ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 3, 1880.

THE San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 108½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 112¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 51¾d; consols 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 110¼.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 90 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 7d@11s 2d for average California white, and 11s 1d to 11s 7d for club.

MINING STOCKS continue dull in San Francisco. The changes yesterday from Monday noon were trivial, and the market was hardly as strong as on Monday.

FIRE at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; also at New York City.

MR. TALMADE hanged himself at Riverside, San Bernardino county, Monday night.

THE Workingmen's regiment in San Francisco numbers 960 men.

THE death of Surgeon General Wm. Maxwell Wood, U. S. Navy, is announced from Baltimore.

SPECIE decreased 48,000,000 marks last week in the Imperial Bank of Germany.

DAVID DAVIS was severely injured by an explosion of giant powder at Bodie Monday.

A FALL into the shaft of a mine at Bodie, Monday night, resulted in fatally injuring A. McArthur.

AT Aurora, Nev., Sunday night, two boys, aged 8 and 9 years, fought with knife and pistol, one of them being seriously wounded.

S. B. BALDWIN shot a Norwegian named Andy at Aurora, Nev., Sunday night.

THE idea of a Persian expedition to Herat has been abandoned.

RUSSIA has begun the construction of a telegraph line from Tchikislas to Chat.

BERGIN, Genesee county, N. Y., was destroyed by an incendiary fire Monday.

REV. EDWARD COWLEY, convicted of cruelty to children in New York, was yesterday taken to the Penitentiary.

G. P. PAULI, ex-Treasurer of Sonoma county, died at Petaluma yesterday.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a public market in Victoria, B. C.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne was enthusiastically celebrated yesterday at St. Petersburg.

FRED. SCHULTZ hanged himself at Milwaukee Saturday.

THE Pacific Mail and Union Pacific Railroad Companies have agreed on the basis of a new combination.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Pinchback as Naval Officer at New Orleans.

A DELEGATION from the Chinese Six Companies is en route to Washington to demand an explicit answer from the Government in regard to the protection of Chinese residents in this country.

C. W. HYNER, a convicted murderer, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Winnemucca jail Monday night.

E. C. STOCKTON, a nephew of Commodore Stockton, committed suicide at St. Louis Monday night.

CHARLES C. STRONG has been elected Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

TWO YOUNG MEN out hunting in Indiana perished from cold.

THE greatest number of letters ever received in the New York Postoffice arrived on Sunday, owing to the arrival of six overdue mail steamers.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention will meet April 14th.

THE report of a disruption of the alliance between Bolivia and Peru is contradicted.

ELMIRA and Rome, N. Y., yesterday elected Republican Mayors.

SENATOR BEN. HILL, of Georgia, has been sued by a young woman in Washington for seduction.

THE Sioux in Dakota are preventing railroad surveyors from crossing their reservation.

CHARLES WEBSTER and —— Anderson are to be hanged at Louisville, Ky., October 18th.

A DEFICIENCY in the accounts of the retiring Treasurer of Merced county has been discovered.

A GRAND review of troops took place at the City of Mexico Monday, in honor of Grant and Sheridan.

A STEAMER and barge were sunk in the Columbia river yesterday.

IN the State Senate yesterday the whole day was spent in discussing amendments to the 1st Section of Assembly Bill No. 404, on taxation.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court has just decided a very important case, involving the right of State Courts to exclude colored citizens from juries. The Court holds that no such authority resides in any State Court, and that whoever undertakes to exercise it is liable to punishment, and cannot be protected by the State. The practice of excluding negroes from juries has been common in the Southern States, and its unconstitutionality is now for the first time authoritatively declared. The Southern Courts have maintained that the discrimination practiced in these cases was one of the reserved rights of the States, but it is evident that the doctrine of reserved rights would very soon have carried them back into the restoration of slavery, since it could have been made to cover and excuse any and every deprivation of equal rights applied to the freedman. It was absolutely necessary that whatever pretended State rights interfered with the full enfranchisement of the negro should be abrogated. The assumption of a right to discriminate between black and white citizens in the relation of jurors involves the assumption of the same right of discrimination in any or all the relations of life. The Federal Government cannot permit the setting up of a claim on the part of a State to subject any part of the citizens of one common country to special deprivations. It must uphold the principle of equal rights upon which the freedom of the citizen depends. To refuse this protection would be to abandon the weak to the oppression of the strong; to encourage proscription and discrimination; and to pave the way for the re-enslavement of the negroes throughout the South. Emancipation having been once decided upon, all that it involves follows necessarily. It is impossible to allow the retention of any invidious legislation against the newly-made citizens. They must enjoy precisely the same measure of liberty possessed by their white fellow-citizens, or they are not really and truly free. There is, therefore, nothing remarkable in this decision of the Supreme Court. In the nature of the situation it was inevitable. The South never had any ground for anticipating any other judgment from the Court, and it is as idle for Democrats to object to it as it would be for them to fall foul of emancipation itself at this late day. The clearing away of all the obstacles which a slowly-dying race prejudice put in the path of the Southern colored people was a duty of the Federal Government as binding as any of its most solemn obligations.

THE TAY BRIDGE.

The inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster has already developed some very damaging disclosures regarding the manner in which the structure was built, and the quality of the materials employed. It is stated that the iron pillars were in many instances very defective, being badly cast, uneven, full of flaws, and so forth. The men who painted the bridge testify that they found many empty bolt-holes. It is further stated that the cracks and flaws were covered over with paint, or filled with putty. In fact the general conclusion arrived at from the evidence is that the bridge was a "job" of the worst kind, and that the contractors, the engineer, and presumably all concerned, were cognizant of, and participating in, the fraud. Some day law reform will reach the point of inflicting adequate punishments upon such as for greed of gain thus recklessly expose human life to destruction.

AN UGLY PROSPECT.

We printed yesterday, in a dispatch from San Francisco, the conclusions reached by a reporter of the RECORD-UNION after a full and careful inquiry into the so-called labor agitation which has disturbed that city so long and seriously. Our correspondent does not believe that the leaders of the mob movement really contemplate a resort to violence, but he is satisfied that their purpose is to keep up an agitation and a state of alarm and uncertainty in the community, to the end that they may be enabled to make capital out of it. They are encouraged by the results of their labors in this direction so far. They have obtained a large share in the spoils of the city government. And they now aspire to the control not only of the city but of the State, and look forward with no little confidence to the time when they will be in a position to frame the laws for the State, and when they can put as much Wat Tylerism as they please upon the statute books. In fact these astute rascals have struck what they not unnaturally regard as a "soft thing." They have found it much easier than they could have expected, to bully the community. They have encountered so much suppleness and pusillanimity among the politicians on all sides that they have had no difficulty in enforcing their demands. The timidity which has characterized the behavior of the law-abiding classes in San Francisco has been another support to the mob leaders. Decent men have submitted to insult and menace such as never was heard of before in a civilized society, with a patience and tolerance eminently calculated to encourage the scoundrels who have been undermining the prosperity of the city. San Francisco has suffered herself to be ruled by the Sand Lots, and now she ought not to be surprised that her new masters are so well satisfied with their past success that they propose to continue the same programme indefinitely. Yet it is undeniably a very ugly prospect that is held out to the people of San Francisco. They are to be kept in a state of chronic apprehension, in order that the sand-lot organization may not collapse for want of excitement. Riot and anarchy are to be held like whips over the public head, and a political party, aiming at the control of the entire State, is to be subsisted on sedition and bluster. If this is the programme of the sand-lotters—and we have no doubt that it is—the fact must be admitted that it means ruin to San Francisco. Whether the policy of ruffianism continues to be confined to threats, or takes a still more serious shape in overt acts of violence, it is plain that its maintenance under any form means ruin to San Francisco.

It is full time that the people of that city shook off their lethargy and united all the law-abiding elements in an organized and resolute effort to put down these pestilent demagogues, and to wrest the control of affairs from their hands, and teach them that civilization will not brook the barbarous methods they have sought to import to it. It is time the calamitous blunder of permitting sedition to be openly advocated under the false pretense that the right of free speech included measureless license, was retraced. Since it is clear that nothing in the way of reform is to be hoped from the intelligence or respect for law and order of those who are responsible for the prevalent disturbances, the men whose property is being imperiled, the men who represent the republic as it was before it became polluted with this alien anarchy, must come forward and take measures for the redemption of the community. The conscienceless rogues who are playing upon the chords of sordid ignorance and lawless greed, in defiance of every requirement of civilized life, and to the continued menace of the whole social fabric, must be faced boldly and without further mealy-mouthedness, and must be fought as enemies of the State, until peace and order are restored. We see no other hope than this. Further supineness can only lead to further outrage. San Francisco will be scourged the more pitilessly, the less resistance she offers. It is a worse conspiracy than Tweed's that threatens her, and the mastery of the Sand Lots once established, we should have to bid a long farewell to the prosperity of the city. Her people have had experience enough of the vile crew now plaguing them to know that nothing can be expected from their forbearance or decency or public spirit. They will take all they can get. They will bully all who will submit to bullying. They will trample upon those who solicit their favor. They must, therefore, be resisted with all the energy and determination the prospect of impending ruin can inspire men with, and if they are to be fought successfully no further time should be lost in organizing for the campaign. In such a contest it would be a mistake to let the old party lines interfere. The issue is between Civilization and Barbarism, and as such it must sooner or later be fought out to the bitter end.

LABORING UNDER MISAPPREHENSION.

Certain citizens of Sutter county are reported to have held a meeting at Yuba City recently, and to have adopted resolutions against the Parks debris bill. We do not know what these citizens represent, or how many there were of them, but we do know, from their own resolutions, that they are opposing their own best interests, and walking blindly into a snare. It seems that they oppose the Parks bill on the ground that it does not go far enough to suit them. They call it "vague and indefinite," and in some very strong language denounce hydraulic mining as "diabolical," and maintain that it ought to be stopped altogether, or that if it is not stopped the Federal Government ought to bear the expense of impounding the debris in the mountains. The RECORD-UNION has fought the fight of the farmers in this debris business from the first. It has therefore the right to expect that they will give it credit for a disposition to protect their interests. The attempt to stop hydraulic mining is one which inevitably involves costly and protracted litigation. The owners of the mines are wealthy. They will not yield without a desperate struggle in the Courts. And while this fight is proceeding the farmers are being ruined. Again, dependence upon Federal intervention is very unsafe. Congress has never granted an appropriation such as is asked for here without first making an elaborate investigation; and that involves more loss of time, and consequently more danger to the farmers. But if the Parks bill is adopted there is nothing to prevent the application of whatever amount Congress may thereafter grant, to the carrying out of the provisions of that bill, and in the meantime active measures would be proceeding for the impounding of the debris in the mountains. Our Sutter county friends are quite mistaken in supposing that the Parks bill would prevent them from exercising any common law rights they now possess, moreover. No such rights can be abrogated by the enactment of a statute. The bill is directly for their benefit, and in their interests, and we tell them seriously and emphatically that it is the very best legislation the existing condition of things renders possible. It promises them permanent relief from the debris. It also promises to clear out the rivers, and by affording a free and ample outlet for the floodwaters of those streams, to make the reclamation of large tracts of valuable land practicable. It is neither vague nor indefinite, and though it does not provide for the stoppage of hydraulic mining, it is much more in the interest of the farmers than any proposition looking to such a consummation would be. Those who reject this plan of relief in the hope that they will secure more sweeping and radical measures are in our opinion destined to be severely disappointed. Wise men on the other hand will realize that a contest with an interest representing a hundred millions of dollars is not likely to be carried with a rush, and that inasmuch as time is a vital factor in this whole business, it is the part of prudence to support the proposition which holds out the strongest prospect of substantial relief in the shortest period. And that proposition is the Parks bill.

QUEER DOCTRINE.

At the Workingmen's meeting the other night a speech was made by Senator Chase, of Santa Barbara, which was well calculated to astonish even a not very luminous audience. Mr. Chase is one of those erratic persons who possess a passion for the newest and most crotchetty ideas. There is a class of people who have had the misfortune to enter life destitute of any well-grounded convictions, and who consequently never afterwards appear capable of discriminating between sense and nonsense. The views of Mr. Chase on finance and cognate subjects are wildly and almost frantically perverse. His mind seems to resemble one of those curious mirrors which present only distorted and burlesqued reflections. Among the singular observations let fall by him the other evening was one to the effect that the people had just as much right to compel capitalists to lend their money as to pass laws to enforce the payment of debts. He also remarked that the people had a right to sieze the products of associated capital, and made several equally important and striking contributions to political economy. Perhaps very little harm is really done by the utterance of such preposterous stuff, yet it is difficult to express a feeling of mortification at the thought that an audience of so-called rational beings should sit patiently, and even approvingly, to hear it. It is said that Senator Chase was applauded at the conclusion of his speech. Let us hope that this applause was only a manifestation of delight at the fact that he had ceased speaking, for assuredly it was not otherwise at all complimentary to the intelligence of those who so expressed their approval. There are some persons living who continue to insist that the earth is a flat plain, and that the sun goes round it. Argument with such people is obviously impossible, and it is the same with men who think that Mr. Chase's remarks about what the people have a right to do is either common or uncommon sense.

THE CANAL AND DISTRICT NO. 1.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I have carefully perused your article touching the relation between the city and the adjacent country south in matters of drainage. In my opinion your paper but imperfectly comprehends the real situation, and I believe property-owners in the city will draw conclusions from your representations that will be unjust to country property-owners.

The people in the districts outside the city take a different view of the matter, and after having studied the matter for two years, during which time I have personally investigated the drainage canal, foot by foot, from the city to its southern terminus, I believe the outside property-owners will be justified in resisting every effort the city may make to levy any contribution on them.

The course taken by the canal is not the natural outlet for water from this city. Sacramento has turned her drainage through the high ridge extending south from the City Cemetery, and in the absence of a canal constructed through to tide water, with high artificial banks, would necessarily deluge some of the outside property. The canal, as originally constructed, was very imperfect. It simply served to do a great deal of injury to property in the Pocket, while it afforded but a poor relief to the city. While prior to 1868—the year of the construction of the canal—the land in the Pocket was annually in a high state of cultivation, with houses and roads interspersed, where now there is an impenetrable mass of tules, and profitable to its owners, the partial completion of the canal to that point is the commencement of a long series of disastrous years. The truth of this can be established beyond controversy by the evidence of many citizens who were cognizant of the value of land in the Pocket at that time, as well as by the testimony of thirty or forty owners, who have battled with the greatly-increased and facilitated flow of water in rainy seasons. Now, if these are the facts of this case, it is only just that the city bear the whole burden of carrying off the water that flows down the canal to the Pocket. No water flows from the lands in the Pocket into the canal, and therefore, as a means of drainage, it is of no value to those lands, and indeed it does not drain any land in District No. 1, with the exception of a few acres on Willow slough. But another, and as many think, a serious aspect of the matter is this: Instead of proving to be a benefit, as the City Trustees allege, the canal, unless the city carries the work forward to Snodgrass slough, will prove the greatest disaster to the low lands south of this city. It is well known to those interested on both sides that the canal runs into Sutterville lake at the north end, and its continuation begins again at the south end of the lake. The city has not taken any steps toward building up the natural bank of the lake so as to prevent the lake from overflowing the low lands, as it is very likely to do in extreme high water. Again, where the canal is continued from the south end of Sutterville there is a depression in the land through which it extends. Now it is clear that the city has not excavated, and she did not need to excavate as much soil from a depressed place as from a higher point. The consequence is that everywhere else she has constructed a canal capable of carrying three times the quantity of water that it will contain at this depressed point. The effect will be that in high water it will overflow at this point to the destruction of the low lands; and the canal, having been deepened and widened and the banks raised from Beach's lake up to the Pocket, and no canal having been constructed beyond Beach's, when, in rainy seasons, that lake fills beyond its natural capacity, as it frequently does, it will flow up the canal and empty itself into the low land. Between having facilitated the flow down on to and up against those lands from the opposite direction, I submit that there is nothing due this city from District No. 1. I think a spirit of fairness will prevail.

DARWIN C. ALLEN.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money continues to be plentiful at the banks, despite the heavy remittances during the past few weeks. When a savings bank has to invest idle funds in 4 per cent. bonds at 106½, it is conclusive evidence that legitimate business borrowers are scarce. The Hibernia Bank did this last month, and is offering to lend on acceptable city property at 8 per cent. and pay the mortgage tax, which will leave the bank only 6 per cent. for the use of its money. Notes are discounted by money-lenders at 8@9 per cent. Call loans against United States bonds can be had at 4@5 per cent. Fine Silver is dull at 12@12½ per cent. discount. Drafts on New York are drawn at 35c. for mail and 40c. premium per $100 for telegraphic. Bankers are selling Exchange on London at 49½d., and buying grain bills at 49¾d. Mexican Dollars are nominal at 91@91½c. apiece.—[San Francisco Bulletin, March 2d.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.

THE TELEGRAPH DIFFICULTY.

Injunctions Rapidly Flying Back and Forth.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

A New York Village Destroyed by Incendiaries.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Celebration of the Czar's Anniversary at St. Petersburg.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Public Lands Bill.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—Fuller details are given of Powell's minority report on Public Lands, published this morning. Powell suggests several important amendments affecting the disposal of pasturage and mineral lands. First of these is as follows: In lands patented under the provisions of this chapter all subterranean mining property and rights for mining purposes are hereby reserved from surface property and rights for pasturage purposes, and whenever surface property and rights for pasturage purposes to any tract of land have passed from the Government under the provisions of this Act, subterranean property and rights for mining purposes therein may be acquired under the provisions of Chapter XII. of this Act, etc.

It is also recommended that every patent issued for pasturage land shall contain the following clause: Except and excluding from these presents all subterranean property rights in any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, coal, iron or other valuable mineral deposit, and property conveyed in this patent shall be subservient to easements necessary for discovering and working mines therein, etc.

In all patents for mineral lands it is recommended that there be inserted a clause excluding all surface property rights, with the proviso "that there shall be dominant in property conveyed easements on the surface property necessary for the discovering and working mines therein."

In support of these amendments to the bill prepared by the Commission, Powell uses the following language: "About one-half of all the lands in the western portion of the United States, bearing gold, silver and other ores of like geological occurrence, are covered with forests, and hence are both timber and mineral lands. Provision has been made in the tentative bill for the sale of timber, that the fee of the land is to remain in the Government, and such lands are to be held free to exploration and acquirement of title as mineral lands."

The other half of these mineral lands are pasturage lands. It is believed that the enactment of a pasturage law, as recommended by the Commission, without the amendment above indicated, would result in passing a large amount of mineral lands into the hands of people engaged in pasturage industries, and thus the mining industry of the country would be greatly retarded. A pasturage homestead is necessarily very large, and if it is given to the settler he should not consider it a hardship if mines contained therein are severed from his ownership. It is believed that at least ninety-nine-one-hundredths of all the coal lands of the western portion of the United States are situated in lands belonging to the class designated in the tentative bill as pasturage lands. It has been recommended that coal lands be sold at $10 per acre, but in the Pasturage Homestead Act titles can be acquired to four sections of pasturage lands at a nominal price, and such lands might and will be defined properly as mineral lands—that is, they would contain beds of coal of commercial value. The Pasturage Homestead Act, without the amendments proposed, would defeat the measure designed to secure the sale of coal lands at $10 per acre.

Tariff Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—The House Committee on Ways and Means this morning virtually decided against any revision of the tariff laws during the present session. The first vote was upon adopting Representative Gibson's bill to secure a more uniform collection of duties on imported sugars, and resulted: Ayes—Gibson, Felter, Garfield, Kelly, Conger and Wood—6. Noes—Tucker, Phelps, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Frye and Dunnell—7. Gibson then moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the sugar question. Adopted. Ayes—Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelly, Conger and Wood—7. Noes—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Frye and Dunnell—6.

Garfield moved to indefinitely postpone Morrison's bill, which provides that no duty shall be collected on merchandise in excess of 50 per cent. ad valorem on any article embraced in the following schedules of Section 2504 of the Revised Statutes, and not subject to tax under the internal revenue laws: Schedule A—Cotton and cotton goods; B—Earths and earthenware; C—Hemp, jute and flax goods; E—Metals; K—Wood; L—Wool and woolen goods; in sundries, except bay rum or bay water, and other perfumery of which alcohol forms a component part, rum essence or oil, fusil oil or amylic alcohol, opium and all preparations of opium, and playing cards.

The motion was adopted: Ayes—Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelly, Conger, Frye—7. Noes—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Dunnell, Wood—6.

Refunding the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Bailey to refund the national debt authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the bonds now outstanding shall become due, to issue bonds in exchange for them, bearing three per cent. interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. It also provides for issuing $200,000,000 in notes bearing 3½ per cent. interest, redeemable after two and payable in ten years from the date of issue, but prohibits a redemption of more than $40,000,000 of these notes in any one fiscal year.

Senator Randolph's Attack on General McDowell.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—Senator Randolph, in his speech on the Fitz John Porter case, was incidentally very severe on McDowell. The *Tribune* says: His remarks can only be interpreted as a direct accusation that McDowell made an official report to the War Department containing statements which were directly contrary to those made by him under oath before the Court-martial one month later. The assertion in the report was that McDowell had full knowledge of the forces in front of Porter, while his statement before the Court was to the effect that he had no such knowledge. Randolph also said that McDowell had secretly kept in his possession for seventeen years a dispatch received from Porter dated at 6 P. M. on the evening of August 29th, which dispatch contained evidence that he had not up to that hour received the order sent to him by Pope at 4:30 P. M. This dispatch, Randolph said, had it been produced before the original Court-martial, would have convinced the Court of Porter's innocence.

Parnell and Kearney Compared.

NEW YORK, March 2d—The *Herald* has an editorial comparing Parnell with Kearney, in which the following points are made: These worthy yokefellows in the trade of agitation have their points of resemblance and their points of difference, but so far as they differ, we cannot see that Parnell has any advantage over the sand-lot orator. Parnell, having American ancestry on one side, is only an Irishman fourteen carats fine, whereas Kearney is, on the whole, the more respectable character. Parnell has had greater advantages of education, but Kearney has more vigorous natural talents. He is altogether more apt, spicy and ingenious in his public addresses. In point of courage we incline to think the palm belongs to Kearney, in spite of his partial change of position since the Vigilance Committee was threatened in San Francisco, and his recent posing in the attitude of a martyr.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 2d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 6th: E. Rich, S. Marshall, Jr., J. R. Kendale, E. N. Robinson, J. Simulls, Claus Spreckles, Chas Watson, W. A. Rainey, J. J. O'Brien, P. F. Butler, San Francisco; E. A. Littlefield, Nev.; H. K. Thurber and wife, New York; J. Clark, I. Tomlin, Chicago; H. Newell, Saratoga; Edward F. Hopke, A. F. Hopke, New York; J. S. Thompson, Los Angeles; Mr. Cobb, Peoria, Ills.

Ten through immigrants left on last night's train, to arrive in Sacramento March 9th.

An Enormous Mail.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The greatest number of letters ever received in the New York postoffice in one day came in Sunday. This was due to the arrival of six over-due steamers on that day. The distribution clerks were kept busily employed from 6 o'clock Sunday night until 7 A. M. yesterday. Mail carriers, on their first delivery, took out 300,000 letters, besides 40,000 circulars and 200 bags of newspapers. Postmaster James said yesterday that if the steamers had arrived on any other day than Sunday the office would have been overwhelmed. He further said that the First, Fourth and Fifth, and the Importers' and Traders' National Banks, and A. T. Stewart & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co., were the largest receivers of letters in the city, and that each received about 2,000 on the first delivery every morning.

The Telegraph War—Matters Somewhat Mixed.

OMAHA, March 2d.—Injunctions are flying back and forth between the telegraph companies this forenoon. The Union Pacific Company applied to Judge Savage of the District Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the Western Union Company from resizing the Atlantic and Pacific lines. This injunction was granted, and the Western Union was served with the proper notice. This afternoon the Union Pacific was served with a notice of injunction, restraining them from interference with the Atlantic and Pacific Company in case that company should attempt to recover possession of its lines. This last injunction was granted by United States Circuit Judge McCray at Keokuk, Ia., and was telegraphed to Omaha. This brings the State and Federal Courts in conflict, but the Union Pacific maintain that the State Court has jurisdiction, as a suit was commenced here first. This leaves the situation somewhat mixed. If the Western Union should attempt to retake the Atlantic and Pacific lines, a lively row may be expected.

CHICAGO, March 2d.—Judge McCrary's injunction in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as against the American Union Telegraph Company, was served last night on the General Superintendent and local managers of the Union Pacific lines at Omaha, and upon the Union Pacific employes both sides of the bridge. The Union Pacific last night had 100 men out watching the Atlantic and Pacific lines, which they seized Friday. Colorado commercial business for points along the Kansas Pacific is being forwarded from Kansas City by mail.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, March 2d.—The Missouri Pacific stockholders held a meeting this morning, and elected the following Directors: Jay Gould, S. H. H. Clark, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, W. B. Buckley, Thos. T. Eckert, Geo. J. Forest and F. L. Ames, New York; J. L. Stephens, Booneville, Mo.; Oliver Garrison, D. B. Ferguson and Web Samuel, St. Louis. The Board then organized by electing Jay Gould as President, S. H. H. Clark, Vice-President; W. Arnold, Secretary; A. H. Colef, of New York, Treasurer and assistant Secretary. All the old officers of the road were reappointed.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, March 2d.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, held this morning, elected the following Directors: Jas. D. Fish, Jesse Seligman, Fred. Butterfield, Calvin Littlefield, Wm. F. Buckley, E. C. Winslow and E. D. Adams, New York; Alfred W. Nickerson, Alden Spears and Francis B. Hayes, Boston; James Baker and Ozias Bailey, St. Louis. The officers will be elected at a special meeting of the Board, to be held in New York shortly. Nickerson and Spear, of Boston, represent the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe interest.

Suicide of a Prominent Man.

ST. LOUIS, March 2d.—Last night a transient guest at the Eutaw Hotel was discovered dead in his room. Investigation showed it a case of suicide by morphine. He left a note, stating: "I die because I have no home to go to." To-day the body was recognized as E. C. Stockton, a nephew of Commodore Stockton and cousin of Senator Stockton. The dead man has occupied many offices of distinction. He was a South Carolinian by birth, and graduated at the Naval Academy. He was with Perry in the Japan expedition, and at the outbreak of the civil war resigned his position as Commander in the United States Navy to join the Confederate Navy, in which he was a Captain, afterwards becoming a Colonel in the land forces. After the war Stockton identified himself with railroad interests in the South, and was the Treasurer of a Texas enterprise. Two years ago he was the heaviest real estate dealer in Galveston, but made a wreck of his fortune in wild land speculations. He came to St. Louis as the Western manager of the *United States Trade Journal* of Boston. He attempted to reform, and figured here somewhat as a temperance speaker. More recently his finances were very straightened and he took to drink again. His suicide was the final act in a prolonged spree. Before the war Stockton had a very large plantation in South Carolina and a summer residence at Newport. He leaves a widow and three children, comfortably provided for by life insurance. Mrs. Stockton is a cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and was once a Southern woman of high social position. She and her husband had letters to some of the wealthiest people in St. Louis, but never presented them. The Knights of Honor took charge of the remains.

A Newspaper in Court.

ALBANY (N. Y.), March 2d.—Papers and affidavits signed by Charles F. Smith, recent editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be presented to Justice Westbrook of the Superior Court to-day, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the *Journal* Company. The affidavits recite that Smith purchased a one-eighth interest in the *Journal* in 1870 for $5,500, on the representation of the company that it was worth $125,000. Since purchasing he learns that the company owes large sums of money, and the petitioner prays for a receiver and an accounting.

The New Minister to Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The *Herald's* Washington special says of the new Minister to Mexico: Judge Morgan is an accomplished Spanish scholar, and familiar also with the laws and institutions of Mexico. He was selected for the place of Minister by Evarts, not only because he has long shown an intelligent appreciation of the value of closer commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, but of a continuance of friendship between the two countries.

A New York Village Destroyed by Incendiaries.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), March 2d.—The village of Bergin was yesterday morning startled by a deep explosion, followed by the burning of three large buildings. Two explosions followed and the entire west side of Lake street was soon in flames, which communicating to the east side, the whole village was laid in ruins, including twenty-eight places of business. The fire was evidently incendiary. The explosions were caused by fuse in Tully's Block and communicating with a keg of powder. The awful work was arranged with most consummate skill and care. The loss is placed at $100,000. Bergin is in Genesee county, on the Central road, and has 700 inhabitants. The wildest excitement prevails.

Iowa Municipal Elections.

DES MOINES, March 2d.—The election here surprised both parties yesterday, resulting in the choice of Merritt Smith (Citizens' candidate), beating Brandt (Republican). The Citizens also elected the Marshal, and the Council is equally divided.

OTTUMWA, March 2d.—The Republicans had the most sweeping majority in the municipal election ever known here.

Republican Success in Maine.

PORTLAND, March 2d.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the election of William Senter, Republican, by 1,234 majority, in a total vote of 5,370. Last year there was a Fusion majority of 40 in a total vote of 5,844. The Republicans carry Farmington, Skowhegan, Lewiston, Auburn, Gardiner, Bath and Saco. The Democrats elected a Mayor at Ellsworth.

Hartford City Election.

HARTFORD (Conn.), March 2d.—At a special city election yesterday Charles C. Strong was elected Mayor by a majority of 791.

Municipal Elections in New York.

ELMIRA, March 2d.—Alexander Divers (Rep.) has been elected Mayor by 508 majority. A few hundred votes were cast for Thaddeus C. Cowen, Greenbacker.

ROME, March 2d.—E. J. Hamilton (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 110 majority.

TROY, March 2d.—In the charter election to-day the Democrats elected two Justices of the Justices' Court, two School Commissioners, the Assessor and seven Aldermen. The Republicans elected two School Commissioners and six Aldermen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2d.—Returns from nearly all the towns in Dutchess county show a large increase in the Republican vote.

Senator Ben. Hill Under Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—Suit was entered in the Supreme Court of the District to-day by Jennie Raymond, who charges Senator Hill, of Georgia, with seduction, and claims damages in the amount of $10,000. The complaint charges Hill with the seduction of plaintiff at Atlanta in 1877, and asserts that he has never contributed anything to her support, or the support of the child, now 19 months old—the result of their intimacy—except $35, in payments of $5 each. Hill's friends say it is a case of blackmail, but Mrs. Belva Lockwood, plaintiff's lawyer, declares that ample proof will be adduced to prove the charges.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The stock market was active and buoyant to-day. There was a further sharp advance in coal stocks, Pacific Mail, Pacific Railroad shares, Iron Mountain and Erie being also conspicuous in the advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 112⅝; money, 5@6; Governments, strong; stocks closed strong; Western Union Telegraph, 112⅝; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 56; Mariposa, 3½; Wells-Fargo, 103¾; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 45⅞; Panama, 182; Union Pacific, 92⅝; bonds, 111½; Central Pacific, 82; bonds, 112½; Sutro, 3⅜; Leadville, 3½; Caribou, 3½.

The Alleged Invasion of Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—There was a communication from General Pope regarding the alleged proposed invasion of Indian Territory, brought to the attention of the Cabinet to-day, in which instructions were asked on the question of interference by troops in case there should be an attempt made to invade the Territory. It was decided that the troops could not act independently, but must await a request from the Department of the Interior before proceeding to make arrests. The question was asked in the communication, "If arrests are made what shall be done with the prisoners?" It was concluded that if arrests become too numerous to be governed by the Marshals, that fact should be at once reported to army headquarters.

KANSAS CITY, March 2d.—There is intense excitement here to-night caused by the statement that the United States Attorney is directed to read the President's proclamation at Oklahama. Companies are organized here and there are concerted measures for a successful raid. The people are unanimously in favor of Senator Vest's bill, but are bound to go into the Territory at all hazards. Troops are scattered all along the frontier, but the leaders of the movement, who came to Kansas City to-day, say they can put 2,000 men on the march at three days' notice. There is fear of bloodshed unless the President's order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

The Maine Bribery Case.

AUGUSTA, March 2d.—The investigation of the Wallace R. White bribery case was continued to-day. The cross-examination of T. B. Swan was resumed, and the testimony of E. H. Gove, ex-Secretary of State, Solon Chase and Harriman was also taken. Both Swan and Harriman swore to having received money from White, and presented the details already shown. Swan said he was willing to deliver the money to White if he calls for it. Harriman testified that the $1,000 he received from White was now in the hands of his (Harriman's) brother. He took it to detect the crime and not for gain, and holds it subject to the order of the man who paid it.

An Explicit Answer Desired.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Representatives from the Chinese Six Companies are now on their way to this city, under instructions from the Chinese Government, to ask through the Chinese Legation here if our Government means to protect the peaceful and industrious subjects of China who are residents in this country. They are directed to get, if possible, an explicit answer.

Deserved Punishment.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), March 2d.—A one-armed negro, Louis Kinder, having assaulted and outraged a white woman named Byrd, was captured, identified and imprisoned. The guards were overpowered by the woman's relatives, and, after some delay, Kinder was hanged and his body riddled with bullets. He confessed his crime, also to outraging a colored woman six years ago, to killing a colored girl, to four burglaries and numberless thefts.

A Murderous Family.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2d.—The *Sentinel* prints details of the doings of the notorious Brown family, showing that the crimes committed by them were more atrocious and appalling than those of the Bender family. Brown was recently murdered by his wife and paramour. To him and his family are traced five mysterious murders for money.

New Combination Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—Although the papers are not yet signed, the Pacific Mail and Union Pacific Railroad Companies have agreed on the basis of a new combination. The steamship company is to get nearly $20,000 more monthly than under the old arrangement.

Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Territories.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—The House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to report favorably to the House the bill extending the limits of jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana. It also agreed upon a bill fixing the compensation of the presiding Judge of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Dakota at $2,500 per annum.

A Reverend Convict.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—Rev. Edward Cowley, ex-Manager of the Shepherd's Fold, convicted of cruelty to children, was taken to-day from the Tombs to the Penitentiary. The reverend convict was at one time chaplain of that institution.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

DES MOINES, March 2d.—On April 14th the Republican State Convention will meet to select delegates to Chicago.

Troublesome Sioux.

YANKTON (D. T.), March 2d.—The Sioux are preventing the surveyors of the Cheyenne and Northwestern Railroad from surveying across their reservation, two parties having been driven back with threats from the Indians.

Politics in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 2d.—Ex-Congressman Mackay, of South Carolina, is in the city, and reports that the negroes of that State are almost unanimous in their preference for Blaine. Mackay thinks either Grant or Blaine can carry that State.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), March 2d.—Charles Webster, for outrage, and Anderson, the wife murderer, will be hanged October 18th.

Nomination Withdrawn.

ALBANY (N. Y.), March 2d.—Governor Cornell has withdrawn the nomination of John F. Smith.

Perished of Cold.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), March 2d.—Two young men out hunting perished from cold.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar's Anniversary—Enthusiastic Cel