THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 2, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1881—5:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom. 12 M.	Thermom.	Height of Barom.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of wind.	Rain 24hrs	State of weather.
Olympia..	30.36	45	92	S. 2	Light..	....	Fair		
Portland.	30.41	46	84	S. W. 1	Light..	....	.01	Clear	
Roseburg	30.40	44	88	.....	Calm..	....	Clear		
Red Bluff.	30.29	53	61	N. W. 5	Gentle.	....	Clear		
Sacram'to	30.19	58	48	N. 16	Brisk..	....	Clear		
*S. Fran..	30.14	55	81	W. 10	Fresh..	....	Fair		
*Visalia..	30.07	62	93	N. W. 2	Light..	....	Cloudy		
*L Angel.	30.05	60	86	.....	Calm..	....	Fair		

Max. Ther., 61. Min. Ther., 52. River above low water mark, 20 ft 9 in.

*4.02 A. M.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 112½ for 4s of 1907; 100¼ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80@4 82½; silver bars, 13¼.

Silver in London, 52¾d; consols, 99 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 103½; 4s, 116½; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d @9s 9d for good to choice California.

The volume of business at the Stock Boards in San Francisco yesterday morning was quite small, and is in strange contrast with former periods. Prices are so low that a few hundred dollars will take up quite a line of stocks. Most of the business is for account of pools that are trying to make a little out of the small turns occasionally effected by a supposed scarcity of stock.

In an altercation with tramps at Willcox, A. T., a man named Collins shot one of them, and he in turn was shot by a tramp.

Henry H. Kelly was shot and seriously wounded at Tombstone, A. T., yesterday, by Stephen McAllister.

Severin Rath, who shot Samuel Sherman at California City, Marin county, Monday, has been captured and lodged in jail.

In a collision of steamers on the Columbia river, below Portland, Or., one of the vessels was sunk and four men drowned.

President Hayes has called the Senate to meet in special session at noon on March 4th.

The recent real estate purchases at New York by D. O. Mills amount to about $1,400,000.

Further details of the recent battle between the Boers and the British are given this morning.

In the Kalloch murder case, at San Francisco, the defense opened yesterday and the line of proceedings was outlined.

President-elect Garfield and family arrived at Washington yesterday morning, and were quietly received by the committee on inaugural ceremonies.

The Mardi Gras celebration at Memphis yesterday was a fine affair.

Samuel B. Axtell has been nominated by the President to be Receiver of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

During February the public debt has decreased $1,843,155.

The losses by fire and robberies during the riots at Lima and Callao, Peru, are estimated at $6,000,000.

Four thousand Turkish troops have left Jania to attack the revolted Albanians.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The revenue bill has passed the Legislature in both branches, and is in the hands of the Governor. This bill represents an endeavor to recognize the erroneous character of the fiscal theories which found expression in the new Constitution, in regard to the taxation of personal property. Actual experience has convinced the people that to tax representatives of property as well as tangible things is to impose double taxation, and that double taxation is injurious as well as iniquitous. It has been discovered that the existing law discriminates against the thrifty poor as well as against the thrifty rich; that the savings deposits of the workingman, as well as the shares of the capitalist, are doubly taxed under its iniquitous provisions. And since it is now generally recognized that the laws which make certain classes of property pay twice are against public policy and calculated to depopulate the State, there has arisen an almost universal condemnation of these provisions. The new revenue law was drawn to meet this expression of public sentiment, and to prevent the ill consequences which the revenue law of the last session was producing. It has been objected to only by a few uncandid or communistic adherents of the new Constitution, and it is concurred in heartily by the great mass of the people. If, as the communists have urged, the bill is unconstitutional, the Courts can be got to pronounce it so. But it is certain that the people have demanded the change, and that they will at the earliest practicable moment settle this question by erasing from the organic law the provisions which are cited as commanding the monstrous wrong of double taxation.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The President has sent to Congress a report on the results of civil service reform regulations in the New York Custom-house. The facts in the case were asked for by a Senator who is notoriously hostile to political reform, apparently for the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the proposed methods, but judging from the telegraphic synopsis of the returns, it would appear that the report is strongly commendatory of the new system, though it contains an admission to the effect that some infractions of it have recently been permitted, under the plea of an extraordinary pressure of business. Speaking of the results of the experiment upon the office holders of the New York Custom-house, the report says: "The assurance "that tenure and promotions depended "solely upon their own personal merit "and character, and not upon ex-"terior considerations or influences, has "had a happy effect, not only upon these "appointees but upon the force generally." This is very significant language. It is, in effect, a concession of the whole case on behalf of civil service reform. And what has been done in the New York Custom-house as an experiment must before long be done throughout the civil service of the country as a permanent system. The people will not much longer submit to surrender the entire machinery of government as the prizes of partisan contention, but will realize that politics may be purified and elevated, at the same time that the public business is infinitely better and more economically transacted, by applying common-sense rules to the appointment of all public employes.

THE STATE DETECTIVE LAW.

This is a bill which ought to be passsd. The objects are unquestionably such as legislators can indorse with a clear conscience. It is certain that highway robberies have become so numerous and frequent in several of the mountain counties that it has been found necessary to take off the stage lines from many routes. The effect of this is to subject considerable populations to great injury and inconvenience, and since it is undoubtedly the duty of the State to afford adequate protection to all its citizens, and since facts show that such protection has not been afforded in the cases referred to, a refusal to pass this bill can only be regarded as a refusal on the part of the State to perform its part in the contract between itself and the tax-payers. Certainly if it will not protect the people of the mountain counties it can have no right to tax them, and should they refuse to pay State taxes on this plea it is difficult to see what the State could do about it. The bill ought to become a law, and we hope that it will be put through.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL OUGHT TO BE PASSED.

The debris repeal bill has been disposed of, and there are still three legislative days remaining. It appears to us that it is now the duty of the Republicans in the Legislature to make a determined effort for the passage of the appropriation bill. These members must not lose sight of the fact that they and their party will be held responsible for the failure of the bill, and it is a very serious matter to force upon the Executive the necessity of calling an extra session, by refusing to provide the means of carrying on the Government of the State. The Republicans cannot now escape accountability for this condition of things, for it is evident to the public that if the appropriation bill fails it will be for no other reason than that these members refused to allow it to pass unless they could also carry the apportionment bill. It is necessary to point out as clearly as possible what this position means, and what it implies. There can be no doubt that it is open to the charge of involving a threat, and a threat which is practically directed against the people of the State. If the members of one party were to declare that unless they were permitted to bring up and pass a measure of partisan significance, they would set fire to the Capitol, there could be no mistake about the character of the proposition. But when partisans assert that the machinery of the State Government shall be brought to a standstill unless their demands are complied with, the menace is as real as in the case supposed, if not so audacious on its face.

We are convinced that the Republican party cannot afford to be put under the necessity of carrying the odium of the purposeful defeat of the appropriation bill. We say this because we desire to see the Republican party successful, and because we wish to save it from errors which might prove disastrous in their consequences. It is impossible to disguise the fact that there remains no serious obstacle to the passage of this bill, and no obstacle which cannot be removed if the Republican members will work in harmony. The apportionment bill, even from a purely partisan standpoint, is not an urgent measure. There will be no general election in this State until the fall of 1882, and it would be time enough to call an extra session for the consideration of that and the county government bill, next winter. It is not as if the Republicans were required to surrender any legitimate opportunities, moreover. The defeat of the appropriation bill is not necessary to secure a called session. The rational presumption is that Governor Perkins will find it necessary to call the Legislature together in order to apportion the State and to pass the county government bill, in any event, and therefore the Republicans appear to be taking upon themselves an amount of responsibility which it is neither politic nor necessary for them to assume.

The appropriation bill can be passed before the close of the regular session. Of that there is no doubt, and therefore those who prevent its passage will be held accountable. Even if there was no prospect that the Governor would call an extra session for the consideration of the apportionment bill, it would still be unjustifiable to defeat the appropriation bill on any such grounds. No party can retain its hold upon the people unless it shows a disposition to put the interests of the commonwealth above the interests of party. No party can expect to be continued in power if it makes the fact apparent that it seeks only partisan advantages, and that it is willing to sacrifice the general interests to these requirements. Honorable gentlemen do not perhaps fully realize the popular view of these questions, but we are very sure that if they persist in their opposition to the passage of the appropriation bill under existing circumstances, they will when they return to their constituencies discover that they have committed a very serious blunder.

It may be argued with great force that the chief failures of the present session are attributable to the new Constitution, if it can be shown that the Republican members did not deliberately tie up necessary legislation. But if that can be proved it is clear that the entire responsibility for the failure will be transferred to them, and this responsibility the party ought not to be made to bear. We do not believe that the Democrats will offer any opposition to the passage of the appropriation bill, but if they should, the responsibility for its failure will be theirs, and the Republicans certainly owe it to themselves to give their opponents the opportunity of committing themselves on this head. If they do not take this course it will be in vain for them hereafter to accuse the Democrats of being the real obstructionists.

In short, the Republicans must look into the situation, and estimate its bearing upon their future. Manifestly it rests with them to-day to bring up and pass the appropriation bill. Can they afford not to do this? We are satisfied that they cannot afford it, and that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by further obstruction. No party advantage to be derived from the new apportionment can counterbalance the party injury to be incurred by refusing to provide the means for carrying on the Government. That refusal would be made a weapon of by the Democrats, and it would be a most formidable weapon. We therefore hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the session will not be allowed to close until this vital and indispensable bill has been passed.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DEBRIS REPEAL BILL.

The Assembly has refused a first reading to the bill to repeal the Drainage Act, by a vote of 39 to 36, and the motion to reconsider this vote was yesterday tabled by a vote of 40 to 35. The long struggle over this measure is thus brought to an end, and the persistent efforts of the repealers to deprive the Sacramento valley of all protection against the debris are frustrated. The RECORD-UNION congratulates the people of Northern California on this victory for their interests. The contest has been a fierce and a determined one, and the imperiled interests have been assailed, not only by ignorant prejudice, but by all that malice could invent in the way of misrepresentation. Even in the closing debate in the Assembly the statements of the anti-debris members were chiefly remarkable for their stubborn defiance of reason and their reckless and wholly unjustifiable imputation of incompetence and dishonesty to the officers responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Drainage Act. Never in fact has a great question been treated in a narrower way by the opponents of remedial legislation. Be it remembered that they have from the very first failed to substantiate a single one of their averments against the bill. They tried to show that it had been improperly administered. They failed in that. They tried to prove that it involved onerous taxation. They failed in that. They tried to prove that the salvation of the Sacramento valley was no concern of the State. They failed in that. They tried to prove that Congress could be induced to undertake the work. They failed in that. They tried to prove that the engineering plans adopted were ineffective. They failed in that. Yet notwithstanding these repeated and unintermitted failures they have had the audacity and the dishonesty to repeat their exploded charges up to the last moment, and have shown in their final rout how utterly hopeless it was ever to expect rational or candid treatment of so momentous a subject, from such men.

We hardly know whether to be ashamed or amused when we see members who have no acquaintance with science gravely rising in their places and declaring their opinions upon complex engineering questions in the most dogmatic way. They know nothing about the subject, and they refuse to be instructed, but yet they think that their ignorance and blind prejudice deserve to be put on record as the expressions of reasoning beings. It is extremely mortifying to observe the general inability to distinguish between weighty and worthless opinions which is so prevalent in matters of this kind. We have ever heard members admit that they knew nothing about the question, and yet in the same breath they have declared their readiness to take issue with the most careful conclusions of science. How can it be possible to determine questions upon their merits, when members thus refuse to inform themselves as to the facts of the case?

The debris repeal bill has been beaten, however, and that is sufficient cause for thankfulness. The Sacramento valley is not left without the means of protection, and when the remedies already proposed are applied to the lower course of the river, as they will be during the next two years, we have confidence that the beneficial results will be so apparent as to dissipate the prejudice and misapprehension which have grown up around this question in some parts of the State. We do not believe that any adverse public opinion would ever have been formed in this connection had the facts of the case been fully and fairly laid before the people, for we do not believe that there exists in California any considerable sentiment in favor of abandoning the Sacramento valley to destruction rather than pay a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. for its protection.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The Marin county poor farm has seven residents.

The burned district of Ukiah, Mendocino county, is being rebuilt.

The Santa Ana orange-growers have contracted for 8,000 fruit boxes.

A band of 700 sheep was sold near Pataha City, W. T., recently for $1 50 per head.

Elko asbestos is now used almost exclusively on the Comstock for covering steam drums and pipes.

At Crab Creek, Washington Territory, all the cattle are perishing, and the stockmen are about ruined.

Butter colored with yellow ochre is in the Virginia City market. It is said to come from Nevada ranches.

Ygnacio valley, Contra Costa county, has a gum tree 82 inches in girth near the ground. It was planted in 1865.

R. C. Livesay has entered into bonds to take charge of the paupers of Clackamas county, Oregon, he paying all expenses, for the sum of $4 per week.

Coyotes are very busy in eastern Washington Territory feeding on dead stock, and the parties who are hunting dead stock for their hides do a rushing business. One man averaged $10 a day.

There is $20,000 worth of flax awaiting shipment in Lewiston, Idaho, says the Nez Perce *News*, and 80,000 bushels of last season's crop has been contracted for, to be delivered at various points on Snake river.

On last Tuesday the S. F. and N. P. R. R. ran the first regular through train to Guerneville since the storm. Two steam-pumps have been at work washing away the debris which covered the track, and the work has just been completed.

Hunters killed seven cougars lately on Rock creek, Southern Oregon. There has also been great destruction of deer in the same neighborhood, one hunter having killed 150 and another 125. Deer are reported very numerous throughout the country.

A herder was lately found in a deserted cabin in the Judith valley, Montana, badly frozen. On being asked how long he had been there he said three days, but the dates go to prove that he had been there eleven days instead of three, and had been without food or fire for that length of time.

Says the Healdsburg *Flag:* One thing that strikes the traveler over roads in this section of country is the large amount of new lands being prepared for grapes. Trees are being cut up into wood, and stumps and brush grubbed up. The whole country presents an air of thrift and industry.

Mrs. Jack Tanksley, near Walla Walla, W. T., was gone many hours from home during a severe storm, and when found she was in such a condition that faint hopes were entertained of her recovery. She was out all of one night, during which she sheltered herself from the storm by building a hut of snow.

The shearing corrals of Adrian Mandis at Delano, Kern county, present a scene of activity. No less than 120 shearers are engaged in clipping the fleece from 200,000 sheep. It is estimated that there will be quite this number, or more, shorn at the Delano corrals this season, including the Haggin flocks and other large flocks which have been engaged.

The great weight on the hard snow of December caused many slides along the Yankee Fork, Idaho, from the mouth of the Jordan up to Eight-mile Creek. At one time it was feared that many of the houses in Custer would be swept away, but the damage was confined to localities immediately beneath steep points of the timberless hills. Several families had narrow escapes from death, and one white man named Lang was killed, besides a number of Chinese.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says that the Frenchman who owns the herd of camels ranging to the eastward in the valleys bordering the Carson river will utilize his "ships of the desert" this summer in carrying goods from the terminus of the Carson and Colorado Railroad into camps out into the wilderness. The camels now number about forty, all but two or three of whom are natives of Nevada. In our deserts these animals find grasses and bitter and prickly shrubs and plants suited to their taste.

OATMEAL AS FOOD.—Oatmeal, as is well known, is a food of great strength and nutrition, having claims to be better known and more widely used than it is at present. Of much service as a brain food, it contains phosphorus enough to keep a man doing an ordinary amount of brain work in health and vigor. All medical authorities unite in the opinion that eaten with milk it is a perfect food, having all requisites for the development of the system.

WHERE THERE IS A WEAKNESS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Arrival of President-Elect Garfield at the National Capital.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Minnesota's State Capitol Building Destroyed by Fire.

CARNIVALS AT NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS.

Special Session of the Senate Called for March 4th.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Further Details of the Defeat of the British by the Boers.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the President-Elect at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—The special train carrying President-elect Garfield and family arrived at 9 o'clock. General Garfield was informally received in a few pleasant remarks by Colonel Ingersoll of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Carriages were in waiting, and the President-elect with his family, excepting his aged mother, who was driven direct to the Executive Mansion, were escorted to the hotel. It was General Garfield's wish that no formal demonstration take place. Upon reaching the hotel W. Daridge, a member of the committee appointed to receive the President-elect, delivered a short address of welcome on behalf of the committee, and General Garfield responded briefly, thanking the committee for the complete arrangements made for the comfort of himself and family, and expressing himself as fatigued from his journey, which he hoped would excuse further remarks. President Hayes called on the President-elect to-day. To-morrow evening General Garfield will dine with Representative Chittenden and afterwards hold a reception, for which cards have been issued. On Friday morning the President and Mrs. Hayes will turn over the Executive Mansion to the President-elect and Mrs. Garfield, and on Saturday the retiring President and Mrs. Hayes and family will leave by special car for Cleveland.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—The river and harbor bill, as agreed upon by the committee of conference and finally passed by both houses of Congress to-day, contains all the increased California appropriations heretofore reported in these dispatches, as the result of Senator Farley's amendments, namely, $60,000 for the Sacramento river, instead of $30,000 originally voted by the House of Representatives; $40 000 for the San Joaquin river, instead of $20,000; a new item of $40,000 for Humboldt bay, and $33,000 for Wilmington harbor, instead of $11,000. The increase in each instance is up to the full amount of the engineers' estimate that can be advantageously used during the next fiscal year, and Senator Farley, who obtained the increase by the Committee on Commerce, and as a member of the Conference Committee secured their retention in the bill, is of the opinion that considerably larger amounts would have been granted by Congress for California if the local engineer authorities had made as large an estimate proportionately as the Atlantic coast engineers are in the habit of making. The fact is that the bill, as it came from the House, granted as large a percentage of the engineers' estimates for California as it granted the engineers' estimate for Eastern improvements. Many of the latter seemed to be of greater consequence, simply because more was officially asked for. The conference committee did not retain the Senate amendment to the House proviso concerning the Oakland harbor appropriation, and consequently the condition attached to the expenditure of money for this object remains as fixed by the proviso, which is, however, identical with that of last year's bills, and Attorney-General Devens's opinion overcoming the difficulty raised thereby, will doubtless be considered sufficient by the next Secretary of War to authorize a continuance of the present operations. The conference committee retained the Senate's amendment appropriating $30,000 for Coos Bay, Oregon. All the Pacific-coast items not mentioned above remain in the bill without change from the amounts originally voted by the House of Representatives.

The Chinese Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—Senator Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-night, in reply to a question as to the prospect for action on the Chinese treaties this session, that he has at last substantially abandoned all hope of securing their consideration during the short remaining time before the 4th of March. It is only fair to add that it now seems to be practically certain that the treaties shall go over to the special session. The delay will not be due to any lack of good management or faithful effort on the part of Senator Eaton, who has charge of them, but must be attributed to the pressure of previously accumulated business and to several unforseen occurrences, such as the announcements of the deaths of two members of the House of Representatives and of Senator Carpenter, which, on three seperate days recently caused an early adjournment of the Senate and prevented the holding of executive sessions, at which, according to previous arrangement, the way would have been clear for discussing and reaching action on the treaties.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—Secretary Sherman to-day informed the officers of the Treasury Department that his administration would close on Thursday next, in order to take his seat in the Senate Friday.

Previous to the convening of the Cabinet to day President-elect Garfield called at the Executive Mansion and paid his respects to the President and members of the Cabinet.

The Marshals of the inauguration procession will on Thursday conclude their arrangements and name the staff officers, etc.

The national banks deposited to-day for retirement of circulation $1,063,000; aggregate to date, $7,132,979.

Mills' Real Estate Purchases.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The *Sun* has the following additional facts respecting the recent purchases by D. O. Mills: The purchases were made at private sale, and from a trustworthy source it is learned that the price paid for the entire property was about $1,400,000. It is reported that this sum is divided about as follows: For the Franklin lot, $175,000; the Furnish property, $550,000; and the Charter Oak property, $700,000. The improvements contemplated will drive large numbers of brokers and bankers to other quarters, and in consequence rents advanced considerably in Wall street yesterday. It is said that the rent of unleased offices in the Drexel building, which adjoins the property, have been doubled.

Brooklyn and New York Church Matters.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—A feeling has arisen among Beecher's congregation over a disagreement between Beecher and his music committee, caused by the arbitrary action of Beecher in summarily removing his organist to make room for another of his choice. Protests have been made by H. B. Claflin, John B. Hutchinson and other leading members of the congregation.

It is thought Rev. Dr. Slicer, of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will be Chapin's successor in the Church of Divine Paternity here, and Dr. Charles Hall, of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will be successor to Dr. Washburne, of Calvary Church here.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 1st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 5th: R. Martinez, L. C. Meyer, Mrs. J. Coghlan, Mamie Fay, John Fay, Mrs. M. Eagan, Fung Yerk How, San Francisco; A. J. Robinson, Stockton; Fred. Seller, Albert Wirzweiler, P. Leongard, Portland, Or.; D. L. Bliss and family, C. L. Canfield, New York.

Twenty-nine through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento March 5th.

Financial Affairs at New York.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The *Post* says: In the money market the stockbrokers in many cases are paying a commission of one-sixteenth, but there is a much steadier tone to this as well as other markets on the prospect of a defeat of the refunding bill and an adjournment of Congress. The Treasury continues to take in more money than it pays out. Deposits to withdraw national bank notes amounted to-day to $202,500, while the disbursements by way of bond purchases amounted to only $115,000. Neither of these movements would be considered important were it not for the fact that since the Senate passed the refunding bill the Treasury has absorbed not far from $10,000,000 more lawful money than it has paid out, so that the bank reserves here and elsewhere are that much lower than they were when the raid on the banks became serious. The reports in regard to the Canadian money which came here last week are very much exaggerated, less than $15,000,000, all told, having arrived.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113¾; money is much easier; 6; Governments firm; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 107⅜; Quicksilver, 14½; Pacific Mail, 56; Mariposa, 4; Wells-Fargo, 117; New York Central, 145¾; Erie, 48⅝; Panama, 210; Union Pacific, 116½; bonds, 118⅜; Central Pacific, 86; bonds, 112⅞; Sutro, 1.

The New Orleans Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1st.—The parade to-night was one of the handsomest displays of the kind ever presented here, and as the route of the procession was much shorter than the day demonstration, the streets were literally packed, every available spot of street, sidewalks, doors, windows and galleries being occupied.

Sensation in a Jersey City Church.

JERSEY CITY, March 1st.—While Rev. Father McCarthy was celebrating mass this morning at St. Michael's Church, Frank Finn, an escaped lunatic, rushed upon the altar and seizing the priest around his body endeavored to throw him to the floor. It required the united efforts of several men and the police to force the lunatic loose from his grasp.

State Capitol Building Burned.

ST. PAUL, March 1st.—To-night, while both Houses were in session, the State Capitol took fire and was consumed, causing a loss to the State of $100,000. The fire spread so rapidly that some of the members had to escape by a ladder, and received slight burns. The records were saved in the vault. No insurance.

Carnival at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 1st.—The weather this morning was delightful, and the streets were thronged with people, the crowd being the largest ever gathered at any Mardi-Gras celebration. At noon the industrial procession, representing the manufacturing and business interests of the city, moved through the streets. The procession was varied, and made a fine display.

MEMPHIS, March 1st.—The Mystic Memphi procession to-night was a grand turnout, displaying in gorgeous tableaux the theme of the Golden Fleece. After the pageant a series of tableaux were given at Leubrie's Theater, followed by a grand ball.

Special Session of the Senate Called.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in special session at noon on March 4th.

Labor Strike at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1st.—There is no question of wages connected with the strike of stove-molders at the Excelsior works to-day. The demand was simply that four non-Union men who were working in the foundery should be discharged, and this being refused by the proprietors the Union molders quit. It is a square fight as to whether the Union or proprietors shall control the largest stove works in the city.

The New York Walking Match.

NEW YORK, March 2d—A. M.—Allen retired from the race after 11 o'clock with a score of 179 miles. At midnight the score stood: Sullivan 221, Panchett 215, Krane 204, Howard 213, Campana 185, Curran 200, Lacouse 174.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British and the Boers.

MOUNT PROSPECT, March 1st.—General Colley was shot just before the close of the engagement, while giving an order to cease firing. The official list shows two officers killed (one of whom was General Colley), four Captains, a Major and three Lieutenants. The wounded were two Captains, four Lieutenants. The prisoners are one Colonel, one Major and one Lieutenant missing.

LONDON, March 1st.—General Roberts will have by the time he arrives at Natal a force of 3,000 men.

Detailed accounts received to-day render it certain that the British were driven from Spitzkop because they were fairly beaten. The fight ended in a rout. The most moderate estimate placed the losses at 800 killed and wounded. The latter lay exposed to a heavy rain from Sunday afternoon until early Monday morning.

A correspondent with Colley's forces at Spitzkop gives the following account of the engagement: Spitzkop is 3,000 yards from the Boer position. Two companies were left at the base of the hill and the remaining troops toiled up the side, which is a very steep, difficult ascent, on their hands and knees. It was impossible to have carried up even mountain guns. Had we had these the result might have been different. The whole force reached the summit before daylight, and about 5 o'clock began firing. The Boers had no pickets posted, and were completely surprised, but promptly returned the fire. Our men had little cover. The number of Boers at the base of the hill was about 2,000. Up to midday their loss was certainly heavier than ours. General Colley was conspicuous for coolness and courage. He kept up constant communication with the camp by signals. Shortly after noon the Boer fire, which had heretofore averaged about fifty shots a minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men were unable to withstand it. They wavered and were rallied, wavered again and ran in a general *sauve qui peut*. The Boers climbed to the summit of the hill, and followed them with a terrible fire as they went down the other side.

This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well and gave him a pass to return to camp. He identified the body of General Colley on the field.

LONDON, March 1st.—In the House of Commons to-day Wilfries Lawson asked whether any orders had been given restraining the army in Transvaal from advancing until the result of the negotiations with the Boers were known. Childers, Secretary of War, regretted his inability to make any statement in regard to the negotiations between General Colley and the Boers or the instructions to General Colley, particularly as in consequence of Colley's death he is not quite sure of the position of the negotiations. Childers also said the loss of life in the fight between General Colley and the Boers had been exaggerated. Thirty-five officers and 693 men were engaged. Three officers were killed, nine wounded and seven taken prisoners. The total killed was 83; wounded, 122; taken prisoners or missing, 50.

LONDON, March 1st.—The men engaged in the fight at Spitzkop state that the shot that killed General Colley was fired at four paces from him.

A dispatch from Bloemonte reports that the Boers telegraphed President Brand of Orange Free State that they have taken a company of soldiers and seven officers prisoners.

The correspondent at Prospect Hill, who was taken prisoner and released by the Boers, reports that he had an interview with Joubert, the Boer commandant, who complained of General Colley for bringing on the battle when peace negotiations were proceeding, and said the Boers were prepared to treat for peace only on the basis of liberty. An offensive Irish renegade was with Joubert and appeared to be his chief adviser.

House of Lords.

LONDON, March 1st.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, moving a second reading of the protection bill, pointed out that outrages, though greatly diminished in number, were still committed in Ireland, and he cited some recent cases. He said these outrages could be only the result of inflammatory speeches; but the necessity for the bill arose less from a perpetuation of the outrages than from difficulty in tracing the offenders. Earl Spencer did not wish their Lordships to think a rebellion in Ireland was imminent, but when such a hostile feeling existed, and when American papers were inciting Irishmen to rebellion, outrage and assassination, there would be great danger if prompt and effective measures were not taken for the maintenance of law and order.

House of Commons.

LONDON, March 1st.—Harcourt, Home Secretary, said to-day that he had received a threatening telegram signed "John Devoy," but did not intend to make representations in regard to the circumstance to the American Government, as such representations might give rise to an international controversy. Devoy, from a British convict, became an American citizen, and as long as he and his confederates, the leaders of the Land League, are content to remain beyond the sea and on the other side of the Atlantic, we will not interfere with them. If they come over we might have to pay them some attention. Hartington said the Government means to go on with the arms bill daily, but on Thursday the Secretary for War will move the Committee of Supply at 9 P. M., and make a statement regarding the army organization. This is because it was prevented by obstruction from making a statement yesterday. The Home Secretary then introduced the arms bill. It prohibits processions or the carrying of arms except by license, permits the search of a house from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to prohibit and regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty on a summary conviction is three months' imprisonment without labor. The bill remains in force five years. Urgency was voted for the arms bill—395 to 397. No Conservatives voted in the minority, which included Ashton W. Dilke and Labouche, advanced liberals; Edwards, McDonald and Thompson, liberals; Burt, Bradlaugh and Cowan, radicals. The Irish members telegraphed Parnell to return to Parliament.

Harcourt, in introducing the arms bill, referred to a speech of Dillon in August, in which the speaker advised the peasants to "march to the meetings in military order," and avowed that by obstruction in Parliament they could set the people free to drill, and declared that every Irishman had a right to have a rifle if he liked. He then referred to domiciliary visits by armed bands and the shooting of Hearne. The bill, he said, would touch nobody who sought lawful ends by lawful means.

O'Donnell moved that permission be not granted for the introduction of the bill, and made a rambling speech.

The Home Secretary explained that search-warrants under the bill would run twenty-one days.

After further debate, Sexton, Home Ruler, moved an adjournment.

The motion was rejected—202 to 21.

Hartington moved that the question be put, and the motion was adopted—200 to 22.

Leave to introduce the bill was given by 195 to 26, and the bill passed.

The Case Plainly Stated.

LONDON, March 1st.—Michael Henry, Home Ruler, writing to a gentleman who accused him of deserting the Land League, says: "I never belonged to the League. The stupid and irrational policy of the past few months has crippled the Irish vote in Parliament forever. The money extracted from poor people in America and at home is removed to foreign soil, and no accounts have been published, and the leader flies at the very crisis of the fight in Parliament."

Another Live Lord Coming.

OTTAWA, March 1st.—Lord Campbell, a brother to the Governor-General, leaves on Friday with Lady Campbell in a special car for Chicago, intending to extend their trip to California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Greek Government is informed that 4,000 Turkish troops have been dispatched from Jania to attack the revolted Albanians. It is said the Porte is much exercised over the aspect of Albanian affairs, and is consequently inclined to settle the Greek question.

A dispatch from Khelat says that 5,000 Tekke Turcomans have left Tejend for a raid on Oskabad.

The losses by fire and robberies during the riots at Lima and Callao are estimated at $6,000,000.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of February at $1,843,155; cash in the Treasury, $23,208,176; gold certificates, $6,541,480; silver certificates, $47,884,260; certificates of deposit outstanding, $7,965,000; refunding certificates, $782,750; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,520,347; less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, $8,375,934—$7,144,413.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Samuel B. Axtell, of California, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

MINING NOTES.

Rich placers have been found on Doak's ranch, Calaveras county.

The Eureka Hydraulic, Calaveras county, uses 800 miners' inches of water.

More mining finds are reported in the Upper Slate belt of Tuolumne county.

The trestle-work for dumping ore, about a mile from the Dry valley mill, near Pioche, Nevada, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

The American Hill Company, Sierra county, have telegraphed below for a new monitor to replace the one that was lost in the recent disastrous heavy land slide.

California District, Arizona, has three "companies" operating there, and it has from 800 to 1,000 locations, which are being prepared for sale to the Eastern sharps.

The Northern Light Company, Shasta county, is now working three shifts of men, and taking out ore which assays from $40 to $200 per ton. The company will put up a mill as soon as the machinery can be put on the ground.

Regarding the Knox & Boyle, on the Mother Lode, Tuolumne county, it is said they are about to rebuild and enlarge the overshot wheel to 40 feet in diameter, also thoroughly overhaul the 10-stamp battery, to be used as a prospecting mill.

A move is on foot in Placer county, headed by William Roberts, to run a tunnel north and south through Duncan Hill. Such a tunnel would cut through all the many ledges in that hill at a depth of several hundred feet from the surface.

The Sierra Butte's Quartz Mining Company, Sierra county, have been obliged to temporarily discharge a large number of men, owing to the small quantity of water available on account of the recent breaking of one of their dams in the late storm.

In speaking of miners leaving here for the new mining districts of the Tombstone, the Georgetown *Gazette* says: After being well bled, most of them will find their way back to old California, and content themselves in prospecting in this, the most encouraging field we know of.

Last week a miner brought into Oroville, Butte county, a slug which weighed $67 50. He picked it up on a pile of tailings near Honcut City. The tailings were the refuse of mines that had been worked in '49. A large number of men are at present at work washing over all the old tailing piles near that place.

The Extra mill at Cooper City, Shasta county, which has been shut down so often for want of wood, will be run at no distant day by water power. The owners are now cutting a ditch from the mill to Horse creek, which will be about one mile long, and will bring the water through it for milling and other purposes.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, March 1—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, John J. Reilly, of Marysville, to Jennie Evans, of this city.

Sacramento, February 28—By Rev. Dr. Charles Taubner, Otto Mueller to Mrs. Mary Ludwig (nee Recher).

BORN.

Forest Home, Amador county, February 23—Wife of W. Fisher, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, March 1—Jerome B. Stillson, a native of Michigan, 28 years and 6 months. (Battle Creek, Michigan, papers please copy.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of Fritz & Miller, corner Ninth and K streets, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, March 1—Sarah Francis, wife of James Touhey, a native of Massachusetts, 31 years, 11 months and 26 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the railroad depot, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock; thence to St. Rose's Church, where funeral services will be held.]

Folsom, Sacramento county, February 26—Margaret J., wife of John A. McKeon, a native of Dublin, Ireland, 45 years (New York, Savannah, Ga., and Salt Lake papers please copy.)

Alameda, February 19—Sebastian V. Thomas, 71 years.

Alameda, February 19—Maria M. Brown, 43 years, 8 months and 28 days.

Alameda, February 21—Carrie A. Taylor, 24 years and 8 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sociable.—At Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth and L streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2d. The musical programme will be under the charge of Miss Emma Rowe, and the following ladies will take parts: Misses Lida Clinch, E. A. Sealey, Anna Cumming, May Cummings, Lizzie Hoag, Josie Wilder, Irene Richardson. Refreshments will be served, and the public are invited. Programme begins at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. mr2-1t

Stated meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M.,