

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 107 1/2 for 1887, 103 for 1891, 100 for 1894, 97 1/2 for 1897, 95 1/2 for 1900, 93 1/2 for 1903, 91 1/2 for 1906, 89 1/2 for 1909, 87 1/2 for 1912, 85 1/2 for 1915, 83 1/2 for 1918, 81 1/2 for 1921, 79 1/2 for 1924, 77 1/2 for 1927, 75 1/2 for 1930, 73 1/2 for 1933, 71 1/2 for 1936, 69 1/2 for 1939, 67 1/2 for 1942, 65 1/2 for 1945, 63 1/2 for 1948, 61 1/2 for 1951, 59 1/2 for 1954, 57 1/2 for 1957, 55 1/2 for 1960, 53 1/2 for 1963, 51 1/2 for 1966, 49 1/2 for 1969, 47 1/2 for 1972, 45 1/2 for 1975, 43 1/2 for 1978, 41 1/2 for 1981, 39 1/2 for 1984, 37 1/2 for 1987, 35 1/2 for 1990, 33 1/2 for 1993, 31 1/2 for 1996, 29 1/2 for 1999, 27 1/2 for 2002, 25 1/2 for 2005, 23 1/2 for 2008, 21 1/2 for 2011, 19 1/2 for 2014, 17 1/2 for 2017, 15 1/2 for 2020, 13 1/2 for 2023, 11 1/2 for 2026, 9 1/2 for 2029, 7 1/2 for 2032, 5 1/2 for 2035, 3 1/2 for 2038, 1 1/2 for 2041, 1/2 for 2044, 1/4 for 2047, 1/8 for 2050.

THE DEBRIS BILL.

The Debris bill, having passed the Senate, will be brought up to-day in the Assembly again, for concurrence in the Senate amendments. The changes which have been made in the bill are neither numerous nor important, and should not give rise to any prolonged discussion, the principles of the measure, already accepted by the Assembly, not having been modified in any way. We regard this as one of the most important bills that has been introduced during this session, and should look upon its defeat as a distinct calamity. For it must be apparent to all who have studied the subject that the data now before the Legislature are as complete as are any that have ever been before it, and that the failure of legislation after so long and full a discussion would throw the whole question back into the Courts, with the worst results to the community. It is, indeed, very difficult to listen patiently to the foolish remarks of those ill-informed persons who affect to hold that this great question can be settled by litigation. The truth is that litigation cannot supply the only remedy which is capable of saving a large portion of the Sacramento valley from destruction, and that this is the reason why action by the Legislature is demanded. All that litigation can do in the last resort is to stop hydraulic mining. But if that were done it would morrow the ruin of our fertile valley would still be threatened by the enormous mass of debris which has already passed out of the mountains, and the volume of which is sufficient, without any additions, to complete the work of devastation so far advanced at present. And inasmuch as Sacramento and Marysville depend for their prosperity and permanence upon the removal of this danger, and since it is not a mere theoretical or abstract issue, but a question of protection or ruin to many thousands of citizens, it should be clear that the Legislature should not be content with an overshadowing issue in the northern part of the State. The objections which have been made to the debris bill have with scarcely an exception been the fruit of ignorance. Failure to grasp the importance and magnitude of the subject has been the common cause of these carrying criticisms. No member of the Legislature, however, has any excuse at this time for not understanding the matter, and all ought to perceive the necessity for action. The Young bill is not the best that could have been framed under any circumstances, but it is the best of the existing circumstances admitted. We are even of opinion that some of the amendments introduced in the Senate might just as well have been omitted, but the approaching end of the session makes it impossible to expect further action, and all the Assembly can now do is to concur in the Senate amendments, and pass the bill.

THE CALL FOR GLADSTONE.

The demand that Mr. Gladstone shall take the leadership of the new Liberal Government in England is so general and imperative that he can hardly resist it, however reluctant he may be to assume office again. Indeed there is evidently no other course open to him consistent with harvesting the fruits of the splendid victory which all agree in regarding as personally his own. It is universally admitted that no Government can be permanent which does not include him, and it is equally clear that no place but the first can be occupied by him in any Government. For no matter how harmonious his relations with Ministers might be, his presence in the House of Commons as an outsider would so hamper and embarrass the Government that it could not carry out its well-defined policy. If, therefore, Mr. Gladstone does not think more of his personal inclinations than of his party and his country, he will be obliged to take the position which he has so gallantly won, which is his by every political right, and which his friends and foes unite in pressing upon him. He is far too powerful and prominent a figure to be out of the Government without doing more harm than good to his party. He must, therefore, accept the responsibilities and cares of office, and stand by, like Achilles sulking in his tent, and see the Liberals beaten by sheer lack of administrative talent. There is no other man capable of leading the party when Gladstone is present, though there are several who could do well enough if not thrown into contrast with his pre-eminent abilities. Nor has there ever been a period in which the need for statesmanship was more urgent, or in which the claims of patriotism were stronger. It would look something like fatuous perverseness in Mr. Gladstone if, after showing his party the way to victory, he should refuse to put the results of the success his prowess has won, within their reach. We believe that he will find that the people are in a mood to demand, therefore, and it is probable that the age and increasing infirmities of Lord Beaconsfield will determine his practical withdrawal from active politics at no distant day, and thus place the Conservatives in a more helpless condition than they have occupied since the beginning of the century. A few weeks ago the prospect of a Liberal victory was scarcely entertained save by a few enthusiasts, and now the Conservative party appears so crushed as to be almost extinguished. So difficult is it for the shrewdest politicians to form a correct estimate of the bent of public opinion, or to calculate rightly the motives which will actuate the masses, that it is not surprising that the Liberal party, which they are so warmly endeavoring to show they are in a mood to support, should have been so completely misled. It is too early yet to speak of the results of the session, but it is already evident that the new Constitution has necessitated many changes which are

THE CASE OF SENATOR KANE.

The disposition of the case of Senator Kane made by the Senate is apt to strike the public mind as a most satisfactory one, the recalcitrant Senator failed to purge himself of his contempt. He still asserts that an attempt was made to bribe him, and he still refuses to say who the offender was. Under the circumstances the Senate was bound, for the defense and vindication of its own honor and dignity, to insist on a full disclosure, and failing that, to inflict a severe punishment. But it has done neither of these things. It has released Senator Kane from custody, and it has merely indicated the nominal penalty of suspension from the duties of his office for three or four days. As to the sentimental and domestic considerations which were brought to bear upon the case in the Senate, they appear to us to have been singularly irrelevant. The Senate is a Court, and Mr. Kane was brought before it under a grave charge. What the effect of his position might be upon his family ought really to have had no more influence upon members than such considerations would have upon ordinary judges in the case of any other offender. If the Senate did mean to enforce its authority, and make a serious effort to clear itself of the aspersions cast upon it as a body by Mr. Kane's damaging statement, it would have been much wiser to let his charge drop at once. Having determined to take action upon it, it became necessary that the subsequent proceedings should be something more than a burlesque. As it is Kane has virtually conquered the Senate, and the latter has practically admitted that it can do nothing with him.

THE WEST POINT CASE.

There appears to be a strong effort to create the impression that the colored cadet Whittaker mutilated himself for some mysterious purpose. The inquiry seems to have been conducted almost wholly upon this curious theory, and yet there is no evidence to support it, up to the present time. The remarks which have been made in Congress on the case indicate the prevalence of a belief that the perpetration of such an outrage would be nothing surprising at that institution. Congressman Horn indeed asserts as of his personal knowledge that the lives of the colored cadets at West Point have almost invariably been made miserable by the persecution to which they are exposed. This is a matter which demands very thorough investigation, for there can be no doubt that the country is prepared to put down any manifestation of brutal race prejudice at that national establishment, even if such suppression should involve the breaking up of the college. The fact that there has been a great deal of brutality at West Point appears to be generally admitted, and therefore it is not so incredible as it might otherwise appear, that a case of this character should occur. The probability that Whittaker inflicted the mutilation on himself is very slight, and so far has no evidence bearing out that hypothesis been advanced. It is to be hoped that no lushing-up of the case will be permitted, but that it will be sifted to the bottom, and the guilty parties be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

TERMS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: When the county officers were elected last year, they made their canvass on the understanding that their terms would expire January 1, 1881, and were accordingly so voted for. Several of the candidates, however, were elected through the influence of your paper to know if any Act of the present Legislature extended the terms for which they were elected?

MARYVILLE, APRIL 10, 1880.

The facts that there is now pending in the Legislature a bill for a uniform system of county government of the counties of the State, according to classes into which the counties are divided. This bill has been so advanced that it will be taken up on the subject it will be the one referred to. It provides that the present incumbents in the county offices shall be elected for terms of one year, and that the term of office shall be from the first day of January to the first day of January following. This will be the case for the officers of even date with the Presidential election, but not with the election for State officers. Thus the terms of the officers of every two years, or for State officers and for county officers.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of April 11th.] A feature in the California wine trade was the shipment yesterday of 90,000 gallons direct to Bremen. The Health Officer reports 103 deaths in this city during the past week, and 72 for the corresponding week last year. The ship Joseph S. Spinney arrived at Queenstown on the 8th instant, from this port, in a fine passage of 99 days, beating the record for the passage of the Hain, who, on last Thursday afternoon, was shot by her husband in the lodging-house No. 1065 Market street. Upon the testimony given the jury found that the deceased died from a death from hemorrhage caused by a gunshot wound produced by Felix J. Hain, and in the verdict charged Hain with the crime of murder. The case of the People vs. Denis Kearney, on appeal from the decision of the Justice Court, was called in Department No. 11 of the Superior Court, Judge Freeman presiding yesterday. The transcript of the record and proceedings in the Police Court were presented, and it was upon the insufficiency of these that the court for the first time based their claim to have the finding of the lower tribunal set aside. Mr. Barbour asked for a continuance of the case in order to have time to fully examine the record, and the case was denied by the Court, and after argument by counsel the further hearing of the case was continued until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 11th.—The President's Question in Louisiana and Missouri. NEW ORLEANS, April 11th.—General Grant left to-day for Vicksburg. The Presidential Question in Louisiana and Missouri. NEW ORLEANS, April 11th.—The Custom-house people, who have been denouncing that they could send a Louisiana delegation to Chicago, are now being driven back by the fact that the Grant men will win the election. There is also a panic among the Democrats here, and a general panic among the entire Congressional delegation is hurrying hither from Washington. ST. LOUIS, April 11th.—Chancellor J. Filley will head the Grant delegation to Chicago. Grant has a majority in 71 counties. The 42 remaining and this city will increase the majority. The New Minister to China. NEW YORK, April 11th.—The World's special says: The State Department is endeavoring to secure the nomination of the instructions to be given to Mr. Minister to China, Angell. It is understood that the Chinese Government, which was quite satisfied with Mr. Angell, has been of much consequence in the preparation of the instructions which will be given to Mr. Minister Angell expected here in a few days. A Not Bad Week's Work. NEW YORK, April 11th.—The receipts of the walking track on Saturday night were \$28,638. According to the agreement, half the amount goes to the managers, and the other half to the contestants. Hart receives \$7,165, in addition to the sweepstakes of \$1,000, and \$1,000 for starting Brown's record, made on the 28th, \$3,887. Howard \$1,793, Dobbler \$806, Allen \$248, Howell \$224, Williams \$112, and James \$87.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 11th.—Representative Berry expresses great surprise at the argument of the walking track on Saturday night, which has just come to hand, that the passage of the debris bill by the California Legislature would have tendency to prevent favorable action by Congress upon the debris measure now pending in the House of Representatives. He is firmly of opinion, on the contrary, that the prompt enactment of the Legislature of a bill making provision for some local relief, would be a most favorable Congressional aid, on the principle that "the gods help those who help themselves." It will be remembered that the proposition before Congress is based solely upon a claim that the United States is bound to improve and drain the lands in California, and that the agricultural lands now suffering from the effects of hydraulic mining operations, there is evidently no one to do the work, and that the Government should not take measures directed primarily towards their protection, at the same time neglecting the preservation of the lands required for commercial purposes. Berry is of opinion that the extreme desirability that something be done by Congress to improve the agricultural lands this summer, calls attention to the fact, heretofore noted in these dispatches, that the Government has been with the practical urgent business of the Congress, and now upon the House of Representatives, and that the Government is not to be understood as neglecting the interests of the people, and that it would be far from easy to create a form which could effectively exercise such a power.

LOS ANGELES, APRIL 11TH.

LOS ANGELES, APRIL 11TH.—The sand lot was very dull to-day, only about 500 per cent being present. Kearney did not put in his money, although he was expected. The Typographical Union has elected the Chronicle "Chapel" not to accept the terms offered by the proprietors of that paper. There is some talk of Mr. Goehs succeeding Lord Lytton as Viceroi of India. There is some talk of Mr. Goehs succeeding Lord Lytton as Viceroi of India. There is some talk of Mr. Goehs succeeding Lord Lytton as Viceroi of India. There is some talk of Mr. Goehs succeeding Lord Lytton as Viceroi of India.

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PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBANY CO. G. FIRST ABSTRACTOR, FOWLER BARNHART, N. Y. C. All members are hereby ordered to assemble at Albany, N. Y., on Monday, April 12, 1880, at 8 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, for inspection and drill. New members are invited to attend. The only excuse accepted for non-attendance, by order of T. W. SHELLAN, Captain. N. Y. LEGISLATURE, 1880.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—SHELLAN LODGE.

No. 1880, Knights of Honor, will meet in their hall, corner Ninth and Broadway, New York, on Monday, April 12, 1880, at 8 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, for inspection and drill. All members of the Order are invited to attend. The only excuse accepted for non-attendance, by order of T. W. SHELLAN, Captain. N. Y. LEGISLATURE, 1880.

ALASKA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

ALASKA GOLD MINING COMPANY. OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS, SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA. STATE WILL COLLECT MONEY FOR AN ACCOUNT UPON THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED STOCK, ON ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY, ON THE 15th DAY OF MARCH, 1880, AND ON ACCOUNT OF PRESIDENT, JAMES M. BURKE, ON THE 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1879, and which said amounts unpaid, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Total Amount. Includes names like M. A. Barker, Trust Co., C. A. Larkin, etc.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT. A meeting of the printers of the Record-Union, held on Monday, April 11, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Record-Union, at the corner of Ninth and Broadway, New York, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the late President James A. Garfield, deceased, and for the purpose of adopting resolutions of respect for his memory. Resolved, That we tender to his relatives, and also to his friends, our sincere sympathy and affection, and that we extend to them our fraternal regards.

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