THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 23, 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 108⅜ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 109⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89; silver bars, 115⅝; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 110¼; 4½s, 112¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 95 buying, 93½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 8d@9s 11d for good to choice California.

In the San Francisco stock market yesterday prices were generally lower than at any time this month. The market opened especially weak, but rallied a little on the regular call.

George Silverthorn is again on trial at Shasta for murder.

George Shields was accidentally shot Monday at Cottage Grove, Or.

The Good Templars will hold a grand temperance jubilee at Salem, Or., July 3d.

Three boys were sentenced at Salem, Or., Monday, to three years each in the Penitentiary, for horse stealing.

A rich quartz ledge is reported to have been found in Douglas county, Oregon.

In Lookout Mining District, Eastern Oregon, Daniel Robinson was caved on in a mine and killed.

Stahl's Opera House, at Walla Walla, W. T., was opened Monday evening, with James M. Ward as lessee and manager.

Near Breslau, Prussia, floods have caused the death of fifty-six persons and destroyed 150 houses.

The Clericals achieved an unexpected triumph in the recent municipal elections in Italy.

Two vessels have been purchased at Baltimore by the Spanish Government for watching the Cuban coast.

George Thompson, who murdered three persons on a schooner on the James river, has been captured in Maryland.

The German-American Turners arrived at Hamburg yesterday, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

At Grant Park Station, Illinois, on Monday, Mrs. Halzemann was fatally injured, and her infant child instantly killed, by a railroad train.

A party of colonists, numbering fifteen families, will leave Brooklyn, N. Y., for Washington Territory on the 30th instant.

The Mexican Government declines to permit United States troops to pursue Indians across the border.

Rumors of the death of President Hayes were circulated in the East on Monday, but were soon found to be without foundation.

A storm did great damage on Monday in the vicinity of Nanpanee, Ontario.

During the past week 3,638 passengers have sailed from England for the United States and Canada.

The Greenbackers of the Fifth Maine District have renominated T. H. Murch for Congress.

The steamship Belgic arrived at San Francisco last night from China and Japan.

The Democratic National Convention was called to order at Cincinnati yesterday at 12:45 o'clock, a temporary organization effected, and a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

AUSTRIAN STRAWS.

The Viennese press appears to have suddenly opened upon Turkey with a fury and concert of action speaking of Governmental inspiration. One journal goes so far as to assert that the Ottoman empire is evidently falling to pieces, and that therefore Austria ought to secure as much of it as possible. Probably these articles are put forward as feelers, but it is unlikely that they would have been allowed to appear had not the Government already made such arrangements with Germany as to be relieved from all fear of having to retrace its steps. It is certainly true that the Turkish empire is falling to pieces, but, though all the powers know this, none of them have hitherto ventured to propose openly that division of the spoils which all alike desire yet dread. For though there may be no serious difference of opinion as to the propriety of parceling out the fragments of the empire, any agreement upon the nature of the division seems hopeless. Austria is doubtless in a position to hold the territory she has occupied under the Treaty of Berlin, and having once annexed that territory she would be in a position to extend her annexations. She would not venture to take so positive a part unless she had a perfect understanding with Bismarck, however, and he would not come to such an understanding unless he had decided on the future relations between Germany and Russia. The statements of the Vienna press this moment may be nothing more than experimental, but the Eastern question is in such a condition that the beginning of the end may be looked for at any moment, and not the later because there seems to be a sort of modified conviction all over the continent that Gladstone's Government may be counted on to offer no opposition to the contemplated partition of Turkey, even though Russia should gain control of the outlet to the Black Sea in consequence.

THE HYSTERICAL "SUN."

The New York *Sun* has become even more than usually hysterical over Mr. Tilden's letter of declination. It cannot endure the thought of his withdrawal. It passionately adjures the Democracy not to take him at his word, and refuses to accept his own statement as sincere. In this it may be right, but it is evident that the real cause of its agitation is the fear of having the "fraud" issue eliminated from the campaign. On that issue the *Sun* has almost existed for four years. It has never ceased to abuse the Administration and the Republican party, and to express its conviction that Mr. Tilden is President *de jure*. And now, just when it was looking forward to a campaign in which it could fully indulge its monomania, Mr. Tilden has chosen to step down and out, and it sees its occupation gone. It is no wonder that under these circumstances the *Sun* should strive with all its might to whip Mr. Tilden back into the traces, or that it should savagely assail the Democrats at Cincinnati for their stupidity in failing to see that he is the one eligible candidate. It must, however, be very wearing upon our contemporary to be thus continually in a state of white heat, and as it is very probable that the Convention will nominate some other man than Tilden, we fear that the *Sun* will be obliged to go into another ungovernable rage before the end of the week. It is very sad, this fierce temper, and none the less so because it never accomplishes anything.

PLENARY AMNESTY IN FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill granting amnesty to all the Communists, and there seems no reason to doubt that the Senate will confirm this decision, notwithstanding the present opposition to the bill in that chamber. The Government has been forced into this measure, which it does not believe in, as the only means of maintaining itself. There is no advantage to the State to be expected from it. It will pour out upon the country a great number of mischievous and unreconstructed agitators, who will teach the workingmen to conspire, and will inevitably use all their energies to the worst possible purpose. But the Government could not avoid introducing the bill, and it is barely possible that it may teach the French people a salutary lesson in the end.

The Nevada State Fair will be held this year a month earlier than usual—from the 6th to the 11th of September.

THE DEMOCRATS AT CINCINNATI.

The Democratic National Convention was called to order yesterday morning, and Hoadley of Ohio made Temporary Chairman. His opening speech was chiefly remarkable for an extravagant eulogium upon Tilden and Hendricks, and an implied assumption that they ought to be renominated. The mention of Tilden's name called out a great deal of applause, but the speech appears to be generally regarded as injudicious and wanting in dignity. On the call of States, when New York was reached, John Kelley tried to get the floor, but the Chairman refused to recognize him. After appointing the Committees on Credentials, Order of Business, etc., the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, in order to give time for hearing the statements of the contesting delegates from New York and Massachusetts. If the New York case, which is the only serious one, can be adjusted by this morning, there seems no reason why the Convention should not finish its work by Thursday night at farthest. Thus far, however, there does not appear to be any tendency to agreement upon candidates. Tilden's letter is after all not looked upon by his enemies as an absolute resignation. They fear him even when he professes to withdraw, and they continue to fight him as though he were still in the field. Nor is the withdrawal of Seymour accepted as final, and since the publication of Tilden's letter the Seymour men have shown a disposition to resurrect their buried boom. The name of Bayard would evidently possess much strength but for his secession letter. This is the more curious that the candidate about to be nominated has only Democratic votes to expect. It is certainly a new idea that the Democracy looks upon secession sentiments with so holy a horror as to ostracise a man whose only offense is that of having written a secession letter in 1862. If all the members of the Cincinnati Convention were polled, and all the candidates, we are inclined to think that comparatively few of them would be able to make out a much better record for loyalty to the Union than that of Thomas F. Bayard. The national record of the Democratic party, moreover, is such as to make this squeamishness absolutely ridiculous. Nobody who is familiar with the history of that organization would feel that it had stultified itself if it should put Jefferson Davis at the head of its ticket. Its sympathy with rebellion, its inherent and conspicuous disloyalty, is indeed too notorious to need recall. Yet at this moment its leaders are affecting to shrink from one of the best men the party has ever had, because he is charged with having written a single letter of a disloyal character. The Democrats may nominate Bayard without any misgivings. He will poll every Democratic vote, and there is no candidate on their list who can do more. They have no man who is capable of taking away votes from Garfield, and therefore they need not be so fastidious about the war-record of their nominees.

Bayard and Field appear to be looming up despite drawbacks, but it is nevertheless possible that New York and Indiana may be allowed to control the nominations, if they can agree upon a ticket. The majority of the delegates care very little about men. What they want is success. They are so hungry that they are ready to eat anything, and they have no predilections which they will not surrender cheerfully for the prospect of winning the fight. But it is questionable whether New York or Indiana, or both together, can arrange a feasible programme. There is a strong effort to thrust Hendricks on the ticket in the second place, but his friends will not consent to this, for they demand the first place for him. In New York, with Tilden and Seymour out of the way, there is no man who can command the support of the entire party, so far as at present known. Ohio has plenty of candidates, as a matter of course. There are Thurman, Payne, Jewett, Pendleton, Groesbeck, and perhaps two or three more. Thurman seems to have been thrown overboard by his friends, and has the appearance of being stranded. Payne and Jewett are quarrelling, and the prospects of the former are being injured by the report that he is Tilden's choice. McDonald of Indiana seeks to bear away the prize from Hendricks, but his record has been pulled on him sharply, and apparently with damaging effect. New York is naturally the main battle-ground, and the Tammany Hall split there complicates the situation terribly. In short the Democrats are more utterly at sea than any party has been for years, and notwithstanding all the consultations which are taking place it is clear that no idea whatever can be formed of the tendency of things. The disposition to concentrate upon the winning man does not help matters, because it is impossible to say who the winning man is. Bayard and Hendricks, or Field and Hendricks, are talked of, but those who suggest such combinations do not see the absurdity of this bracketing of pronounced hard and soft money men. All considerations of policy are for the time being lost sight of, however, and in the prevailing confusion the most incongruous alliances are liable to be made. It is a sort of free fight, and offers opportunities for gambling of phenomenally obscure character.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR GRAND LARCENY.

We have no desire that California should acquire the notoriety attaching to those barbarous frontier regions in which human life is less regarded than property in a horse, and therefore we propose to call public attention to the recent pursuit and murder of three horse-thieves in San Benito county. It is stated in the accounts that three men stole as many horses; that the owners of the horses pursued them, armed with rifles and revolvers, and that on coming up with them a fight occurred, in which all the thieves were killed, while the pursuers escaped without any injury. Now, in the first place, this is not at all a probable story. The fact that the three thieves were killed is doubtless to be accepted, but as regards their resistance the circumstances are against that theory. All that is known is that three men, against whom no graver charge than grand larceny could have been brought, have been killed. It may appear heretical to those who derive their ideas of justice from the frontiers, but it is nevertheless true, that to kill a man for stealing a horse is to commit murder. There is no justification for homicide under such circumstances. A horse is not sacred under American law, and in California at least it has long ceased to be customary to look upon horse-stealing as the worst crime in the calendar. The men who killed these horse-thieves may have a valid defense, but at present it is not apparent, and it is unquestionably the duty of the public prosecutor in the county where they committed these homicides to have them indicted for murder. If this is not done promptly the officials neglecting their duty will deserve to be impeached and removed. It is necessary that the law should be enforced in the most rigorous manner in all cases of this kind, to the end that no excuse be given for reversion to the barbarous, bloody, and atrocious practices which have so blackened and stained the early records of our frontiers, and which have made it so difficult to introduce order and security to those regions. It must be impressed upon the minds of the semi-civilized members of the community that no man has any more right to kill a horse-thief than he has to kill one who steals a loaf of bread. We had hoped that California had outgrown the stage when such ruthless deeds are committed, but as it is not so there is the more need for the determined enforcement of the law. There is no opportunity for evasion in this case, fortunately. The names of the homicides have all been published, and the whole matter has been given to the press as though it were really something to boast of. It is said that the killing was done near Huron, in Fresno county. If so, it is the duty of the authorities of that county to see that a judicial investigation is had without delay, and that the slaughter of human beings is not allowed to be regarded as merely incidental to the recovery of stolen property.

CENSUS SHOWINGS.

So far as can be gathered the census returns in this State will probably show an increase in aggregate population of from 200,000 to 250,000 at the outside. The statistics will develop the fact that the population of San Francisco has been very greatly overestimated, as indeed has been more than suspected for some time past. It is quite possible that the city and county will show a difference of fully fifty thousand from (and below) the Directory estimates. The number of Chinese in San Francisco will also most probably turn out to be much smaller than has been supposed, and quite possibly it will not exceed 25,000. When the actual population of San Francisco is made known, politicians may find some difficulty in accounting for the votes of former years, without postulating a very abnormal social condition there. Of the interior towns some, such as Marysville and Stockton, appear to have receded in population during the past ten years. Others, as Sacramento and San Jose, have grown moderately. And Oakland has received very large additions to its population. The most important gain, however, would seem to have been made outside of the cities, always excepting San Francisco, though the settlement of the whole State has evidently not proceeded so rapidly as could be desired.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

A brittle little boy in Eureka, Nev., has had his arm broken five times in two places.

At Germantown, Colusa county, Monday, John Rice stabbed Tom Cameron in the left lung and one leg.

There are now 300 Chinamen grading in Churchill canyon, Lyon county, Nevada, on the Carson and Colorado road.

The population of Eureka, Humboldt county, will fall below 2,700, a falling off in four years of nearly fifty per cent.

A St. Helena Chinaman was thrown from a horse, and his foot catching, he was dragged over half a mile, but sustained no serious injuries.

Rev. H. C. Benson has retired from the editorial management of the *California Christian Advocate*, after twelve years' labor in the harness. He is succeeded by Rev. Dr. Crary.

The Stockton *Independent*, noticing the recently-published type-setting challenge of San Francisco typos, claims to have a compositor on its force who can discount either of them.

It is admitted now that about twelve thousand will count the population of Los Angeles. It has been from seventeen to twenty for the last four or five years, according to the papers.

W. C. Stokes of Grass Valley was bitten by a dog nearly twenty years ago. Every year about the same time the scar left by this old bite becomes inflamed and remains so for several days.

The well at the town-site of Benson, A. T., has attained a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and no signs of water yet. The town-site is about one mile this side of the San Pedro river.

The *Free Press* thinks that Ventura county is the boss county for oil, having produced coal oil, castor oil, linseed oil, and last, but not least, some of the best olive oil that ever entered market.

A month ago the town of Turnerville, in the Huachucas (A. T.), was laid out. It now has a school of twenty-five pupils, hotel, stores, etc., and houses are going up every day. The district was discovered last July.

The Tucson *Record* states that on the 26th of last month H. W. Morrison killed a rattlesnake three miles south of Arivaca which measured 7½ feet in length and 13 inches in circumference, had 29 rattles and fangs five-eighths of an inch in length.

A copartnership notice appears in the Bridgeport (Mono county) *Union*, in which a white man and a Chinaman are partners. The former makes his mark and the latter signs his name. The document is the production of Sam Chung's brain, and for minute and binding language is worthy of the best of lawyers.

The *Mountain Review*, of Lassen county, describes a Piute wedding. It says: The mahala was turned loose in a forty-acre lot, and the man, according to custom, was compelled to catch her or the wedding was no go. After an exciting chase of nearly half a mile the dusky maiden was captured and led panting to the altar.

The Oroville *Mercury* states that G. W. Colby of Nord has filed a complaint wherein the plaintiff alleges that the Spring Valley Mining and Irrigating Company, a corporation, has damaged him in the sum of $41,250, by running sand, tailings and other debris from its mines at Cherokee Flat upon the lands of plaintiff, destroying to a great extent his crops for the past three years.

A most disastrous fire occurred last week on the mammoth ranch of Sweet & Fisher, on Tule river, says the Visalia *Times*. About 2,500 acres of grain was destroyed. It was evidently set on fire, but no clue to the parties is discovered. Seth Kirby also lost twenty acres, and Fred Shwoerer lost about the same number of acres. The entire community turned out and worked faithfully and extinguished the raging flames; otherwise the entire country would have been simply an ash-heap.

Highland Mining Camp, in Colorado, has been thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a "genuine female woman," the first that has ever brought civilization to the town. Travel had roughened her complexion, but she was a lovely vision none the less, and with twenty-five pounds of flour on her shoulder, followed her husband, who carried an infant in his arms and a pack of goods on his back. The miners at once called a meeting in honor of the acquisition of a real family, and told the wife to choose the block in town she liked best, and it should be hers even if buildings were already erected upon it.

MONEY SPENT IN PRINTER'S INK.—The *Union*, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, tells its readers: "While on the subject of large payments, we here add that H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have appropriated for expenditure for the present year, $500,000 in advertising their Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and other of Warner's Safe Remedies."—H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

CASCA SAGRADA, or Sacred Bark, is the great medicine which forms the basis of Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

What Frank Pixley Says.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—Frank M. Pixley, now here, told a reporter to-day that Blaine would have been nominated at Chicago on the next ballot, except for the bungling of Hale and Frye, Blaine's managers. Iowa and Maine were the Blaine bulwark, and had they remained firm the break would have followed at the next ballot from the Grant men. Pixley is sure of this, and gives as his authority for the statement no less a person than Senator Cameron. He also declares that Arthur was not Conkling's candidate, and that Conkling really opposed him. Pixley regards the ticket as a strong one, and believes it will carry the Pacific States. Arthur's nomination was a surprise to him, but he knows he is a splendid man.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, June 22d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:10 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento June 26th: G. G. Gage, Mrs. Gage, Topeka; N. L. Gage, California; Sophia Root, Ohio; James M. Carlisle, Washington; Henry F. Williams, California; Miss Woodard, New Haven; George R. Atkinson, Rockford, Ill.; George Dornin, Berkeley; George C. Crane and wife, Wm. R. Hayden and wife, W. McAllister, Arthur Palmer, New York; Miss Abbie Clewry, Bangor, Me.; Miss Fannie Gorman, A. H. McHatton, St. Louis; J. W. Huggins, M. Ayer, Iowa; Mrs. Hatfield, Amanda Hatfield, Boston; Miss Frona Bacon, Macomb, Ill.; Mrs. General A. S. Williams, Detroit; L. Wells, H. F. Wells, Sacramento.

Seventy through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento June 29th.

Remarkable Devotion of a Murderer's Wife.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), June 22d.—A startling tragedy was enacted here last night, resulting in the death, by suicide, of the wife of Hayde Brown, a condemned murderer. The execution of Brown is to take place at Moberly on Friday. He is now confined in jail in this city. His wife, an intelligent, prepossessing woman of 26, came here with her little three-year-old child a few days ago, and has spent nearly all her time in her husband's cell since her arrival. During the entire day yesterday she was there, and it appears an agreement was made between him and his wife that both should commit suicide at half-past 7 last night. Accordingly as the time approached the woman in her boarding place wrote a note of explanation, pinned it to her child's breast, and making a bed upon the floor, placed a revolver to her temple and put a bullet through her brain. She expired instantly. Two policemen went to the jail to notify Brown of his wife's act, and as they called him into the corridor saw him put something into his mouth hastily. They immediately grasped him by the throat, and after a protracted struggle succeeded in removing half an ounce of morphine from his mouth. The morphine had been given him by his wife. When called to the corridor, Brown emitted oath after oath, and curse after curse, and after the poison was removed he begged to be killed, and cursed his fate. Brown is a thoroughly bad man, and the strange devotion of his wife is the subject of much comment.

German-American Turners at Hamburg.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—The steamship Silesia, with the German-American Turners, arrived at Hamburg yesterday, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from delegations of the Frankfort and Hamburg Turners Societies. Gustav Rietzke, of San Francisco, replied to the address. The visitors will remain in Hamburg a few days, as the guests of the Turners of that city.

Beyond the Reach of United States Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 22d.—Secretary Ramsey received a communication from the Department of State to-day, announcing that a cipher dispatch had been received from the United States Minister in Mexico, which contained information that the Mexican authorities declined to sanction the request of the United States that General Hatch be permitted to follow Victorio's band of Apaches across the border into Mexico. The Indians, therefore, who have succeeded in crossing the border are beyond the reach of the United States troops.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—Silver bars, 115⅛; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet but firm; stocks closed firmer; Western Union, 104½; Quicksilver, 10; Pacific Mail, 38⅜; Mariposa, 1⅛; Wells Fargo, 108⅞; New York Central, 128; Erie, 38⅞; Panama, 180; Union Pacific, 88⅛; Union Pacific bonds, 114⅛; Central Pacific, 71⅛; Central Pacific bonds, 114⅛; Sutro Tunnel, 1⅛.

Mother and Infant Run Over by a Railroad Train.

KANKAKEE (Ill.), June 22d.—Mrs. Halzemann and her 18-months-old child were run over by a railroad train at Grant Park Station yesterday. Mrs. Halzemann was fatally injured and her baby instantly killed.

Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22d.—At the Jockey Club track to-day the horses were late in being called, and it was nearly 3 o'clock before they started. The first race was the Illinois Oaks for 3-year-old fillies, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $800 added; $200 to the second horse and $100 to the third. Distance, 1½ miles. The race was won by Bye-and Bye, Goldbug second, Lavacca third. Time, 2:37¾.

Toledo Races.

TOLEDO (O.), June 22d.—The June meeting of the Toledo Interstate Fair Association opened to-day with pleasant weather and a good track. The attendance was fair. The first race was for the 2:50 class, for a purse of $600, with sixteen entries. Hattie Woodward won, Joyce second. Time, 2:27½—2:31½—2:30. The second race was for the 2:26 class, for a purse of $800, with nine entries and five starters. William H won, Daisy Dale second. Time, 2:29¼—2:28½—2:62½.

Races at Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND, June 22d.—The first race was a mile dash, Enquiress winning, Gossip second. Time, 1:43¾. The next race was for the Coney Island handicap, one mile and three furlongs. Luke Blackburn won, Duke of Montrose second, Vagrant third. Time, 2:24½—the fastest time on record. The sweepstakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, was won by Spinaway, Brambetta second. Time, 1:04¼. The mile-heats race was won by Edwin A. Geo. McCullough won the second heat but was afterwards drawn, which left the race a walk-over for Edwin A. Time, 1:44¾—1:45. The last was a hurdle race of 1½ miles, and was won by Derby in 2:52. Fiddlestring fell at the fifth hurdle, broke his leg and had to be shot.

The Crooked Officials at Deadwood.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), June 22d.—The bondsmen of County Treasurer Neill notified the Commissioners to-day of their withdrawal from his bonds, and Neill was ordered to vacate the office instanter. Commissioner Sackett, County Clerk McKinnis and Treasurer Neill, who were indicted by the Grand Jury, are held in $8,000 bonds each to appear for trial. Ex-Commissioners Jones and King, against whom indictments were also brought, cannot be found.

Railroad Gauge Changed—Remarkably Quick Work.

DAYTON (O.), June 22d.—This morning the gauge on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad was changed from broad to standard gauge. Two thousand five hundred men were placed along the line from Dayton to Leavittsburg, a distance of 225 miles, and the work began at 3 o'clock A. M. The last spike was driven at 9:30 A. M.—the quickest piece of work of this kind on record.

Coal Oil Explosion—Men Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22d.—This evening the grocery store of Hiram Potts, Chestnut Hill, was damaged by fire, caused by the explosion of a barrel of coal oil. Nine men were burned, some severely.

High-handed Proceedings.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), June 22d.—At Piedras Negras, Mexico, Monday, General Trevino, commanding the Mexican forces, demanded permission of the customs officers to use the building to quarter two companies of soldiers. Being thrice refused, Trevino sent down a company with picks and crowbars and forced an entrance. They threw the contents of the Custom-house into the street and took possession. The customs officers rented another office.

General Sutter's Funeral.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—General Fremont will accompany a delegation of Californians to Litiz, Pa., to-morrow, from this city, to attend the funeral of General Sutter.

Renominated by Acclamation.

BELFAST (Me.), June 22d.—The Greenback Congressional Convention for the Fifth District renominated Hon. Thompson H. Murch by acclamation.

Order Revoked.

DENVER (Col.), June 22d.—Governor Pitkin to-day revoked the order declaring Leadville under martial law.

Garfield and His Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—During the visit of Governor Foster, of Ohio, to this city a few days since, he stated in the presence of United States Marshal Russell, of Texas, and others, that when the vote began to roll in for Garfield at the Chicago Convention, "the General was sitting by my side, and turned deathly pale. After recovering from the shock, Garfield exclaimed, 'For God's sake, can it be possible that Sherman will think I have proved untrue to him?'"

The Masons and the Obelisk.

NEW YORK, June 22d.—The members of the different Lodges of Freemasons in this city are contemplating taking part in the exercises connected with the obelisk on its arrival in New York. The Masonic fraternity in this district numbers among its membership some of the most prominent men in the country, and in the event that a general invitation is extended to the Masons of the United States to participate, none will make a more creditable appearance than those from the Capital of the nation.

Fast Mail Service.

NEW YORK, June 23d—A. M.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is thought to-night that the result of the conference of the Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, which proposed a fast mail between New York and Chicago and connections for San Francisco, will be the adoption of the suggestions of the Superintendents. The proposition is to have a special train of the New York Central road leave New York in the morning in time to catch the train at Toledo, which now leaves two hours before its arrival, the delay of the first train being occasioned by the stoppages which the fast mail train would not make at Toledo. The mails will be sent through to Chicago, so that all the mails leaving there after 6 A. M. can reach San Francisco twenty-four hours ahead of the present time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone and the Bradlaugh Question.

LONDON, June 22d.—In the House of Commons to-day, on the resumption of the debate on Bradlaugh's claim to affirm, Premier Gladstone said the Government's position is to give advice and to leave the decision to the House. The question of atheism, he said, was irrelevant. He opposed Sir Harding Gifford's amendment, that Bradlaugh be permitted neither to take the oath nor make affirmation. The matter, he said, was a constitutional, not a party question.

Bradlaugh Unseated.

LONDON, June 22d.—In the House of Commons to-night consideration of Bradlaugh's case was resumed. Sir Harding Gifford's amendment, forbidding Bradlaugh to either to take the oath or make affirmation, was adopted by a vote of 275 to 230. On the announcement of the vote, which has the effect of unseating Bradlaugh, there was an extraordinary scene of excitement, the opposition cheering tremendously and waving their hats.

Gambetta's Speech.

PARIS, June 22d.—*La Lanterne* says the effect of his speech demonstrates the immense power of Gambetta of disintegrating the majority. The first few words uttered by him consolidated it again, and all acknowledged that they had but one chief and master. The time, therefore, has arrived for him to assume power and form his Ministry.

Disapproval by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22d.—The Sultan disapproved the draft of the reply prepared by his Ministers to the portion of the identical note relating to Montenegro, and the Council is now reconsidering the draft.

Clauses of the Church Bill Adopted and Rejected in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, June 22d.—The Diet to-day adopted the eighth clause of the Church bill, with the addendum moved by Herr Stengel, declaring that in the exercise of Episcopal rights in the vacant Bishoprics the requirements of the German nationality must not be overlooked. The Diet also adopted the sixth clause, but rejected the seventh and eighth clauses.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

LONDON, June 22d.—A Paris dispatch says: The Swiss papers state that the St. Gothard tunnel is in danger of falling in. Landslips continue to threaten the masonry, and the engineers think the only way to avert the danger is to modify the line traced out for the tunnel.

Famine Raging.

DUBLIN, June 22d.—A telegram from Toberconery states that famine is raging there.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

TRENTON (Ont.), June 22d.—The trial of George Bennett, alias Dickson, for shooting Hon. George Brown, resulted in a verdict of willful murder against the prisoner, who was sentenced to be hanged July 23d.

Destructive Storm.

NAPANEE (Ontario), June 22d.—The storm of yesterday did great damage four miles west of this place. Five and one-half inches of water on a level fell in less than two hours. Hailstones as large as butternuts fell for an hour, covering the ground. Geese were killed by dozens, fences leveled to the ground, and large quantities of glass in buildings broken. Whole fields of rye and barley lie flat and are completely destroyed in Adolphus town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Home Rulers in the British Parliament have instructed Parnell to request O'Donnell not to delay business by his resolutions. They have also resolved not to participate in the Bradlaugh debate, that the Irish business before the House may not be impeded.

In the district of Lauban, near Breslau, Prussia, floods caused the death of 56 persons and destroyed 105 houses.

The triumph of the Clericals in the municipal elections in Italy exceeded the highest expectations. Of fourteen vacancies, they returned thirteen candidates. The severity of the contest was altogether unprecedented. Of the Provincial Councillors they returned four out of five.

Spaniards have bought two light-draft schooners at Baltimore for watching the Cuban coast.

George Thompson, the seaman who murdered Captain Murdock, Captain of the Milton B. Frank, and cook William George, of the schooner Mignonette, in the James river, was arrested on a railroad train in Maryland, disguised in a woman's dress.

The Republican papers of Paris unanimously approve of the speech of Gambetta in defense of the plenary amnesty bill. Newspapers of all shades of politics agree that he cannot much longer abstain from accepting the Premiership.

There was a lively stir among the newspaper reporters at Columbus, O., Monday night, on account of telegrams received from the East asking if it was true that President Hayes had died or been seriously injured during the day. Just how these stories originated is still a mystery, says a Columbus dispatch, as the President is enjoying remarkably good health.

The pioneer Brooklyn colonists of Washington Territory, numbering fifteen families, will leave that city on the 30th, on the Acapulco.

Commissioner Raum has directed the arrest of the late Deputy Collector Boone, of Brooklyn, New York, who, it is said, is missing, with a deficiency of $19,000 in his accounts.

During the past week ten first-class ocean steamers embarked 3,638 passengers on the Mersey, England, for the United States and Canada.

President Hayes left Columbus, Ohio, for Gambier last evening, to attend the commencement to-day. Mrs. Hayes remains at Columbus for the present.

MINING NOTES.

The quartz leads of Mariposa county are yielding good returns to the capital invested.

Bullion valued at $194,389 23 was shipped from Tuscarora, Nev., during the first five months of 1880.

A party is being organized at San Diego to go into Sonora, a little south of Tucson, to prospect for an old mine said to be exceedingly rich.

The Elko (Nev.) *Independent* chronicles the discovery of a quartz lead two and a half miles from that town, which bids fair to prove a bonanza.

Two very rich silver mines have been struck near San Quentin, Lower California, and another very rich and large vein about 100 miles southeast of San Rafael.

The big nugget recently found in the Swauk mines in Washington Territory is about as large as a man's hand, flat and exceedingly rough. It is valued at $448.

Large quantities of antimony are being shipped from Piute county, in the southern part of Utah Territory, to San Francisco. Big deposits of it have been recently discovered assaying seventy per cent.

A streak of auriferous gravel has been struck by the workmen who are excavating across Spring street, Los Angeles, to connect the new City of Paris building with the Main street sewer. One man got six-bits' worth in two panfuls.

The reports from the bonanza mines last week show 507 tons ore raised from the California, assaying $39 41 per ton, and 1,179 tons from the Consolidated Virginia, assaying $46 25. A shipment of $69,418 was made from the last-named on the 19th.

The Placerville *Democrat* says that Gabriel Werntz has sold the Secret mine, at Henry's Diggings, to Charles Watt, of Grizzly Flat, and Miss Dr. Kellogg, of Sacramento, for $5,000. Werntz has been working on this ledge for fourteen years, under all the disadvantages imaginable. It lies between the slate and granite, with two ledges, one on either wall, which are twenty feet apart. The matter between is porphyritic and all charged with gold. The rock is very rich in sulphurets, some of it assaying as high as $7,000 per ton.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Belgic at San Francisco.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE RECORD-UNION FROM SAN FRANCISCO.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22d.—Arrived, the steamer Belgic, from Hongkong via Yokohama.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, May 25th.—Spain threatens active hostilities if China refuses an apology and compensation for an alleged interference with the declared legitimate coolie immigration to Peru, and declares a determination to occupy the ports in Formosa with troops from Manila, and to blockade the Chinese coast. The Pekin Government insists that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to the treaty and in violation of integrity and humanity. Public opinion declines to credit the extreme Spanish measures. Spain is encouraged by the moral support of Portugal and Peru.

The Governor of Macao has a dispute caused by the Chinese refusal to acknowledge the Portuguese right to that colony. Intimations are given that Portuguese ships-of-war will presently arrive to enforce this long-standing claim. The Peruvian envoy, now in Hongkong, has a similar quarrel to Spain's, the Chinese Government having likewise refused to allow a large number of coolies to sail for Peru on the same grounds as in the case of the proposed Cuban emigration. The Governor of Hongkong favors the Chinese position in all material points.

Ching How's treaty with Russia has been published, by which it is now apparent that Russia had the advantage in the negotiations. The general terms are already correctly made known by informal reports. Russia was to receive 5,600,000 roubles, her merchants were to enjoy special privileges in trading stations, in immunity from customs duties, and in the use of convenient routes of travel. China was to receive back only a portion of her former territory. The memorial of the Censor denouncing Chung and his treaty is also published. It is extremely bitter and pugnacious.

There is nothing definite since the last advices concerning Tseng's proceedings at St. Petersburg or the fate of Chung. There is still reason to hope that the latter's life may be spared, and an opportunity given for a partial restoration to rank and power.

Minister Seward has returned to Pekin.

The news of the coming American Commission excites no interest or remarks among the Chinese. Reports of further propositions for United States civil service retrenchment are received with divided amusement and arrogance by the Americans in China. The diplomatic and consular duties are already neglected to a point of hubbiness, and if the present scanty support is diminished, promise to be virtually abandoned.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 5th.—An elaborate financial report is issued by Okuma Shigenobe, late Chief of the Treasury Department, stating the actual revenue and expenditure from the beginning of the present restored Government, in 1868. It is a dry, statistical document, but important, as proving that notwithstanding the financial irregularities under the previous Tycoon regime, a strict system of economy was introduced by the Mikado's Ministry, so that the disbursements never exceed the income for a single year. The report gives great satisfaction to the friends of Japan, and confounds her foreign detractors, who predicted a discouraging or ruinous disclosure.

The United States ship Ticonderoga has started on a cruise in Japanese and Chinese waters. Her precise errand is concealed, but it is supposed a second Corean visit is contemplated.

Much vexation is caused among Americans, official and private, by the proffer of the British naval force to support Shufeldt in the event of hostilities with Corea. The proposal was declined courteously, notwithstanding its obvious selfish and disingenuous purpose. England is now the only western country whose produce are sold through Japanese agencies in Corea. Her eagerness is great for an extension of intercourse, but she is reluctant to lead any demonstration on her own account. By entering under cover of the American flag her wishes would be accomplished without injury to her future commercial prospects. In point of fact, the United States Asiatic naval force, though feeble in comparison to the European or Japanese array, is more than sufficient for any possible Corean contingency. High diplomatic authority declares that Shufeldt will take no aggressive steps, unless under exceptional and wholly unexpected circumstances.

Signs of cholera exist in various southern Japanese ports, but there are no apprehensions of a general epidemic this year.

The Simonoseki indemnity question presents some singular features here. Certain well known claimants upon the Japanese treasury for alleged indebtedness, totally unconnected with the Simonoseki affair, take the position that unless their individual demands are satisfied, the bill for restitution shall not pass Congress. They assert that through their agents in America the passage of the previous Simonoseki bills has been persistently prevented, and the names of Senators and Representatives on whom they rely are freely given. They profess that if these private claims were adjusted, all opposition would be withdrawn and the bill pushed through without delay. The amount of money involved is about $150,000. The American officials here are understood to place credence in these representations, but do not advise the Japanese Government to yield to them.

The Japanese Cabinet takes all quietly, offering no opinion, but having no appearance of intending to make an effort thus or otherwise to secure restitution.

Reports are published in Japanese newspapers that a Russian ship-of-war landed a detachment on the eastern coast of Corea, forced their way into the walled town of Kingo, and compelled the Governor to accord an interview to the commander of the vessel. A confirmation of the above is awaited.

The second Japanese settlement in Corea, a town named Gensan, is ready for opening, with favorable prospects of trade in local commodities only.

Vieuxtemps, the celebrated violinist, who has been staying in Algiers for some time, was attacked on the 20th of April by an Arab fanatic, who struck him with great force on the head with a stone. The artist preserved sufficient presence of mind to seize the arm of his assailant, and held him until he was secured by the police. The wound was fortunately not severe.

THE problem of living in a malarial district is solved by using Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

ASK your druggist for Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

MARRIED.

Bodie, June 16—Harry E. Battin to Rosa B. Summers.

BORN.

Grass Valley, June 21—Wife of Henry Vogelman, a daughter.
Red Bluff, June 20—Wife of Myron Yager, a son.
Red Bluff, June 20—Wife of A. A. Keeler, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, June 22—Isabella V., wife of T