THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Decisions in Pacific Coast Land Cases by Secretary Schurz.

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

A Party of Eight Robbers Killed in Dakota Territory.

THE INQUIRY IN REGARD TO THE UTE OUTBREAK.

Further Speculation Concerning the Next Presidency.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Three Deaths from Starvation in County Louth, Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—In response to a resolution recently adopted by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to that body a mass of statistical information, giving the facts and figures, already published in California, showing the extent to which the channels leading to the Mare Island Navy Yard have been filled up by deposits of mining debris. Secretary Thompson, in his letter transmitting this information, recommends that provision be made by Congress for the appointment of a Commission of able Government engineers to make a thorough personal examination of the shoals, etc., to investigate their causes, and to report what remedy should be employed. In substance he recommends the authorization of such a thorough scientific investigation of the whole subject as would practically commit the Government to the policy of appropriating means to carry out the Commission's plan. This being quite in accord with Page's joint resolution, it will be amended so as to provide that two of the five members of the proposed Commission shall be navy engineers, two of them army engineers, and one from the Coast Survey, instead of as at present requiring that four shall be army engineers and one an employe of the Coast Survey.

Representative Page, in his argument before the Committee on Postoffice Officials yesterday, concerning Wells, Fargo & Co.'s carriage of letters, took the ground that the people wanted more letter mail facilities, and not a curtailment of their present facilities; and that unless it could be shown that the transportation of stamped envelopes by express is a public injury instead of being, as he claimed, a public benefit, the Department would not be justified in enforcing against the express company any regulation that is not applicable to an individual or to any other common carriers. He called attention to the fact that Wells, Fargo & Co., besides swelling the postal revenues by the purchase of $60,000 worth of stamped envelopes per annum, saves the Government the cost of transporting them, and the letters inclosed therein. He also remarked that the objection to the employment of Postmasters as express agents has no force, but, on the contrary, the Government is thereby, in many instances, enabled to keep a better class of men in its service than could be obtained for the Postoffice salary alone.

Representative Pacheco returned from New York to-day, and brought his family with him, to remain here during the rest of the session.

Letter from Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—The following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the repeal of certain permanent and indefinite appropriations, has been addressed to Hon. H. G. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

Sir: Referring to Senate Bill No. 886, for the repeal of certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, recently submitted for the expression of my views regarding its provisions, and for a statement of the appropriations which will be affected thereby, I have the honor to state that while the system of annual appropriations and expenditures is undoubtedly correct, its general adoption should not be forced without allowing sufficient time for proper consideration of the estimates of the amounts required to place the appropriations to be repealed. Especially so as the estimates of the various Departments for next year have been already submitted to Congress, and in many cases reported upon by the committees having them in charge. In view, also, of the inconvenience, if not embarrassment, that would for a time attend this change of system, I would respectfully recommend that the date of repeal be changed to take effect from and after June 30, 1881, which it is believed is as early a date as would be wise to adopt for the repeal of so large a class of appropriations. The following form of bill, which provides for a disposition of such balances as may remain to the credit of the appropriations at the expiration of the period of limitation, is believed to cover more fully all points at issue than the one already introduced, and it is respectfully suggested that it be substituted therefor, viz:

A bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations: Be it enacted, etc., that all laws heretofore made for the appropriation of moneys from the general Treasury for permanent, specific and permanent, and indefinite objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for a sinking fund for the payment of the interest, premium or principal of the public debt, or of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, or for expenses pertaining to refunding the national debt, not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the bonds authorized by the Acts of July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, be and the same are hereby repealed, to take effect from and after June 30, 1881; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the present requirements of the law in relation to the payment of annuities to Indians or any moneys received and held in the nature of a trust for a specific purpose, or for an excess of duties or taxes paid into the Treasury; and provided, further, that the payment of expenditures which may be properly incurred within one year prior to June 30, 1881, under any of the appropriations affected by this Act, may be made at any time within one year after that date. At the expiration of that time any balance remaining unexpended of such appropriations shall be carried to the surplus fund.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that all appropriations hereafter to be made shall remain available for two years, for the payment of expenditures properly incressed within the time for which they are appropriated, except appropriations for the construction of public buildings, rivers and harbors, lighthouses and forts, which shall remain available for like purpose for a period of four years, at the expiration of which period all appropriations, or balance of appropriations, which shall have been upon the books of the Treasury for said periods of two or four years, respectively, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and with the exception of appropriations for the public debt, the limitations herein placed upon expenditures shall apply to all appropriations now upon the books of the Treasury.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Departments of the Government to include in their annual estimates to Congress estimates of the amounts required for expenditure under the appropriations affected by this Act for service for the fiscal year 1882, and annually thereafter.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Accompanying the letter is a long schedule of appropriations which will be affected by the proposed bill, as well as those excepted from its operations.

The Sonora Colonization Scheme.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—The *Tablet* (Roman Catholic organ) publishes this week an article on Sonora colonization, calling attention to a letter and advertisement of the Sonora Land and Mining Company. It says: It will be seen that this movement is one of great importance. It is made in the interests of peace, and has no element of filibustering, violence or even of annexation. Its constitution is peaceful, or it would not be worthy of our approbation; but we have good reason to believe that it will prove an auspicious enterprise for the State of Sonora, and that such a body of colonists will be a valuable accession to our sister Republic. One of the founders of the colony is Samuel Brannan, who was the chief founder of San Francisco, and recently rendered such valuable aid to Mexico in her troubles that he is justly regarded as one of her best friends. The members of the colony are picked men, all of whom have much to lose and everything to gain for the growth of their families, and such men as these are sure to succeed. They are the safest and surest men to build up civilization. Brannan is too well known in Mexico to excite any alarm or jealousy in its administration, its people, or the friends of a pure Christian civilization. Success to his colony. The Sonora Colonization Association of New York is auxiliary to but independent of the association in California. Its Directors are Wisner H. Townsend, George B. Ripley, Wm. H. A. Brown, C. Edward Lester, John W. Harker, R. G. Berford, Arthur Brown, Edward C. Kemble, Samuel Brannan and George S. Schofield, Jr. At a meeting of the Directors on Thursday the following officers were elected: President, Edward C. Kemble; Vice Presidents, Wisner H. Townsend, R. G. Berford, John W. Harker; Wm. H. A. Brown, Treasurer; C. Edward Lester, Corresponding Secretary; Arthur Brown, Secretary; Samuel Brannan, General Agent.

Washburne and the Presidency.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—The *Tribune* says: E. B. Washburne, now here en route to Boston, denies that he is a candidate for the Governorship of Illinois, and also that he stands in any other relation to the Presidential canvass than that of a supporter of Grant. This does not prevent his friends canvassing his possible strength in the event of Grant's withdrawal, and it is generally believed that in such a contingency his name would undoubtedly go before the Convention with a strong following. This view of the possibilities of the canvass receives no encouragement from him, however. He feels so sure that Grant will be tendered and will accept the nomination, that any talk of possibilities and contingencies does not concern him in the least.

The Blaine "Boom."

NEW YORK, January 30th.—A Washington special to an evening paper says: A meeting of the friends of Blaine will be held to-morrow to get up a serenade and reception in honor of his services in putting down the recent rebellion in Maine. The *National Republican*, which has been for Grant first, last and all the time, begins to show signs of flopping over to Blaine.

Indian Commissioner Hayt's Removal.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special, speaking of Hayt's removal, has the following: Hayt had supposed that he would at least be allowed to resign. His request to that effect was, however, sternly denied, and he at once began to collect his private papers and personal effects. So sudden and unexpected was the blow, that official letters which had been prepared for Hayt's signature were returned to the clerks to have "acting" prefixed to the title of Commissioner. When Hayt had completed his preparations for departure he hastily bade one of the clerks "good-by," his eyes filling with tears as he did so. Then he hurriedly left the Department. His removal is received with general expressions of approval in official circles. Hayt has made few friends and many enemies since he has been in office. As he has judged others harshly, so have they judged him. Said one Senator to-night, "This event ought to cause as much rejoicing among the friends of the Indian as the surrender of Lee did among friends of the Union."

Decisions of the Secretary of the Interior in Pacific Coast Land Cases.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, rejecting the application of Elijah W. Mull, to enter a certain tract of land in the Marysville District, California; also the decision in the case of Eunice Ann Rees vs. Isaac N. Johnson and the Northern Pacific Railroad, involving a certain tract of land in Lagrand District, Oregon; also the decision in the case of Samuel R. Watson vs. the State of California, rejecting the claim of Watson to a certain tract of land in San Francisco District, and reverses his award of the tract to the State. This case involves some interesting points, which are briefly as follows: First, where the State of California had sold a portion of the public lands to a purchaser under her laws, and had made an illegal attempt to select the same, but had afterwards accepted the surrender of the certificate of purchase for the money paid, there is nothing left for confirmation by the Act of Congress passed July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in the State of California. Second, to bring a case within such confirmation it must be affirmatively shown that the purchaser fully complied with the State laws, and made all the payments required thereby up to the date of the confirmatory Act. Third, under the Act of March 1, 1877, relating to indemnity selections in the State of California, title is not confirmed, if at the date of such invalid selection the 16th or 36th section named as a basis for indemnity was not in fact a private claim, but was found already surveyed, in place and subject to approbation by the State under the school grant. Fourth, in such case the State purchaser had a preference right to purchase from the United States to an amount not exceeding 320 acres to one person, and upon failure to make such purchase, after a proper demand, the land is subject to disposal under the general land laws of the United States. The certification to the State, being found accidental, erroneous and invalid, upon showing that it is not confirmed by the statute, must be revoked, and the statutory provision for a complete disposal of the lands by the Land Department carried into effect.

Colorado Indian Affairs—Governor Pitkin's Views.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, to-day resumed his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs. He related the incidents of his interviews with Jack and other Indians, going to show that Ouray had gradually lost his influence over the younger Utes, and that the feeling of disaffection and war spirit had for some time past been gaining an ascendency with them. He said some of the scouts had, previous to the Thornburgh fight, been warned that the Indians would attack the troops at or near Bear river, and that the general opinion among the people of Colorado was that the outbreak was premeditated.

Encouraging Business Prospects in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 30th.—The *Commercial List* says: Buyers are on the alert, and the spring trade will soon be in full operation. All the leading raw staples are on a strong basis, and several large movements have been made during the week in anticipation of higher prices. Manufactured goods never had a more promising outlook, and the hum of industry, which is heard all through the manufacturing districts, is a sure indication that the coast is clear for a long and successful run. The boot and shoe market is full of buyers again, and business is active. The call is for nearly all kinds of goods. Leather has taken a new start, and rumors are prevalent of some very large purchases at full prices. Wool sustains a very firm tone, with fair average business, the sales for the week running upwards of 2,000,000 pounds.

Invalid Pensions.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, on motion of Caldwell, unanimously agreed to-day to the following resolution to govern consideration by the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

Resolved, That all pension claims of an invalid character shall be reported to date from discharge, where disability was incurred previous to discharge; and where disability was incurred subsequent to discharge, from date of disability; and all gratuitous pensions shall date from the passage of this Act. All widows' pensions, where a husband had been a pensioner, shall date from the death of the husband, and where the husband had not been a pensioner, from the date of disability.

The Kanawha River vs. the Interocean Canal.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—The *World's* Washington special says, speaking of Davis' opposition to the canal project in the Senate: It came particularly preposterously from him, whose special commission to investigate certain unknown Treasury irregularities has carried on its operations for years, at an enormous expense and without the slightest effect, and for whose State Congress has appropriated more money for internal improvements, in proportion to its needs, than for any other in the Union. I suppose, though, we must submit to the unwilling belief that neither Davis' nor Hereford's mind is capable of rising above the contemplation of the development of the Kanawha river, which they invented, and which alone interests them.

Secretary Sherman's Views.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—Secretary Sherman was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, in response to their invitation for an oral expression of his views on the funding questions and other points. The Secretary's remarks, aside from a repetition of his well-known views in regard to funding, were, for the most part, simply an exegesis of his last annual report and the accompanying finance exhibits for the year 1879. The conference was not concluded to-day, and the Secretary will appear before the committee next week.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—Stocks were unsettled to-day, but there were no wide ranges. A question has been raised by some buyers of Central Pacific stock, which was sold yesterday, whether the stock carries the 3 per centum February dividend or not. The question has been referred to the proper committee of the Stock Exchange.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113¾; money, 5@6; Governments steady; stocks closed quiet; Western Union, 103⅞; Quicksilver, 20¼; Pacific, 39⅜; Mariposa, 1; Wells Fargo, 101½; New York Central, 130; Erie, 47¼; Panama, 108; Union Pacific, 93½; bonds, 110; Central, 110; Sutro, 3½; Leadville, 3⅞; Caribou, 5.

The Boynton-Sherman Controversy—Specifications of the Former's Charges.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—General H. V. Boynton's charges against General W. T. Sherman are made public. General Boynton submits the specifications, which are three in number, to Secretary of War Ramsey for the information of the President. He shows that the legal right of a citizen to make such charges is established by recognized opinions of the Judge Advocate-General. He proceeds to state that on the 12th instant, a reporter for a newspaper, one E. H. Cowles, approached General W. T. Sherman, in the headquarters of the army, and asked his opinion of the reputation of the undersigned, explaining to General Sherman that he and some others acquainted with him had published the undersigned as a liar, and that General Sherman's "testimony" was also desired to add to their own on that point, to "show the public what a fraud he (the undersigned) is. In the course of the conversation which followed, in which the reporter acted in his capacity as such, General Sherman said to him, with the full understanding that what he said was solicited for publication, among other false and slanderous things of the undersigned, "He is entirely without character." "You could hire him to do anything for money." "For a thousand dollars he would slander his own mother," and that he was "very persistent and energetic in manufacturing falsehoods." These things being spoken to a reporter for publication, and being uttered in the presence and hearing of others, constitute the crime of slander as defined by the laws in force in the District of Columbia. This constitutes the first specification. The second specification is in effect, that four days later General Boynton, feeling confident that however severely General Sherman might criticise the review of his "Memoirs" by the undersigned, of which he was more particularly speaking to the reporter, he would not so far forget what belonged to his high office as to use language at once so coarse, so false, and so unofficerlike, therefore called the attention of General Sherman, in writing, to the reporter's article, and asked if the words attributed to him were correctly stated. General Sherman replied, indorsing them in language in some respects still more gross than that to which his attention had been called. This letter he subsequently exhibited to others, by which exhibition he again violated the laws relating to the crime of slander. Specification third sets forth that Sherman, in his "Memoirs," purporting to give an accurate account of himself during the civil war, and having all the records within easy reach, committed grave and inexcusable errors in his statement, and did by these writings do great injustice to noted officers serving with or under him, notably to General U. S. Grant, in connection with the Forts Henry and Donelson campaigns, and the "march to the sea;" to General D. C. Buell and the Army of the Ohio, in connection with the battle of Pittsburg Landing; to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, then deceased, and the Army of the Cumberland, in connection with the battles of Chattanooga and Nashville, and the assault on Kenesaw Mountain; to General J. B. McPherson, then deceased, in connection with the battle of Resaca; to Generals John A. Logan and Francis P. Blair, then dying with paralysis, in connection with the battle of Atlanta; to Generals Morgan, Soy Smith and Hon. E. M. Stanton, in connection with the Savannah cotton matter; these aspersions against noted officers, and these various errors, unjust assertions and unfounded claims and aspersions having been partially exposed by Henry V. Boynton, a writer of honorable character and fair reputation, by comparing the writings of said William T. Sherman, General of the Army, with the official records of the war, and publishing the same in a volume showing that the "march to the sea," for which General Sherman took full credit, really was planned by General Grant, and that other campaigns, of which Sherman claimed to be the originator, were the work of other Generals. General Boynton says he has concluded to afford General Sherman an opportunity of asking for a Court, which, if called, must of necessity be made up of officers high in rank and possessing the respect and confidence of the public. It would also be a Court wherein the General of the Army would have every advantage which his high rank and extended fame could give. It is respectfully submitted that, while an officer may not violate the letter of the Articles of War by writing inaccurately and to the discredit of distinguished fellow officers and of renowned armies, such conduct does most grossly violate their spirit; and it is further respectfully submitted that an officer holding the position of General of the Army, with all the records of the war at his control, by which to insure justice and accuracy, cannot well commit a greater offense against military morals than to publish inaccurate and unjust statements, to the injury of noted officers, both living and dead, whose reputations, deeds and fame are as dear to the country as his own.

Murat Halsted on the Presidential Question.

CINCINNATI, January 30th.—In view of newspaper charges that Halsted, of the *Commercial*, had started a story that General Grant's friends had arranged to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency, Halsted says there is a wide difference between that statement and the statement that Grant will not be a contestant for the Presidency. Halsted says he is called upon to confirm a report, said to be traced to him, that he said George W. Childs told him that he had a letter from General Grant declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. There is no question of veracity between Mr. Halsted and Mr. Childs, for Mr. Childs never said anything of this sort, and Mr. Halsted never said he did. Halsted says further that he was informed in Philadelphia that there would be authority for it, that Grant was not a candidate, and must not be pressed to the contest as such; that the authorization would be distinct, the declaration decisive, and made in good time. He has not understood that this statement has been denied, while a good deal of trouble has been taken within a few days to deny some things that have not been charged.

Presidential Preferences in Colorado.

LEADVILLE, January 30th.—The *Democrat* of to-morrow will contain letters and interviews with all the leading Democrats and Republicans of Colorado, including the Congressional delegation, on the Presidential question. The Republican sentiment is divided in a ratio of about 31 for Blaine, 23 for Grant, 15 for Sherman, 1 for Hayes, 2 for Washburne and 1 for Hartranft. The majority of the Grant men favor Blaine as second choice. Democratic opinion is almost equally divided between Tilden and Bayard, with Field of California next, and Seymour, Hendricks, Pendleton and Hancock about even. Republican opinion on how the Colorado delegation will vote is about evenly divided between Grant and Blaine.

LEADVILLE, January 30th.—To-morrow's *Daily Herald*, of this city, will contain a report of interviews with 1,940 representative Republicans of Colorado, on their first choice for the Presidential nominee of the Chicago Convention. The result is: Blaine, 1,026; Grant, 866; Sherman, 34; Conkling, 3; Washburn 7; Garfield, 2.

Application Denied.

WILMINGTON (Del.), January 30th.—Judge Bradford, of the United States Circuit Court, has denied the application of the Greenbackers of Sussex county, praying that Supervisors of Registration be appointed for them instead of for the Republicans, the latter having had no ticket in the field at the last election. The Judge has now confirmed the Democratic and Republican Supervisors for the whole State.

The Southern Exodus Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—The Senate Exodus Committee examined again Chas. H. Otug, who, under cross-examination, admitted that Mendenhall was the only person in Washington whom he had heard advise the exodus for political reasons. He believed that all colored people of intelligence in North Carolina opposed the exodus.

F. A. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro (N. C.) Democratic paper, testified that it was difficult to account for the exodus. Certainly it was not on account of oppression, or of condition, or their treatment in the Courts.

After some further testimony the committee adjourned.

The Indian Commissionership—Hayt's Peremptory Dismissal.

CHICAGO, January 30th.—The *News'* Washington special says: With regard to the peremptory dismissal of Commissioner Hayt, Secretary Schurz states that it was not based upon any statement or confession made by General Hammond, but upon information obtained by him in an altogether different manner. The position, he says, as yet has been offered to no one, he having not determined upon a successor. Your correspondent called upon General Hammond at his hotel. His physician refused to allow any one to see him, but General Hammond, in response to a note, put down the following: "I did not see Mr. Schurz at the Riggs House, or at any other place, yesterday or to-day, and no such interview as reported in the morning papers has taken place, and consequently the statements therein are physically impossible."

Affairs in Maine.

AUGUSTA, January 30th.—Several additional Fusionists took their seats in the House, and there are but four empty chairs at the Senatorial board.

The Auburn Light Infantry departed this morning.

There is no military or extraordinary police force at the State House now.

Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 30th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 3d: John P. Alexander, wife and 3 sons, Miss Nellie H. Alexander, St. Louis; Lum Sing Loo, Mrs. Alice Loo, China; Mrs. Catherine Dodd, Newark, N. J.; John Smith, Utica; Geo. W. Fox, Philadelphia; P. N. Lilenthal and wife, S. Steinhart, Horace L. Hill, San Francisco; E. Strother and wife, Virginia City, Nev.; Sol Bacharch, Cincinnati; Dr. A. F. Tuttle and wife, Clinton, Mich.; Miss Springer, Buffalo; Mrs. Sproul and child, Waldoboro, Me.; M. Loeb, F. M. Rutherford, New York; S. P. Stratton, Boston.

Thirty-nine through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 6th.

Result of an Election.

CHEYENNE (Wy. T.), January 30th.—The election held yesterday on the question of issuing $400,000 in bonds by this county to the Union Pacific Railway Company, to build a railroad north towards the Black Hills and Big Horn country, resulted almost unanimously in favor of granting the bonds.

Patent Signed and Delivered.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—A patent was signed and delivered to-day to the New Idria Mining Company, for the Panoche Grande Quicksilver mine in California. The application of the New Idria Company had been amended so as to conform with Secretary Schurz's opinion, published in July last.

Wrestling Match.

BOSTON, January 30th.—The wrestling to-night between Bibby, the English giant, and Andre Christol, was won by the former in two straight falls.

The Card of Major Reno.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—Although no official confirmation can be obtained of the story that the Court which has been investigating the charges against Major Reno have recommended his dismissal, the accuracy of this report is generally conceded. It is further stated, unofficially, however, that General Sherman favors the milder course, and will recommend that Major Reno be suspended for a year.

Bakery Burned.

CHICAGO, January 30th.—Frank Field & Co.'s bakery, corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, was burned to-night. Loss, $58,000; about two-thirds insured.

Parnell vs. Lord Alfred Churchill.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), January 30th.—Parnell to-night violently attacked the veracity of Lord Alfred Churchill, who, by cable from Ireland, has denied Parnell's statements made in this country.

Held for Trial.

BRISTOL (R. I.), January 30th.—Simon J. Gray has been held for trial on a charge of rape on his daughter, whose husband demanded $20,000 to settle the case.

The Distress in Ireland Assuming Calamitous Proportions.

NEW YORK, January 30th.—Richard O'Gorman, Secretary of the Irish Relief Committee of New York, has received a cable dispatch from Edward Dwyer Grey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Chairman of the Mansion House Relief Committee of Dublin, stating that the distress in West Ireland is rapidly increasing and assuming calamitous proportions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

English Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, January 30th.—A leading grain circular says: A majority of the wheat markets during the past few days again report slow sales at an average reduction of a shilling per quarter, a few only nominally maintaining previous prices. Floating cargoes, in consequence of the renewed upward movement in America, exhibited a hardening tendency, and an improvement of six pence per quarter was obtained for red winter. There is rather more inquiry for arrivals, but at Liverpool and neighboring markets since Tuesday business in wheat has been quiet at slightly under Tuesday's rates. Corn is steady. To-day's market was scantily attended, and a limited business was done in wheat at Tuesday's rates. Flour was difficult to sell, and prices were nominally unchanged. Corn, in consequence of liberal supplies, was in only moderate demand, and declined a penny per cental.

The Spanish Bill for the Abolition of Slavery.

MADRID, January 30th.—The Senate is discussing the new wording of three of the clauses of the bill for the abolition of slavery, in consequence of a divergence of opinion between the House and the Senate.

The Turcoman Campaign.

LONDON, January 30th.—In connection with the announcement that General Turgakasoff has gone to Tiflis to participate in a council of war, to decide whether the Turcoman campaign shall be defensive or offensive, the Moscow *Courier* says: It is believed that a majority of the officers composing the military council at Tiflis think it is impossible to take the offensive, in consequence of a scarcity of beasts of burden. It is also believed that General Vonsach, who has gone to Tiflis, will assume command of the Trans-Caspian forces, the health of General Turgakasoff being seriously impaired.

The Pope's Liberality.

ROME, January 31st.—The Pope has sent 10,000 francs for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Active Operations.

BERLIN, January 30th.—At the Government cannon foundry such large orders are received that a number of fresh hands have been engaged, all working extra time.

Additional Articles Approved.

MADRID, January 30th.—The Senate, by a vote of 156 to 28, approved the articles of the Cuban slavery abolition bill, as modified by the mixed committee of Senators and Deputies.

Ministerial Crisis Terminated.

ATHENS, January 30th.—The ministerial crisis has terminated. It has been decided that the Coumoundouros Ministry will continue in office without modification, and their policy remain unchanged.

Pay Insisted Upon.

CALCUTTA, January 30th.—Intelligence from Herat is that Ayoub Khan's Cabulese troops refuse to accompany him, and threaten to return to their homes unless their pay is forthcoming.

Visit Postponed.

MONTREAL, January 30th.—Parnell's visit to this city is postponed, but it is asserted by a morning newspaper that owing to the strong feeling here of the public against his visit, he will not come at all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brunereau, the notorious Colonel under the Paris Commune, died in Florence recently.

A New York dramatic paper states that Whitelaw Reid is engaged to be married to a daughter of Charles P. Huntington of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.

John Locke, a Liberal member of the British Parliament for Southwark, is dead, aged 75 years.

At a meeting of the Western Iron Association held at Pittsburg yesterday, the price of iron was advanced to four cents.

Mondergan, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, referring to the mission of Parnell to the United States says: "By the mouth of a Protestant, Catholic Ireland calls Protestant England to account. Whoever outrages justice paves the way for terrible expiations."

The Pope's health is causing anxiety. He suffers from fits of shivering and great prostration, but persists in his usual occupations.

Intelligence has been received that Abbe DeBraze in attempting to cross Africa, died at Ujiji.

Three deaths have occurred this week from starvation near Parsontown, Ireland.

Beaconsfield is suffering from an attack of the gout.

A dispatch from Paris says that the coalition of moderate Republicans with Conservatives have elected Leon Say to the Presidency of the Finance Committee over Calmon, Vice-President of the Senate.

A grave-digger at Ottawa had thrown three or four shovelfuls of sand on the coffin of a small-pox victim, when he fancied that he heard a noise. The coffin was raised, and it was found that the person still lived. He was taken back to the hospital.

A report has just been received at Deadwood, D. T., that a party of ranchmen, who recently organized to pursue robbers who have extensively depredated throughout the valleys, surprised the latter in the vicinity of the Wolf mountains, and after a short fight killed the entire party of eight and recovered several hundred head of cattle and horses.

Very Reverend Frederick Oakley, a Catholic writer on religious subjects, is dead, aged 78 years.

The increase of infectious disease in St. Petersburg is exciting some apprehension. More likely from that cause, for the week ending January 17th, the mortality was twice as great as usual.

Telegrams received at Rome state that Prince Bismarck and the German Crown Prince have agreed that it is advisable to re-establish harmony between the Romish Church and Germany. It is not yet known whether Prince Frederick William will visit the Pope.

The long-standing suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute Railroad Company against Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Butler and others has ended at last by a virtual confession of judgment by the defendants, and the repayment of several hundred thousand dollars.

The appointment of Count Kalnoky as Embassador to Russia has been gazetted at Vienna.

A New Orleans dispatch says that the steamer Louisiana has floated, and is coming up the river under her own steam.

A dispatch from Chemnitz says: A large spinning manufactory here was burned today, throwing out of employment 500 persons.

VALUE OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES.

Since the press generally throughout the State has commenced a discussion in regard to the value of the preservation of the proceedings and debates of Constitutional Conventions, the following opinions are in point as coming from two of the most distinguished writers on constitutions this country has produced. Judge Jamison, in his work on "Constitutional Conventions," page 416, says:

> It would be a most niggardly policy which should refuse the expenditure necessary to the preservation of most full and accurate reports of its debates and proceedings. Upon this subject, however, there has been no slight difference of views in different Conventions. In many of the States volumes have been published containing both the journal and the debates of all their Conventions. In others the subject seems not to have been regarded as of any consequence whatever; and what little has been preserved has been owing to the private enterprise of the newspaper press. The result is that memorials of the most important public bodies ever assembled in those States are often very meager, and more often confused and inaccurate. Such a policy is "Penny wise and pound foolish." In after years, when it has become impossible to replace what has been lost, more enlightened public opinion commonly finds cause to regret a paltry economy which deprives history of its most important data. It should be remembered that our conventions lay the foundations of States, many of which are to rival the greatness and glory of Rome, of England and of France. In a hundred years from now what treasure would they not expend could they purchase therewith complete copies of their early constitutional records—documents standing to their several organizations in the same relation as would the discussion of those ancient sages who framed the Twelve Tables of the Roman law to the Republic of Rome. * * * * When measures are under deliberation which rest on principle alone, the opinions of commonplace men are frequently of much value, and are likely to be quite as original as those of the most gifted debaters. At all events, it is eminently useful to a public assembly to listen to the observations upon any subject of many men of various callings and unequal attainments. If their thoughts are not generally profound, they are often suggestive; and, in a deliberative body, it is not so much the remarks of those who speak as the reflection upon them of those who listen which ripen into measures. The truth of this is seen in perusing the printed reports of the debates in our Conventions. One cannot go through the discussion of any important measure, in which men of ordinary minds participated, without being surprised to find fresh light constantly flowing over the subject from speeches which not all the polishing of the reporter could make otherwise than offensive to the cultivated taste.

Judge Cooley, in his work on "Constitutional Limitations," in a chapter on "Construction of State Constitutions," page 65, says:

> When the inquiry is directed to ascertaining the mischief designed to be remedied, or the purpose sought to be accomplished by a particular provision, it may be proper to examine the proceedings of the Convention which framed the instrument. [Per Walworth, Chancellor, contant, vs. People, Wend., 518, and Clark vs People, 26 Wend., 602; per Bronson, Jr., Purdy vs. People, 2 Hell., 37; People vs. N. Y. Central Railroad Co., 24 N. Y., 496.] Where the proceedings clearly point out the purpose of the provision the aid will be valuable and satisfactory.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

45 Ophir	18½	230 Union Con	43½@43¾
70 Mexican	18½@18¾	120 Ala	4½@4 40
270 G. & C.	5½@5⅝	670 Lady Bryan	55@ 0c
190 Best & B.	12@ 2½	345 Julia	2½@2 30
185 California	3 90@4	75 Cal. donia	1½@1 55
185 Savage	7@7½	665 Silver Hill	75@70c
775 Con. Va	4 05@4	450 New York	45@50c
170 Chollar	8½	140 Occidental	1 60
70 Potosi	5½	540 Lady Wash	75c
180 H. & N.	7½@7¾	915 Ward	1 90
1580 C. Point	5½@5¾	400 Leviathan	25c
130 Jacket	10½@10¾	200 Cosmop l	35c
335 Imperial	75c	200 Benton	2½
20 Kentuck	3 90	60 Solid Silver	35@40c
1910 Belcher	11½@ 6½	150 G. Gate	2 70
90 Confidence	8½	740 Con Dorado	2 15@2 05
220 Sierra Nev	22½@22¾	50 Andes	1
5 Utah	1½	650 Flowery	25@30c
220 Bullion	15	1090 N. Bonanza	65@75c
135 Exchequer	3 10@3 15	800 Fairfax	80c
95 Seg Belcher	21½@22	400 Mackey	10c
95 Overman	7½@7¾	50 Essex	2
75 Justice	2½@2 20	40 Caledonia	1 60

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 0 Ray & Ely	85c	15 Bulwer	10½@10¾
60 Eureka Con	15	195 Syndicate	1 60@1 70
50 Belmont	50c	700 Goodshaw	35c
670 Gila	5@10c	75 Oriental	60c
20 B lle	11	300 Champion	40@35c
630 Metallic	2	50 B bidere	1 10
100 Prize	1 30	255 Blackhawk	75@80c
255 Argenta	1@1 05	825 South Bodie	30c
100 Navajo	35	300 Booker	60c
800 Endowment	40c	250 Queen Bee	25c
100 Independence	30c	50 Bodie	8
200 Star	30c	655 Dudley	60c
150 Belle Isle	1 10	160 Jupiter	90c
200 Day	65@70	1205 So Bulwer	1½@1 40
450 Hillside	1½@1 45	550 Addenda	60@65c
350 Paradise	80c	950 Noonday	4½
60 R del Monte	1 4 @1½	335 Mammoth	2 90
70 Wiles	3 10	100 N Noonday	3
100 Mt. Diablo	20	100 Vortex	10c
900 Albion	25c	200 Oro	30c
150 N. Belle Isle	30c	200 S Noonday	1 90
525 Mt Potosi	2½@2 15	50 B ston	1½
350 E. Mt. Diablo	2@1½	150 White	1
90 Bodie	8½	475 Tiptop	4½@4½
160 Bechtel	2@2 15	25 S. King	6½
525 McClinton	50c	125 Con Pacific	4½
80 Summit	1@1 65		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers!—The regular monthly meeting of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 31st, at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

JOHN S. MILLER, President.
ASA P. ANDREWS, Secretary. [B. C.] ja 31-1t

A Special Meeting of the British MUTUAL BENEFIT AND SOCIAL SOCIETY will be held at the residence of Hy. Longton, N street, between Sixth and Seventh, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order,

HENRY LONGTON, President.
E. F. ASHWORTH, Secretary. ja31 1t [B C]

To the officers and members of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. You are respectfully invited to meet in old Library Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of paying a fraternal visit to Industrial Lodge, No 157. Members of Sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend. [ja31-1t*] F. ANTHONY, R. S.

Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., will meet in their hall, corner of K and Sixth streets, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for general business. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. N. YOUNG, M. M.
P. L. HICKMAN, Recorder. [B. C.] ja31 1t

The Raffle that was to have come off on the 31st, at Sam. Mott's Billiard Parlors, is postponed until FEBRUARY 14th, at which time it will positively come off. ja31-1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman to make herself generally useful or chamberwork. Inquire room No. 33, Western Hotel. ja31 1t*

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM NICEly furnished, for a lady and gentleman, at No. 1111 THIRD STREET, between K and L, east side. [ja31-1t*]

LADIES, ATTENTION!

THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF PIONEERS are cordially invited to att