeeded in joining him and aided materially in his future successes. It is not believed by friends of Brannan in this city that any funds were given him at this time, but the Republic always recognized the justice of his claim, and promised pecuniary reimbursement. The well-known want of funds, which is a characteristic of the Mexican Treasury, has, however, up to the time, not resulted to the financial benefit of Brannan. When he left here several months ago he visited the City of Mexico, and it is reported that the Government gave him a large grant of land in lieu of cash.

JACK FROST'S INJUNCTION.—A correspondent—a farmer on Bear river—who says he has lived on the river over twenty-six years, whose home was destroyed by the encroaching stream, and whose second place on higher land he fears is in danger from the sand and flood—writes as follows, after reading of the recent cold snap in the mountains: "Judge Frost has issued his mandate forbidding hydraulics running. No stay granted for twenty or thirty days again and again, nor no demurrer sustained. The order was to stop at once, and stop they did. The old gentleman is above corruption, and cannot be bought. It would be well for us if the injunction was perpetual."

REASON TO BE PROUD.—We have neglected heretofore to notice the holiday number of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION. Last year we expressed ourselves as full of the idea that Sacramento had great reason to be proud of her dailies, and that impression grows stronger as they periodically give greater reason for it. The number spoken of was a sample of the enterprise for which the publishers are noted, and is filled with matter of interest to the readers. We know of no paper anywhere that is superior in excellence to the RECORD-UNION.—[Sutter Weekly Banner.

We place it on record as our deliberate judgment that never since our county was organized has there been a time when her mineral and horticultural resources have attracted more attention and inquiry from the outside world than now. Men of means, and their agents, are constantly going and coming, making investments or informing themselves of openings for investments, and we are assured by those who have recently visited San Francisco that there is no mining section on the coast that stands better in that city than does El Dorado county. Everything indicates that we are on the eve of a period of unexpected prosperity.—[Placerville Democrat.

The Wheatland mystery has never been solved. The Roddans, at whose house the mysterious assault upon two sleeping girls was made have recently moved to Alameda county, as appears from the following in the Wheatland *Recorder* of January 16th: "We are sorry that Hugh Roddan and family intend to leave Wheatland and make their future home in San Leandro, Alameda county. They will leave town on Monday next, although their intention was to have gone the first of this week. We join with their many friends in wishing them success in their new home."

A go-as-you-please match is to be in progress at Nevada City, beginning to-night.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proposed Bills Having a Bearing on the Chinese Question.

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

Passengers Passing Omaha En Route to the Pacific Coast.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Urgency of the Necessity for Immediate Relief for Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 25th. — Representative Horace Davis is preparing, and will shortly introduce in Congress, two important revenue bills, which indirectly have an interesting bearing on the Chinese question. The first will provide for an increase of tariff duty on foreign rice from the existing rate of 2½ cents per pound to 4 cents, and for changing the present 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on Chinese nut-oil to a specific duty of 25 cents per gallon. Last year the total importation of rice to San Francisco amounted to 61,500,000 pounds, of which about 6,000,000 came from the Sandwich Islands, under the reciprocity treaty, free of charge, and 55,000,000 pounds were from China, yielding a customs revenue of $1,375,000. The quantity of nut oil imported from China during the same period was 408,000 gallons, paying a duty of $43,000. Davis' bill, in view of the fact that both of these articles now pay a very light tax and are consumed entirely by the Chinese, who pay scarcely any tax, proposes such an augmentation of the tariff upon them as will increase the revenue collected at San Francisco $79,000 per annum from nut oil, and $825,000 from Chinese rice. About 8,000,000 pounds of rice were imported last year at Atlantic ports, mostly from other countries than China, and it may be found advisable to confine the proposed increase of tariff duty to Chinese rice alone (just as Manila hemp pays a larger rate than Russian hemp), but it is doubtful if any serious opposition will be made to a uniform increase on all foreign rice, in the line of protection to American rice, and to our breadstuffs generally. Davis' other bill will provide for imposing an internal revenue tax of $3 or $4 per pound upon the manufacture in this country of smoking opium from the crude material. The imported manufactured article, worth from $8 to $10 per pound, now pays a customs duty of $6, whereas crude opium, which is worth $3 or $4 per pound, pays a duty of only $1 per pound, and as it takes two pounds of the crude material to make one pound of smoking opium, the Government loses $4 revenue upon every pound manufactured for smoking purposes in this country. The importations in 1878 aggregated 66,000 pounds of smoking opium, and 300,000 pounds of crude opium. It is estimated, after making due allowances for the use of opium in medicines, that a revenue of at least $400,000 may be secured by levying the proposed tax upon its manufacture for smoking, which will come into the United States Treasury through the Internal Revenue Bureau, if the manufacture continues in this country, or through our Custom-houses, under the present rate of import duty, if it be transferred to China. In either event, the proposed legislation would not only benefit the treasury, but would be a legitimate attack upon a pernicious vice, and alike clearly within the dictates of good morals and the limitations of the treaty provisions, while at the same time the enactment of it and its accompanying measure would manifestly make the United States a less desirable place of residence for all Mongolians who consume the rice and oil and smoke the opium.

The Supreme Court, immediately upon reassembling after next month's recess, will announce its decisions in the great constitutional cases that have been argued this term, involving questions of extraordinary importance, such as the extent to which the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments authorize the interference by the General Government with State laws concerning juries and the jurisdiction of State Courts. It is believed that the Court will be nearly equally divided, and that three of the Justices will deliver opinions dissenting from the other five on all these cases.

The Next Presidency.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is reported here, on what is believed to be trustworthy authority, that the personal friends of the ex-President in Philadelphia, who are nearest to him, state to persons interested that before the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention, ten days hence, an authoritative declaration will be made in behalf of the ex-President, conclusively taking him from the field as a contestant for the Presidential nomination. It is given out by persons in the ex-President's confidence that he proposes to engage in an important business enterprise, which he prefers to any attempt to re-enter political life.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—Z. L. White, the well-known and able *Tribune's* regular correspondent at Washington, believes that the recent events in Maine have advanced Blaine's prospects as a candidate for the Presidency. He writes a long letter to-day, giving his reasons for the belief.

The *Times'* Philadelphia special says of the Blaine boom in Pennsylvania: As matters now stand, there will be a strong but not effectively led delegation for Blaine in the Convention which meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday of next week. Out of 251 delegates, perhaps one-fifth will be instructed for him. Instructions have been given in his behalf in Delaware county, which sends three delegates; Montgomery, 6; Lehigh, 4; Crawford, 5; and in one or two districts of Luzerne, making, say 20—and instructions are likely to be given in Chester, electing 5 delegates, with the chances good of similar action in Bucks, 5; Northampton 4, and perhaps one or two others.

The *Times'* dispatches show that at least half of the Ohio Republicans are for Sherman, while Blaine stands second. The Pennsylvania Democrats favor Hendricks.

Postal Pilfering—Route Agent Between Sacramento and Reading Arrested.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—Special Agent Starrets of the Postoffice last night received a dispatch from the West announcing the arrest, by Special Agent Sharp, of Charles W. Booth, a Route Agent between Sacramento and Reading, California. Complaints were made for months past by merchants here, in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities that their letters had been tampered with by the ends being torn open, and letters in which they expected remittances never came to hand. The Special Agents of the Department were set to work on the case, and for some time they met with but little success, the depredations on the mails continuing, but finally they laid their hands on Booth as the guilty person.

Important Capture of Forgers.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—Two more members of the band of forgers to which Ogle and Gilligan, who were arrested two weeks ago, belong, have been captured. They gave the names of Charles A. Bordway and Charles E. Farron. Between Friday and Saturday night, a week ago, they raised checks to the amount of $8,000, and passed them on the Wall Street Bank. Bordway is one of the smartest forgers in the country.

Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 25th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 29th; W. Winter, George Easton, G. Andrado, J. W. Gashwiler and family, San Francisco; B. C. Hart, Dr. W. R. Birdsall, New York; James Laucheim, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. James Bailey, Mrs. Robson and two children, Utica; Miss M. Ross, Oswego county, N. Y.; F. A. Pike and wife, Maine.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—Postoffice established—Trent, Lane county, Oregon, William Kelsey, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Pine Flat, Sonoma county, Cal.; Home, Baker county, Oregon; Brush Prairie, Clarke county, Washington Territory. Postmasters appointed—William H. Johnston, Byron, Contra Costa, Cal.; Bernard Mayer, Mayfield, Santa Clara county, Cal.; Henry McClurg, Park Place, Snohomish county, Washington; C. F. Eastman, Tumwater, Thurston county, Washington; R. E. Farrington, Maricopa, Pima county, Arizona; J. P. H. Dupax, Minersville, Box Elder county, Utah.

Parnell's Pilgrimage.

BUFFALO, January 25th.—Charles Stewart Parnell and Dillon addressed an immense audience here this evening. The subscriptions amounted to $6,000.

The Railroad Consolidation.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The *World's* Washington special says of the consolidation: It is thought that the managers of the California trunk lines have resolved not to abide by the legislation inaugurated by Thurman. The design is to throw the roads upon the hands of the Government with worn out rails and rattle-trap rolling stock, they having feathered their nests by purchases of stock at low rates and selling it at par, and never bending their energies to put up the Kansas Pacific and Denver extensions. It is said here that bona fide holders of Union Pacific stock will contest the fusion as unjust to their property, and that the so-called unanimous consent of the Directors of the road lacks the confirmation of Keene, who has neither approved these proceedings nor resigned his position as a Director. Keene is a large holder of Union Pacific, and has only an inconsiderable quantity of Kansas Pacific, which was selling a year ago at from 12½ to 21, and which these contriving manipulations have raised to above par. Rats are said to quit a sinking ship, and this may account for Gould's disposal of his Union Pacific and his identification with the Kansas Pacific.

American Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The *Sun* says: The American Union Telegraph Company opens for business to-day, and adds: The fact that Jay Gould, who fought the Western Union with the Atlantic and Pacific Company, until he traded it off to that company, is the moving spirit in the present company, has suggested a belief in Wall street that the present enterprise was undertaken for the same purpose, namely, to sell out.

Small Dinner Party.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: On Wednesday evening Mrs. Katharine Chase-Sprague gave a small dinner party to the wife of Senator Conkling at her town residence on Connecticut avenue, owned by ex-Senator Sargent. There were present, besides Senator and Mrs. Conkling, five guests.

Death.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—George K. Sistare, the well-known banker and broker, is dead, aged 71.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Distress in Ireland.

LONDON, January 25th.—At Saturday's meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee eighty applications for relief were received, and fifty-five grants, amounting to £2,685. The total amount so far granted is £8,340. Five hundred pounds has been received from Washington and £1,500 from New York.

LONDON, January 25th.—A land meeting was held to-day in the Connemara mountains, which several thousand persons attended. Davitt and Kelly were present. There were also land meetings at Bohola, at which 4,000 persons were present.

John Bright, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, reverted to the Irish question at length, and urged the Government to take energetic action for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal through the London press in behalf of the Mansion House Relief Committee, stating that the committee is not connected with any other organization, and that it consists of representatives of all creeds and all shades of politics. The appeal states that evidence accumulates that there is scarcely a county in Ireland in which terrible privation does not exist in some portion, though it is more severe in the western counties and on the northwest and south seaboards. The Lord Mayor fears that the public of London does not realize the gravity of the crisis, and that unless prompt assistance be given thousands of people must die of starvation. He cannot think that if they did, they who gave hundreds of thousands to avert a famine in India, would have given less to the Dublin Mansion House fund than had Sidney or Melbourne.

The Lord Mayor states that £8,000 already