ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 23, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 107¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 89; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 103½; 4½s, 110¾.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

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

AN assessment of 25 cents per share has been levied by the North Bonanza Mining Company, and one of 10 cents by Navajo.

MINING stocks opened quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning. Values of Comstock shares were generally from 10 cents to 75 cents lower than on Saturday. The demand was light, and the interest manifested small.

JOHN MALLVON was found dead in his bed at Virginia, Nev., Sunday evening.

AN Italian was found yesterday near Sierra City with his throat cut in a frightful manner.

JOHN QUINN, leader of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, hanged himself at Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday.

IT was rumored yesterday that the vessel on which Grant was a passenger had been lost in the Gulf of Mexico.

FIRE at La Chute, Ont.; also at Salem, Oregon.

GUY SIMMONS, aged 16, was found dead Sunday near St. Helena.

WILLIAM KISSER received injuries in a base ball game at Red Bluff Sunday which resulted in his death yesterday.

THE United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has decided that the law prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations is unconstitutional.

THE Rhode Island Democrats have nominated Horace M. Kimball for Governor.

BREAKS in the levees between Memphis and Vicksburg are reported.

DANIEL CONWAY, of Erie, Pa., has become violently insane in attempting to solve the "fifteen puzzle."

JOSEPH SUGG, who was a soldier under the first Napoleon, died at Los Angeles yesterday, aged 97 years.

THE order to increase the police force of San Francisco was passed last night by the Board of Supervisors over the Mayor's veto.

A NEW Greek Ministry has been formed.

AT Marshall, Tex., H. F. Lewis poisoned his son and then committed suicide.

THE Duchess of Marlborough says there is now no fear of famine in Ireland.

W. J. PORTER was taken by unmasked citizens from the jail at Alma, Col., yesterday, and hanged to the ridge-pole of the building.

THE first Republican County Convention in Iowa elected a delegation solid for Blaine.

ANOTHER Elevated Railroad accident occurred in New York last evening.

IN the State Senate yesterday quite a large amount of business was transacted, but in the afternoon the San Francisco charter came up again and occupied the rest of the day.

IN the Assembly yesterday a number of bills were read a second time. The Governor's message approving Assembly Bill No. 404 was received. It will be found in full in this issue.

A NARROW AND MISTAKEN POLICY.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Call* undertakes to give that journal a sketch of the legislative proceedings on the debris question, and praises the San Francisco Workingmen members in the Assembly for having stood out against the proposition for general taxation. This correspondent gravely states that these members "understand the question from top to bottom;" but we venture the assertion that neither he nor they actually know anything about it. If these members really comprehended it they would give some evidence of their intelligence by their votes, but their opposition to the principle of State aid certainly proves that they have no apprehension of the matter. The *Call* correspondent writes much nonsense about the enormity of the taxation which would be necessitated by the adoption of State aid. The fact is, that the completion of the necessary works would probably require a contribution of about $2 50 *per capita* from the people of the State, and that this tremendous tax would be distributed over a number of years. The reclamation of swamp lands which would result from the carrying out of a comprehensive drainage and relief scheme would moreover by itself create enough new millions of taxable property to make the burden of taxation absolutely inappreciable. The talk about "bankrupting the State" is the veriest twaddle, in fact. An expenditure of $3,000,000 could be undertaken without being felt. If the Workingmen members who are alleged to understand the subject so well go on as they have begun, however, they will fasten upon their city a burden which will be more disastrous than twenty millions of taxes. Their purblind, narrow and foolish policy will result in making all remedial action impossible, and the State will thus lose by the unrestricted flow of debris more millions in one year than it can recover in half a century. State taxation is the only key to the problem. It is a just and statesmanlike policy. It is demanded in the interest of all the people quite as much as for the farmers of Bear and Yuba rivers. No other method can effect anything, and if nothing is done at this session there will be a heavy accountability for those whose obstinate narrowness of perception is preventing effective legislation.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE REVENUE BILL.

Governor Perkins yesterday signed the Revenue bill, and transmitted it, with a message, to the Legislature. In his message he deprecates double taxation, and expresses a hope that supplemental legislation may be had to relieve the savings banks and their depositors, but he is too thoroughly convinced of the constitutionality of the bill to withhold his signature. While it is doubtless gratifying to learn that the Governor is opposed to double taxation, we think it clear that the considerations which satisfied him that it was his duty to sign the measure, point with at least equal force to the futility of any supplemental legislation of the kind suggested. For had he been convinced that double taxation could be avoided under the Constitution, and had he been persuaded that double taxation was necessitated by this bill, it would certainly have been his duty to veto it. But since his signature of the bill proves that he believes double taxation is required by the Constitution, it is difficult to understand upon what line of reasoning his suggestion of supplemental legislation can be founded. Supplemental legislation cannot cure a constitutional defect, and here the defect is in the Constitution, and only incidentally and indirectly in the law. The revenue bill as it stands embodies the mandates of the Constitution. A supplemental bill undoing any provision based upon the Constitution would consequently be open to the charge of unconstitutionality, and it is not easy to perceive how the Governor could justify his approval of such a bill, supposing that it passed the Legislature. The truth is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that it is perfectly useless to attempt to evade the express mandates of the organic law. The adoption of the Constitution entailed upon the people of California whatever mischief there was in its principles, and until they are prepared to change its provisions, they must make up their minds to the enforcement of them in their integrity.

THE RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENT.

A week ago it was announced with much gravity by a San Francisco paper that it had "received assurances" from some mysterious source, to the effect that all the Kearneyite disturbances were about to cease forever, and that an "era of prosperity was about to dawn" upon the city. During the ensuing week there was much whispered talk of "conferences" and "compromises." It was allowed to be made known that a meeting had taken place between Kalloch and a committee of the Citizens' Protective Union, and though nobody could imagine what possibility of compromise the situation contained, the public were urged to be patient and trustful, and were given to understand in a veiled and misty way that the arrangements in progress embraced something quite new in the way of negotiations, namely a "compromise" which involved no "concession." No more light was thrown upon the matter until last Sunday, when the Sand Lots gave utterance to sentiments seemingly incompatible with the views previously hinted at by the spokesmen of the Citizens' Protective Union. The sentiments so expressed by the Sand Lots were in fact entirely congenial and characteristic, and if they indicated anything in connection with the previous interviews, it would appear to be the very opposite of what had been anticipated by the public. Both Kearney and Kalloch renewed their defiant ribaldry in the most emphatic way. The former jeered at the Citizens' Union, dared them to touch him or to disperse his followers, and exhibited more audacity and confidence than he has for some time past. His followers were equally defiant and truculent, and the meetings of the Ward Clubs and Ward Presidents were all in the same key. This then is the result so far of the attempt to effect a compromise which should involve no concession on the part of the friends of law and order. It must be admitted that it is not a reassuring outcome, and it is specially inopportune because it must tend to weaken confidence in the men who have undertaken to solve the problem. We are in no way surprised at the fiasco, having from the first been convinced that the experiment was necessarily doomed to failure. The conditions were such that no other result ought to have been looked for. The negotiation was had with men who had no character to guarantee their integrity of action; who were certain to misrepresent the propositions of the committee to their followers, in order to maintain their own standing with the latter; and who had shrewdness enough to perceive that the committee had delivered itself into their hands in proposing the conference. On the other hand the committee perpetrated a serious blunder in laying itself liable to suspicions of infirmity of purpose; suspicions which the public could not but entertain when they saw these conference proceedings, and which were calculated to destroy the moral force of the citizens' organization by creating the belief that no effective remedies were contemplated by its leaders.

Whether or not any such timidity influenced the policy of the committee, the results of such a policy were certain to be bad. The facts have proved the justness of this diagnosis of the case. The Kearneyites, relieved from the lively fears which the initial action of the Citizens' Union engendered in them, and no longer believing that they had anything more to dread than the kind of remonstrances and the abortive prosecutions for which they entertain so sovereign a contempt, have thought it unnecessary to pretend any further show of respect for an authority which seems so insubstantial, and have returned to their insolent and menacing agitation with renewed energy. The truth must be pointed out that up to the present time the Citizens' Protective Union has been *vox, et praeterea nihil*—a voice, and nothing more. It announced itself in a kind of proclamation, published anonymously, and its initial utterances forecast an energy and decision of purpose which no subsequent occurrence has borne out. Its apparent vacillation and over-caution have since that time been producing steady demoralization in the elements to which alone it could look for support. Its secrecy and mystery only served to sharpen the suspicions of weakness which the little that was made known concerning its actual proceedings had aroused, and though the statement was boastingly made in the papers that twenty thousand names had been signed to its rolls, the fact that nobody knew anything of its real strength was more and more apparent. Under such circumstances the suggestion of formal negotiations with the malignant disturbers of the public peace was sure to be regarded as an acknowledgment of weakness. This ought to have been foreseen, but it was not, and so the proceedings blundered on in the dark, accompanied by oracular utterances by the papers which were inspired by the negotiators, until the general perplexity and bewilderment were dissipated by the very plain and intelligible declarations of the Sand-Lotters on Sunday. It was then seen that the whole experiment had fallen to the ground, and that the Citizens' Protective Union had, in rejecting the advice of clearer heads than their own, entangled themselves in an equally ridiculous and vexatious snare.

The truth is, that the method of settlement attempted was utterly impracticable from the very nature of the case, and that it ought not to have been thought of for a moment. The situation was one which demanded the most prompt and resolute and energetic action on the part of the defenders of law and order, and nothing else than the determination to put such a policy in effect could have justified or made intelligible their organization. It was above all necessary that their ability to carry out their programme should be made plain to the meanest comprehension, yet it is clear that absolutely no demonstration of strength has been made up to this moment by the Citizens' Union. It is to be regretted, and it cannot be ignored, that the journalistic conditions in San Francisco have for a long time been hostile to the best interests of the public. Kearneyism could never have become the menace to society which it is to-day, but for the existence among the journals of that city of a mean jealousy and narrow rivalry, which caused them to avail themselves alternately of Kearney and his mob following for the purpose of injuring one another, and in utter disregard of the damage their course was inflicting upon the material interests of the community. Nor has this base and vicious spirit been exorcised yet, but it is shown in the prevailing tendency to take opposite sides on even the most vital questions, not from conviction, but in order to emphasize mutual antagonisms. While the journalistic situation undoubtedly complicates the prevailing difficulties, however, it does not affect the responsibilities which rest upon those who have volunteered to remove these difficulties. They have now tried an experiment, and it has failed. But they have, in inviting this failure by their want of judgment, rendered the situation worse than it was before, and it is therefore more than ever incumbent upon them to seek out a better mode of adjustment. Henceforth it is probable that all compromise will be out of favor, and with reason, but it must be insisted upon that the work of redemption and purification remains to be done, and that the Sand Lots have now flung out a challenge which cannot be declined save at the sacrifice of everything which American citizens have been commonly supposed to think worth preserving.

RUMORED DISASTER TO THE GRANT TOURISTS.

The telegrams this morning bring a rumor of the loss, in the Gulf of Mexico, of the steamer City of Mexico, having on board General Grant and wife, accompanied by General Phil. Sheridan, Colonel Fred. Grant and members of their families. The party left Vera Cruz on the 18th instant for Galveston, where the steamer was due on Sunday, or, at the latest, yesterday. Her non-arrival on time has given rise to the fear that she may be lost. Latest dispatches, however, announce that the rumor awakens no grave fears at Washington, where the Signal Service officers report that they are in constant communication with Galveston, and that it is there believed the steamer is late simply because of her poor qualities for speed. It is to be hoped that this will prove the correct theory. The loss of the tourist party would be indeed a disaster that would shock the entire nation. Some grounds for the fears entertained, as at first indicated, are found in the fact that similar alarm exists whenever a steamship is overdue at a gulf port in the early spring season. The Gulf of Mexico is a treacherous sea, and at this time—the equinoctial period—is subject to strong northerly gales and exceedingly rough waters. More vessels are lost in the gulf at the time of the vernal equinox than during any other season—ordinarily. The most prevalent monsoons in these waters are called *nortes*, and reach their greatest hight in the month of March. The Grant party, after visiting the southern coast of Florida and the island of Cuba in January, went thence to Mexico. On the 19th of February they left Vera Cruz for a visit to the halls of the Montezumas, taking the train for the City of Mexico at Maltrata and arriving at the capital on the 21st. The return was intended to be timed so as to land the party in Galveston, Texas, some days prior to the equinoctial storm, but the programme seems to have been changed. The intention was understood to include the return of the party to the East overland from Galveston via Colorado and the new mining regions of that State, an intention it is certainly the wish of the nation just now that the two Generals and their party may be able to enter upon at Galveston within the next few hours. Our latest advices are that the agents of the steamer line believe the delay of the ship is not indicative of any mishap to her, and that she may not arrive for two or three days yet.

THE CHINESE AND CORPORATIONS.

Yesterday Judge Hoffman decided that the statute prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations was null and void, being in violation of the Burlingame Treaty and the Constitution of the United States. The decision, which we give in our telegraphic columns, is clear, and abundantly fortified by citations and arguments. It is precisely what was to have been looked for, and therefore will surprise nobody. The Legislature that passed the law did so knowing it to be unconstitutional, but it was a weak concession to the Kearneyites. It is precisely such weak concessions that excite the ignorant and turbulent elements to acts of lawlessness, however, for those elements are not capable of drawing the necessary distinctions between State and Federal authority, and the indorsement of their crude demands by the Legislature gives the result a solemnity and importance in their eyes altogether incommensurate with the validity of the transaction. In such cases a wise and manly Legislature would refuse to stultify itself by pretending to do things beyond its jurisdiction. In the present instance the farce of passing an unconstitutional law has been gone through, and at a very unnecessary public expense the fact of its unconstitutionality is now formally declared. The same fate awaits every other discriminating and proscriptive Chinese bill passed or to be passed by the Legislature, and this also the Court has pointed out in its decision. The State has no power to discriminate against the Chinese. That is the lesson taught by this decision to such as did not know it before. Whatever is to be done towards ridding the State of the Chinese must be done through Congress. There is no other way to reach the subject, and the sooner this is realized the sooner will public time and money cease to be wasted upon discussions and legislation and litigation certain to result in the reiteration of the doctrine which Judge Hoffman has laid down in this instance. While the Chinese are here under treaty provisions they are entitled to the same general rights of residence, trade and travel, as are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nation, and no State can resist this condition of things without involving itself in conflict with the United States Government. Judge Hoffman's decision is merely a lucid statement of the supreme law of the land, and that law must be respected and obeyed by all, no matter what their prejudices or sentiments may be.

RESISTANCE TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is no doubt difficult to persuade the generality of men that it is worth while to submit to present evils for the sake of future benefits. The disposition of the majority is to oppose all present evils as long as opposition promises to effect anything, and to let the future look out for itself. It is therefore not surprising that there should be a strong tendency to resist the bad features of the new Constitution, or that those who see mischief threatened should look no further. But we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the only course consistent with ordinary prudence in this matter is entire present submission to the new organic law. It is a bad Constitution. It is probably the worst in the Union. But there are some seventy thousand voters who had not intelligence enough to perceive its blunders when pointed out to them, and the only way to convince people of this caliber is by making them feel the effects of the laws they think good and wholesome. When they have once been taught by personal suffering they will be convinced forever, and then no difficulty will be found in amending the Constitution, or repealing it. But if certain bad laws framed in accordance with its mandatory provisions were now defeated, and so the principles of the Constitution were evaded, it ought to be clear that those who previously believed in the instrument would continue to do so, and that they would accuse the opponents of the bad legislation of sinister motives. The result would be a confirmation of the original faith in the Constitution on the part of its indorsers, and a prolonged and probably ultimately successful campaign by them, to secure its rigorous enforcement. During all this time the material interests of the State would be suffering from the agitation and uncertainty, and in the end it would be necessary to begin again, and trust to the results of actual experience for that conviction which can be got in no other way. It is further to be remembered that the present is a peculiarly favorable opportunity for trying bad laws, inasmuch as another Legislature will meet next year, thus affording a better opening for repeal of unsatisfactory measures than can ever occur again. There is no other way than this of settling disputed points, and it has the great advantage of really settling them finally. The policy of procrastination, however, has no justification, and it ought to be condemned by all thinking men. The vital thing is for the people to learn exactly what the new Constitution is, and they can only do that by testing it fully.

THE SAND LOT.

Kearney Returns to His Old Mode of Speaking.

At the meeting on the sand lot in San Francisco Sunday, Kearney made the following remarks: I am going to take this case of mine through every Court, even to the Supreme Court of the United States, to get justice. [Great applause.] If I were to call the Emperor of Russia or the Khan of Tartary the worst names in the dictionary, these men would not have a word to say, but when I come nearer home and call men and things by their right names [applause] and tell the simple, unadulterated truth about men who have money, the title to which would not pass a moral investigation, then they howl and talk about incendiary language, and cry out that all that sort of talk must be stopped. Now, if we have to stop talking at the command of any man or set of men, who is to tell me what I must say or leave unsaid? Who is to determine that question? The shyster of the Police Court [applause], or an ordinance passed by a corrupt and a thieving Board of Supervisors? [Great applause.] Why don't they come out and arrest the 10,000 men that are here to-day? What right have you got here to break the peace of these poor devils who have been robbing and stealing all their lives? Now let these hell-hounds come on. [Applause.] But you must not say a word against Claus Spreckels. Why? Because he was knighted by King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands. Claus Spreckels can very easily go to Germany, and bring men over under contract to him, paying them so much per month, and when he is denounced by the honest portion of this community, he calls upon these men to sign their names to prove that he is not a labor thief. They have managed to secure a willing tool in the Police Judge to do their bidding. The sentence of this cold-blooded and undignified Jeffreys of the San Francisco bench was applauded by the police who were sent there with special instructions from their Chief to do so. All the toads, scorpions, snakes, lizards, beetles, bugs—big bugs and little bugs—blood-sucking bumblebees, wasps, tarantulas, horse-flies, dragon-flies, leeches, vultures, birds of prey of all kinds, skunks, opossums, giraffes, weasels, ferrets, wolves, foxes, hippopotamuses, sharks, whales, herring, and all the crawling, creeping, festering, stinking, maggot-producing insects that go to make up the lying, thieving, stealing, nasty, murdering, treacherous, lousy, God-forsaken, hell-bound classes who seek to crush out the respectable and honest portion of the people, hurrahed at the sentence of the Judge, of the jackass, whose presence upon a San Francisco bench is a disgrace to the intelligence of the people. I propose to speak [cheers], and again, again I defy the authorities to put me in the penitentiary. [Long-continued cheering.] I defy them to do it. If they want to curb the liberty of speech let them attempt it, and see where they will bring up. I dare them to disperse our meetings. I dare and defy them. [Great applause.] "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough!" [Cheers].

KALLOCH VS. HEMPHILL.

The Minister's Character Attacked by the Mayor.

A week ago Sunday Rev. Mr. Hemphill, of Calvary Church, San Francisco, reflected rather severely on Kalloch, both as minister and Mayor, and the latter on last Sunday spoke of the former as follows, commencing his remarks by calling the clergyman not only a fool but a knave: "I have," he said, "proved him to be something worse than a fool. A man must be a knave who can do what I have shown that man to have done. He cannot be anything else. 'Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye devour widows' houses.' I don't think that there was any renegade Irishmen in the Savior's day who married an opulent widow and squandered her property in stocks. [Laughter.] I don't know, I say, that there were any such characters in his day, but if there were this would be a good description of him. You may make the application of it, but the fact is that Christ forgave the sinful woman and the dying thief, but toward just exactly such sanctimonious frauds and whited sepulchers as this reverend John Hemphill the lips of infinite love became white with the foam of divine indignation as he said, 'How can ye escape the damnation of hell?' And how can they? If there is a pit in hell deeper, darker and hotter than another, surely it will be reserved, not for the tempted sinner, not for the poor outcast, whose whole life was a hell in which he churned, and from which he had no power to escape, not for the chained and environed victim of untoward circumstances, but for the cold, calculating, cultivated man who professes to be a follower of the lowly Nazarine, and set apart by solemn vows to proclaim his salvation to the poor, turns from them in their hour of need, and hurls upon them from his lying lips the curses and the maledictions of their tyrants and oppressors."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CLEANLINESS.

We cannot agree with Thomas of Ely, who tells us that Queen Ethelreda was so clean of heart as to need no washing of the body; nor can we believe that the loftiness of Lady Mary Wortley Montague's sentiments at all replaced the brush and comb, towel and basin, to which she had such a strange aversion. It was she who, when some one said to her at the opera, "How dirty your hands are, my lady!" replied with naive indifference, "What would you say if you saw my feet?" Every one knows what a German philosopher looks like, and Werther showed his misery by wearing the same coat and appendages for a whole year. As to the saints, they were proud of their unchanged flannel, and the monk was never made late for matins by the intricacy of his toilet. Religion, however, is not always accompanied with neglect of the person. The Brahmin bathes twice a day, and rinses his mouth seven times the first thing in the morning. It is strange that Manu, while enumerating the pollutions of this great world, should have made the exception of a woman's mouth, which he tells us is always clean. Probably the worthy old Hindu was partial to osculation. Cleanliness is a duty of one's self for the sake of health, and to one's neighbor for the sake of agreeableness. Dirtiness is decidedly unpleasant to more than one of the senses, and a man who thus offends his neighbor is not free from guilt, though he may go unpunished. We are convinced that bad personal habits have their effect on the character, and that a man who neglects his body, which he loves by instinct, will neglect far more his soul, which he loves only by command.

Cut of season—An empty pepper-box.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF LAST NIGHT.

THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW.

Its Unconstitutionality Declared by the United States Circuit Court.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Affairs of the San Francisco Treasury Being Investigated.

FATAL BASE BALL GAME AT RED BLUFF.

Mayor Kalloch's Veto Overruled by the Board of Supervisors.

CALIFORNIA.

The Parrott Habeas Corpus Case—Unconstitutionality of the Anti-Chinese Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d.—A decision in the habeas corpus case of Parrott was rendered by Judge Hoffman this morning, and in effect declares the anti-Chinese law enacted by the present Legislature in Sacramento to be in conflict with the United States treaty with China and the Constitution of the United States. In rendering his decision the Judge quoted an unusual number of authorities. He said that if the right of a Legislature to restrict corporations in the manner intended by the law in question should be admitted, there would be no limit to the harm which might be accomplished. The Chinese are here, and are granted all the benefits of trade or travel by a solemn treaty which are enjoyed by any other foreigners. If a Legislature has the power to declare that corporations shall not employ Chinese, they possess the same right to declare that the Germans, Irish or Americans shall not be so employed. Further, they could exercise the right to declare that the employes of corporations shall be of a certain creed. If the facts of the law's enactment were not before us, it would be difficult to believe that a Legislature could declare as law so seemingly a contemptuous breach of treaty obligations. In conclusion, Judge Hoffman remarked: "It is generally admitted by the best classes on the coast that the unrestricted immigration of Chinese is a menace to our peace, and even to our civilization. It is an evil, however, which the abrogation or amendment of the Burlingame Treaty alone can remedy. The senseless cry of 'The Chinese must go' is an insolent denial of the authority of the United States, and any measure of police or health laws, or State legislation, made in the spirit of that cry, will be promptly set aside by the Courts of the United States." When Judge Hoffman finished reading the decision Judge Sawyer said: "The prisoner is ordered discharged." The decision was prepared by Judge Hoffman, and rendered by him, owing to Judge Sawyer's recent absence from the city. The latter was on the bench with Judge Hoffman this morning, and concurred in the decision, as his order of discharge shows.

The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court, Ben Butler having announced his willingness to manage the case there for the people.

The San Francisco Treasury—Looking After the Funds—Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d.—Another breeze has been raised in the City and County Treasurer's office by the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors instructing the expert of the Board, Solon Pattee, to count the money in the vaults of the treasury, piece by piece. This proceeding is regarded by the Treasurer and Mayor, Auditor and attorney, with whom the Treasurer has consulted, as high-handed, and without warrant of law. Pattee has employed as his assistants Messrs. Hunt, Stewart and Newell. As a precautionary measure, the Auditor sent his chief clerk to watch the conduct of the experts. At half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon the City and County Attorney advised the Mayor, Auditor and County Judge to take charge of the count. The Mayor and Auditor went to the Treasurer's office shortly before 3 o'clock to oversee the counting, as the law authorizes them to count the money of the treasury, and authorizes no one else.

The North Bonanza Mining Company levies an assessment of 25 cents, and Navajo one of 10 cents.

Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d.—The Board of Supervisors this evening passed the order increasing the police force over the Mayor's veto.

Fatal Base Ball Accident at Red Bluff.

RED BLUFF, March 22d.—Yesterday the Athletics played a match game of base-ball with the Amateurs. Both clubs are of this place, and were playing for a ball and bat. While William Kinser, the short-stop of the Amateurs, was striking, he was hit in the temple by the ball from the hands of Charles Schoo, the pitcher of the Athletics, which felled him to the earth. In an hour he was brought to town, and suffered intensely until 2 o'clock to-day, when he was relieved of his sufferings by death. He was a young man about 25 years of age, and recently from Contra Costa county, where he has some relatives living. He was a saddler by trade, and a fine young man. His untimely taking off has cast a gloom over the entire town.

Throat-cutting in Sierra County.

SIERRA CITY, March 22d.—An Italian was found this morning on the trail leading from Loganville to the Sierra Buttes mine, near this place, with his throat cut in a frightful manner, killing him almost instantly.

Boy Accidentally Killed.

ST. HELENA, March 22d.—Guy Simmons, aged about 16, of Chilis valley, was yesterday found dead in a cabin near home. He went to the cabin to get his gun, and it is supposed that, while examining it, it was accidentally discharged. He had lived for some time, as he had been through several rooms and had lain on the bed.

Protesting Petitions.

MARYSVILLE, March 22d.—Petitions protesting against the passage of the Parks-Brown bill, in circulation here, are being numerously signed, and will be forwarded in a day or two.

Accident to a Steamer.

EUREKA, March 22d.—In getting away from her wharf when about to sail for Crescent City yesterday, the steamer Humboldt struck a sunken log in the channel, breaking three fans from her propeller. She is now on the beach opposite the ship yard, and at low tide to-day will ship a new propeller. If successful, she will leave Eureka for Crescent City to-morrow morning. This accident will probably prevent her sailing for San Francisco until Thursday.

Death of One of Napoleon's Veterans.

LOS ANGELES, March 22d.—Joseph Sugg, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, aged 97 years, died in this city to-day. Mr. Sugg was for seven years a soldier under the first Napoleon, and took part in some of his fiercest campaigns.

NEVADA.

Found Dead in His Bed.

VIRGINIA, March 22d.—Yesterday John Mallyon, of Reno, came to Virginia and took a room at the Mollinelli House. Last evening a friend called to see him and found him dead in his bed. He was troubled with asthma, and that is supposed to be the cause of death.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, March 22d.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: N. B. Avery and wife, Philadelphia; Charles Pope and wife, Chicago; M. A. Wheaton, San Francisco; Miss L. Putnam, Arlington, Ill.; Mrs. H. F. Orr, Laport, Ind.; Mrs. Wm. Everhart, Laporte, Ind.; Mrs. W. B. Barclay, New York City; Miss Minnie Busbey, New York City; J. H. Pinnchon, Omaha; F. J. Coburn, Boston; Dr. E. P. Perran, San Francisco; Mrs. Taylor, San Francisco; H. G. May, Boston; Captain W. M. Wallace, wife and son, U. S. A.; C. E. Tilton, New York; A. B. Sergent and wife, Missouri; E. A. Crouch, Sacramento; Miss Scott, Baltimore; C. F. Lee, Reno, Nevada; N. Kenealy, New York City; James M. White, Rochester, New York; M. Whitton, Maine; D. McPherson, Terrace, Utah; Oscar Stephens, Montana; J. C. Jennings, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Ida Smith, Marshall, Michigan; 70 emigrants, including 51 males, to arrive in Sacramento March 24th.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, March 22d.—A fire occurred yesterday morning at Salem in a brick building belonging to R. Mallory. When first discovered the fire was in the basement of the building. After a fierce contest the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building was occupied by a Chinese firm. The loss to stock, building, etc., was $1,500; fully insured.

Very strong efforts are being made by Ah Lee's attorneys to secure a commutation of his death sentence.

F. W. McLeran, a well-known citizen, was thrown from his carriage to-day and received very serious injuries.

A carpenter named David Bohm met with a heavy fall this afternoon, while engaged in putting up a sign. He sustained some very serious injuries.

A young man named Swansen died at St. Vincent Hospital this morning, from the effects of injuries received at his own hands some weeks ago. Swansen, in a fit of despondency, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted severe injuries before being discovered. He lingered along until to-day, and died.

J. J. Kelly, charged with robbing an old man named Backus of $700, was examined in the Police Court to-day. He was held to answer to the charge in the sum of $1,000, and committed in default. Backus, the prosecuting witness, was also held.

Wheat is quotable at $1 85. The market is very quiet.

The wrecked vessel Dilharree and cargo has been sold to Messrs. Pope & McCabe for the sum of $120.

The weather is bright and warm.

BORN.

Sacramento, March 19—Wife of L. F. Frederick, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, March 22—Charles D., youngest child of James and Anna Vessels, 10 months and 12 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of his parents, Sixteenth and D streets, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, March 22—David Harley, a native of California, 11 years, 1 month and 28 days.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Reno, March 22—John G. Fritsch, a native of New Orleans, 33 years, 11 months and 27 days. (New Orleans papers please copy.)

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, at the hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend. By order of W. B. DAVIS, H. P.
A. A. REDINGTON, Secretary. mr22-1t

The Regular Meeting of the British Mutual Benefit and Social Society will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Pioneer Hall. HENRY LONGTON, President.
E. F. ASHWORTH, Secretary. mr23-1t*

Philharmonic Society.—Rehearsal Postponed for one week. J. F. COOPER, President.
W. D. CROWE, Secretary. mr23-1t

There will be a meeting of the Irish Relief Committee THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in St. Rose Hall. The members of the different committees, and all those having tickets or returns to make of the late festival, are requested to attend. By order. JOHN RYAN, President.
J. J. CLARK, Secretary. mr23-1t

A. O. U. W.—Sacramento Lodge, No. 80.—Regular meeting at 7:30 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Business of importance. Every member is urged and expected to be present. Visiting members cordially welcomed.
GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Recorder.
[B. C.] mr23-1t

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE Opera Glasses from the stand of the theater please return them and avoid trouble, as they are known. Leave them at the candy store. mr23-1t*

WANTED.—TO SEE YOU AT 321 J STREET, Sacramento, before you buy that Champion Mower. Do you hear me? Mind your interest, ranchers. mr23-1td&w

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, by two gentlemen, in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address, "PERMANENT," this office. mr22-3t*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or Coachman, by a man who understands all the work pertaining to private families. First-class city reference given. Address, "S. A. M," this office. mr23-1w*

FOR SALE—A TURNING SHOP, FOOT LATHE, Tools and stock on hand. Inquire at 1025 Fourth street. mr23-1w*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Tuesday Evening, March 23, 1880.

Miss Annis Montague

(Late Prima Donna Soprano, Strakosh Italian, Kellogg and Hess English Opera Companies),

Begs to announce to the public of Sacramento that she will give a

GRAND CONCERT

In the above Church, and will be assisted by the following well-known Artists:

SIGNORA M. VALLERGA, the Eminent Contralto; MR. CHAS. DUNGAN, San Francisco's Favorite Baritone; MR. SAMUEL M. FABIAN, the Talented Young California Pianist, and

MR. CHARLES H. TURNER, The Eminent Operatic Tenor.

Concert begins at 8:15 P. M. Tickets may be secured at Mr. Samuel Jelly's Jewelry Store, J street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Admission.....$1.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo—"Norma".....(Jaell) Samuel M. Fabian.
2. Song—"Let Me Like a Soldier Fall"...(Wallace) Charles H. Turner.
3. Grand Aria—"Traviata".....(Verdi) Miss Annis Montague.
4. Ballad—"Warrior Bold".....(Adam) Charles Dungan.
5. Cazone de Trovatore—"Stride la Vampa".(Verdi) Signora Mathilde Vallerga.
6. Quartet—"Rigoletto".....(Verdi) Misses Montague and Vallerga, Messrs. Turner and Dungan.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo—"Wedding March".....(Liszt) Samuel M. Fabian.
2. Song—"Bandit's Life".....(Harper) Charles Dungan.
3. Polonaise—"Mignon".....(Thomas) Miss Annis Montague
4. Violin Solo—"Cavatine" (by request).....(Raff) Signora Vallerga.
5. Song—"The Message".....(Blumenthal) Charles H. Turner.
6. Quartet—"Good Night"—Martha.....(Flotow)

The Steinway Piano used at the concert is from the Sacramento agency of A. Heyman. mr23-1t

AUCTION SALE

DON'T FORGET THE AUCTION SALE OF

Flowers, Plants and Shrubbery,

—AT THE—

CORNER OF THIRD AND J STREETS,

At 10:30 o'clock

THIS MORNING, MARCH 23d.

mr23-1t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL ON Tuesday, March 23d, at 9:30 o'clock, at Salesroom, on account of departure, a small consignment of Furniture, comprising one Bed Lounge, one Parlor Table, four Parlor Chairs, one Parlor Stove, one Feather Bed, one Single Mattress and one Parlor Set. Sale without reserve. Terms cash.
mr23-1t BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

Furniture, Carpets and Bedding.

M. J. SIMMONS & CO.....Auctioneers

WILL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880, AT 10:30 o'clock, at No. 412 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, a large lot of Furniture and Carpets, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of two Bedroom sets, one Extension Table, two Wardrobes, Hair-cloth Parlor Set, three Black Walnut Bedsteads and Top Mattresses, three fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, four Brussels Carpets, three Ingrain Carpets, lot of Oil Cloths, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Crockery and Glassware, two Cooking Stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, at the same time and place, three Counter Show Cases and Cigar Closet. Sale positive.
mr23-2t M. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers.

D. O. SCOFIELD. HARRY L. TEVIS.

SCOFIELD & TEVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. E. TAYLOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

COAL OILS

—AND—

LUBRICATING OILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

White Lead, Turpentine, Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline, Cologne Spirits, Alcohol, etc.

Nos. 67 and 69 (Old Numbers), Front st.

SACRAMENTO.

San Francisco House, Nos. 120 and 122 Front street. mr23-5ptf

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1879, of the Condition of The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL STOCK.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP IN CASH		**$100,000**
Amount of net or ledger assets, December 31st of previous year		$1,185,678 65

INCOME DURING