THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 25, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, October 24, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom..	Thermom.	Direction of Wind..	Character of wind force..	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia	29.80	44	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear
Portland	29.83	55	Calm	Calm..	....	Clear
Roseburg	29.85	52	N. E.	Gentle	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.80	61	S. E.	5 Fresh..	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.89	54	S. W.	6 Fresh..	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.87	56	S.	Gentle.	....	Threat'g
Visalia	29.87	58	E.	Gentle.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.01	58	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Cloudy
San Diego	29.98	61	Calm	Calm..	....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 67; minimum, 45.
River above low-water mark, 6 ft. 9 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 116 for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 99 1-16d; 3½ per cent. United States bonds, 103; 4s, 119¾; 4½s, 116¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½c.

There was a fair business at the Stock Board in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices were not strong, and in some cases values were less than on Saturday.

General Grant and his wife left Washington yesterday for New York.

The boundary treaty between Chile and the Argentine Republic has been approved by both Congresses.

The President has nominated a Democrat Readjuster for Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., greatly to the delight of Mahone's friends.

The steamer Alexander, from Newcastle for Malmo, Sweden, is missing, and it is feared has been lost.

Ex Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, is now Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Windom.

Fire at Oroville.

A sad case of sickness and helplessness is reported from Princeton, Colusa county.

Labor of all kinds continues scarce in British Columbia, causing great inconvenience.

Winter has set in in British Columbia, the lakes and creeks all being frozen up and surface mining suspended.

The Chinese in Yale district, B. C., are being forced by the police to pay their taxes.

Chief Clerk Shaber has been appointed acting Secretary of the Senate.

Twenty to thirty persons were lost on the foundered steamer Clan MacDuff.

The river at Burlington, Ia., is higher than ever before known.

Road agents are operating near Camptonville, Yuba county.

Light showers fell at New York yesterday, partially relieving the fears of a water famine.

Mackay, of the bonanza firm, left Liverpool Saturday for New York.

The ceremony of riveting Bartholdi's statue of Liberty was performed at Paris yesterday, Minister Morton driving the first rivet.

The deaths from disease among the French troops in Tunis number 900 since the commencement of the expedition.

The son of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been appointed Governor of Candahar.

A choleric fever is raging at Amritsir, India.

General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, has resigned.

The officers and crew of the ship Maritime Union, burned at sea, have arrived at Astoria, Or.

Advices from Washington state that all Territorial offices in Arizona are to be filled by citizens of that Territory.

Confederate bonds are quoted in the Frankfort Exchange at 2 and 2½ per cent., the demand coming from Rotterdam.

A daring and successful break from jail is reported from Tombstone, A. T.

C. G. Johansen was run over by a car at Ogden, Utah, yesterday, and lost both legs.

The Indian excitement in Arizona seems to have quieted down, notwithstanding the evident efforts to keep it alive.

TO AGENTS.

Large extra editions of the issues of the WEEKLY UNION and the daily RECORD-UNION, containing the opening chapters of the new serial story, to be commenced November 1st, will be printed. Back numbers of the papers containing the story from its commencement can therefore be had at any time during its publication.

THE NEW YORK WATER FAMINE.

The New York situation in regard to water is becoming more serious every day. The city uses daily 95,000,000 gallons of water. The natural flow of the Croton river at this time is 9,000,000 gallons a day, and twelve days ago the Commissioner of Public Works calculated that the reserve supply of water in the storage reservoirs and in the lakes, together with a possible additional amount of 490,000,000 gallons, to be secured by purchase, could not last more than twenty-three days. In twelve days, therefore, unless it rains heavily in the meantime, a city which has been using 95,000,000 gallons of water a day will be reduced to one-tenth of that quantity, and with no certainty that even so much will last. Already it has been found necessary to stop street sprinkling, and to shut off the supply of water to the street fountains, and it is evident that still further economies will have to be practiced. It is now being stated that the Croton basin is capable of supplying 200,000,000 gallons of water daily, if reservoirs are provided large enough to store it up in rainy seasons for use in dry seasons. But these statements are of no use now. Had the preservation of the surplus water been attended to when there was no danger, New York would have been spared a water famine; but as it is the city must do the best it can with the limited supply at hand. Unfortunately there is a great deal of waste always going on in the use of water, and it is found impossible to teach the public the necessity of care and moderation. Yet this is clearly necessary, for if there should be no rain for another week it is now apparent that severe suffering must be endured by the New York public, and that this suffering will extend to the heavy increase of the bills of mortality. It is moreover doubtful whether, even if rain should come now, enough is likely to fall to make up for the deficiency in the Croton reservoirs.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN DEMANDS.

A deputation of Southern Republicans recently waited on the President and asked him to give them representation in his Cabinet. They fortified this request with the intimation that if they were "properly represented" they could wrest three or four States from the Democrats. The Southern Republicans are in some respects an unknown quantity. There was a period when all the freedmen at the South voted the Republican ticket, when they were allowed to vote at all; but things have changed since then, and now a great many negroes are Democrats from choice. The white Southern Republicans compose the smallest Republican faction in the country, and it must be admitted that they embrace some of the worst "machine" men in the Union. They have, in fact, been for several years a distinct embarrassment to the Republican party, and it is a serious question whether they would not become still more embarrassing if they had Cabinet representation. It is really necessary to understand whether this would not involve the rehabilitation of the devices and practices which so discredited the Southern Republicans during Grant's second term. For the nominal gains effected by such methods have always been much more than counterbalanced by the consequent alienation of Northern Republicans. We trust that nothing of this kind will be done again.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has fulfilled its task. It has examined the debris question from both sides. It has heard the representations of the farmers and of the miners. It has seen what the debris has actually done in the way of destroying agricultural property. It has also inspected the hydraulic mines, and has heard how costly are the preliminary operations and how heavy are the investments in that class of property. It has had the inestimable advantages, first, of viewing everything with its own eyes, and, second, of hearing all that can be said on both sides from the parties in interest themselves. In doing all this the San Francisco committee has incidentally advanced the question a degree nearer settlement, for it has made possible a friendly meeting between farmers and miners. For the first time representatives of both parties have met dispassionately and coolly, and have discussed the issue in a rational and practical way. And as a result of this novel experiment we find the miners declaring their readiness to take care of their tailings if the farmers will agree to rest content with such an arrangement, and will desist from the endeavor to put a stop to hydraulic mining altogether. And we find the farmers on their part making no less conciliatory and temperate propositions. They say they do not desire the ruin of the mining interest, but only protection for themselves, and they express a willingness to accept the offer made by the miners. Meantime the San Francisco committee, thoroughly impressed with the magnitude of the question, takes the broad view of the situation which the RECORD-UNION has advocated so long, and urges the adoption of such a course as will render possible a compromise securing the safety of both parties to the controversy.

The committee, and singular as it may seem, such veteran lawyers as Niles Searles and Albert Dibble, are a unit on the proposition that litigation ought to be avoided, and that it can never solve the problem. The committee are strongly disposed to report in favor of the appointment of authorized representatives of both sides, and the holding of a meeting to adjust the whole question, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, or the committee itself, occupying the office of moderator or referee. And thus after months of acrimonious controversy and suggestions looking to the wildest and most exasperating resorts, the first practical and common sense attempt to find out the actual rights and wrongs of the case, and to obtain a realization of the importance of the issue, has resulted in a most emphatic and harmonious vindication of the views the RECORD-UNION has steadily adhered to. We have always maintained that if this case was to be adjusted satisfactorily it would have to be adjusted otherwise than by litigation, and that is the opinion to which the San Francisco committee has been forced by a thorough examination of the situation. So far then the committee has been working in the right direction, and it has accomplished a distinct good in bringing the farmers and miners together, and letting them say their say without the interference of the lawyers.

But we do not conclude from this that the difficulties of the case are removed, or that it will be an easy matter to remove them. Unfortunately things of this kind are seldom managed in accordance with the matured conclusions of the most conservative and intelligent minds on either side. If the clearest heads among the farmers and miners could be empowered to act, and could be brought together in the manner already suggested, we have no doubt they would settle the issue in such a way as to secure the best practical results without making any unnecessary sacrifices. But in such conjunctures there is always a great deal of distrust and suspicion. Litigation is more often the result of want of confidence than of anything else. Those who expect to profit by it naturally do their utmost to foster and enlarge this skepticism, and put all the obstacles possible in the way of a rational and mutually confiding settlement. In a case like the present it must be expected that no effort will be spared to sow distrust in the minds of both parties, and that they will be kept as far apart as is practicable.

Nevertheless if the San Francisco committee is energetic and prompt, and if it is seconded by the more clear minded farmers and miners, it will be at least possible to bring about a state of affairs in which the responsibility for the rejection of offered terms, involving a practical settlement of the main points in dispute, must rest upon those who are bigoted in their insistence upon litigation. The miners in such an arrangement must of course guarantee the fulfillment of their engineering undertakings, and must also produce sufficient professional indorsement of the plans they propose. If then they are prepared to say, first that it is within their power to impound all the debris capable of doing mischief; and, second, that they will so impound the debris forthwith and thenceforward, it is even possible that the obvious preferability of such a settlement over anything to be had through the Courts, may carry it through to a general acceptance. This certainly would be the best and cheapest and in all ways most satisfactory adjustment, for both sides, and the most powerful consideration we can think of in connection with it is, the consideration that if the farmers and miners will only make up their minds to have this settlement, nothing in the world can prevent them.

THE FIRST CABINET NOMINATION.

President Arthur yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated that the President would have preferred to wait awhile before making any Cabinet changes, but that Mr. Windom, being anxious to secure his election to the United States Senate, insisted upon being allowed to retire. Governor Morgan, of New York, is in many ways specially well fitted for the high and difficult office to which he has been called. He is one of those merchant princes whose avocations are so world-wide and at the same time so important as to constitute the most consummate training for affairs. Men of his stamp are accustomed to the management of concerns as weighty as the government of a province or even a kingdom, and their knowledge of finance is necessarily large and comprehensive. There is, in fact, but one possible objection to Governor Morgan, and that may be merely imaginary. We refer to his age, which is considerable, but it may easily be that he bears his years as lightly as those English statesmen who are accustomed to remain in official harness until they are well up in the nineties, and whose vigor has seldom been shown to have suffered an appreciable diminution by reason of their age. In Governor Morgan the country will have a Secretary of the Treasury who is not under the necessity of learning his duties after his appointment. Since Chase occupied the office this is the first time a really well-equipped financier has held it. Boutwell was a conspicuous failure. Sherman knew nothing of finance when he entered the office, and to the last his knowledge was patchy and imperfect. Windom was even worse prepared, for he had previously acquired actually mischievous theories, and such success as his administration has had is due, first to the wisdom and financial soundness of the late President Garfield, and, secondly, to the fact that he had sense enough to follow good advice when he found himself unequal to the occasion. If Morgan will take the office—which we presume the President made sure of before sending his name to the Senate—he will probably be a conservative and prudent Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment of such a man is at least a significant and unmistakable recognition of the fact that special qualifications are demanded in offices of this kind. Let us hope that the rumor of an offer of the same post to Conkling has no foundation in fact, for in that case the absence of special fitness would be the most conspicuous circumstance.

TWO MILLIONS ASTRAY.

It is stated as a fact that there are at present nearly $2,000,000 in the United States Sub-Treasury at New York, representing the accumulations of unpaid money orders for several years. The Government does not know what to do with this money. It dare not dispose of it lest the owners should put in an appearance, and it possesses no authority to advertise for the owners. Large as the aggregate of the amount is, it has accrued in comparatively trifling sums. The explanations are no doubt various. In some cases the people to whom money has been sent have been dead, or have moved away. In other cases there has been some informality in the money order. It seems obvious that Congress ought to make some provision for the proper advertisement of money thus sent astray, for it is evident that much trouble and probably some suffering is caused by the numerous failures of attempts to send money from one part of the country to another. Such advertising would not cost the Government anything, as it would be properly made a charge upon the money involved, and it would be productive of much relief and satisfaction. As it is the Government is simply keeping two millions of dollars out of circulation, and where it is absolutely of no use to anybody.

FREIGHT REPORTS.

From J. C. Stubbs, General Freight Agent, we have the following reports of Eastbound freight per Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads for September, 1881:

STATEMENT OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT PER CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
		Mohair	380
Barley	1,842,520	Personal effects	5,330
Beans	1,005,070	Potatoes	88,180
Blankets	3,590	Salmon, in cans	43,490
Books	3,560	Vegetables	44,160
Borax	167,990	Wine	123,270
Brandy	64,480	Wool	176,470
Canned fruit	209,460		
Canned goods	1,165,660	Total, pounds	2,050,540
Cement	85,270		
China mdse	96,910	SAN JOSE.	
Cigars	36,560	Barley	579,150
Clothing	10,060	Books	100
Curios	76,310	Brandy	100
Drugs	3,550	Canned goods	702,890
Fruit, dry	259,090	Fruit, dry	11,450
Fruit, green	21,700	Fruit, green	1,121,260
Glassware	19,700	Horses (2)	6,000
Glue	49,060	Leather	21,940
Glycerine	21,200	Miscellaneous	1,340
Hides	86,790	Mustard seed	119,800
Hops	78,960	Personal effects	1,160
H. H. goods	30,740	Quicksilver	49,500
Iron (pig)	22,500	Seed (garden)	31,470
Leather	136,560	Shingles	160,000
Lumber	744,610	Wine	520
Machinery	158,410	Wool	13,390
Malt	20,650	Woolen goods	1,670
Miscellaneous	55,040		
Mohair	11,630	Total, pounds	2,821,740
Mustard seed	97,450		
Nuts	64,620	STOCKTON.	
Oil (whale)	73,980	Beans	20,000
Orchilla	131,270	Brandy	100
Pelts	4,070	H. H. goods	170
Personal effects	12,510	Leather	1,320
Pipe (lead)	20,940	Miscellaneous	120
Potatoes	20,740	Personal effects	640
Quicksilver	46,500	Wine	4,210
Raisins	21,550		
Rice	90,080	Total, pounds	26,560
Salmon	1,462,800		
Salmon, pickled	288,470	MARYSVILLE.	
Shells	129,120	Canned fruit	100
Shingles	20,000	Copper cement	20,500
Silk	267,840	H. H. goods	930
Skins and furs—		Machinery	250
Assorted	300	Miscellaneous	100
Bear	600	Personal effects	2,690
Beaver	2,380	Potatoes	20,300
Elk	870	Wine	1,600
Fox (red)	1,340	Wool goods	2,610
Martin	3,830		
Otter (land)	1,190	Total, pounds	49,140
Otter (sea)	4,250		
Seal, hair	290	OAKLAND.	
Sugar	775,380	Antimony	46,880
Tea	1,940,050	Canned fruit	257,450
Whisky	10,880	Canned goods	586,550
Wine	483,190	Fruit, green	45,960
Wool	627,120	Horses (2)	3,500
Scoured	280,890	H. H. goods	810
Wool goods	1,630	Machinery	2,370
		Miscellaneous	3,610
Total, pounds	13,285,030	Personal effects	4,840
		Wine	200
SACRAMENTO.			
Books	1,170	Total, pounds	951,610
Brandy	7,700		
Canned fruit	42,460		
Drugs	1,890	RECAPITULATION.	
Fish, eggs	20,000	San Francisco	13,285,030
Fruit, dry	620	Sacramento	2,050,540
Fruit, green	1,225,930	San Jose	2,821,740
Hides	40,280	Stockton	26,560
Hops	210,230	Marysville	49,140
H. H. goods	11,890	Oakland	951,610
Leather	1,800		
Miscellaneous	5,380	Grand total	19,184,620

STATEMENT OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT PER SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO.		SAN JOSE.	
Antimony	42,270		
Beans	899,690	Beans	122,530
Blankets	2,300	Canned goods	99,790
Books	1,090	Leather	300
Borax	184,330	Miscellaneous	790
Brandy	47,630	Personal effects	2,920
Canned fruit	112,650	Powder	20,250
Canned goods	1,037,780		
China mdse	17,850	Total pounds	237,580
Cigars	27,220		
Clothing	41,670	STOCKTON.	
Coffee	189,780		
Copper cement	20,170	Beans	20,000
Drugs	2,830	Leather	3,710
Fruit, dry	232,930	Miscellaneous	570
Glue	43,520	Personal effects	740
Hides	112,450	Wine	2,210
Hops	28,230		
Household goods	9,020	Total pounds	27,230
Lumber	65,390		
Leather	47,940	MARYSVILLE.	
Machinery	7,004		
Miscellaneous	37,930	Miscellaneous	80
Nuts	32,810	Personal effects	320
Pelts	7,100		
Personal effects	11,660	Total pounds	400
Potatoes	151,880		
Quicksilver	2,700	OAKLAND.	
Raisins	2,390		
Rice	151,150	Books	330
Salmon, canned	370,380	Canned goods	502,150
Salmon, pickled	145,220		
Seal fur	5,870	Total pounds	502,480
Shells	11,430		
Skins and furs—		LOS ANGELES.	
Assorted	2,230		
Bear	1,750	Barley	118,720
Beaver	5,710	Blankets	960
Deer	6,410	Books	100
Elk	1,490	Brandy	84,500
Fox, blue	1,580	Flour	20,000
Fox, mixed	5,230	Fruit, green	100
Otter, sea	700	Hides	20,760
Seal hair	6,110	Household goods	1,000
Wine	269,650	Miscellaneous	2,010
Wool	55,730	Mustard seed	52,260
Wool, scoured	120,120	Personal effects	1,240
Wool goods	8,700	Potatoes	22,390
		Raisins	100
Total pounds	4,589,590	Shells	3,360
		Wine	110,230
SACRAMENTO.		Wool, pulled	27,250
Books	100		
Brandy	330	Total pounds	464,940
Drugs	220		
Fruit, dry	460	RECAPITULATION.	
Hops	2,890		
Household goods	3,560	Sacramento	41,370
Leather	6,290	San Jose	237,580
Machinery	1,200	Stockton	27,230
Miscellaneous	790	Marysville	400
Personal effects	830	Oakland	502,480
Wine	24,650	Los Angeles	464,940
Total pounds	41,370	Grand total	5,863,590

In Colusa county recently, a dog was bitten by a little striped skunk, and shortly afteward developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and had to be killed. It has long been believed that the bite of these animals will cause hydrophobia, and this instance goes to corroborate that impression. An instance came to the writer's notice in Sonoma county, wherein a sucking calf was bitten on the shoulder by one of these little animals, and next morning the calf had developed unmistakable signs of hydrophobia.—[Solano Republican.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Ex-Governor Morgan Now Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

Ringing Words of Secretary Blaine Upon the Subject.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Additional Arrests in Ireland Under the Coercion Act.

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

DOMESTIC.

The Rights of the United States in the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the report of the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of October 14th, inquiring what steps the Government had taken to protect the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal. Secretary Blaine, in his communication to the President, reports that having learned since the adjournment of Congress of the rejection by Colombia of the protocol negotiated by representatives of the United States and that Republic, which it was hoped would secure a treaty satisfactory to both, and being informed by a Minister of the United States in Colombia that the Government of Colombia, by its public act, was avowing its desire to terminate the treaty of 1846 and appeal to the powers of Europe for a joint guarantee of neutrality of the Isthmus and the sovereignty of Colombia, the department addressed a long letter of instruction to the United States Minister at London, and an identical note was sent to each of the American Ministers in Europe.

Blaine's letter is dated June 24th last. In it he says:

The United States recognizes a proper guarantee of neutrality as essential to the construction and successful operation of any highway across the Isthmus of Panama, and more than a third of a century ago this Government took every step that is deemed requisite in the premises. In the judgment of the President, this guarantee given by the United States of America does not require reinforcement, or accession, or assent from any other power. In more than one instance this Government has been called upon to vindicate the neutrality thus guaranteed, and there is no contingency now foreseen or apprehended in which such vindication would not be within the power of this nation. If the foreshadowed action of the European Powers should assume tangible shape, it would be well for you to bring to the notice of Lord Granville the provisions of the treaty of 1846, and especially of its 35th article, and to intimate to him that any movement in the sense of supplementing the guarantee contained therein would necessarily be regarded by this Government as unmitled for intrusion into a field where the local and general interests of the United States of America must be considered before those of any other Power, save those of the United States of Colombia alone. The President deems it due to frankness to be still more explicit on this subject, and to announce the views of the United States Government with somewhat of detail, to the end that no uncertainty shall exist as to the integrity of our motives or the distinctness of our aims. It would be our earnest desire and expectation to see the world's peaceful commerce enjoy the same just, liberal and rational treatment as ours. It regards the political control of such canal as distinguished from its merely administrative or commercial regulation that the President feels called upon to speak with directness and with emphasis. During any war in which the United States of America or the United States of Colombia might be a party, the passage of armed vessels of hostile nations through the canal at Panama would not be more admissible than would the passage of the armed forces of a nation over the railway lines joining the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States or of Colombia, and the United States of America will insist upon her right to take all needful precautions against the possibility of the Isthmus transit being in any event used offensively against her interest upon the land or upon the sea. The possessions of the United States upon the Pacific coast are imperial in extent and of extraordinary growth. Even at the present stage of development they would supply a larger part of the traffic which would seek advantage of the canal. The States of California and Oregon and the Territory of Washington, larger in area than England and France, produce for export more than a ton of wheat for each inhabitant, and the entire freights demanding transportation eastward are already enormous. The crops are augmenting, the population and products of the Pacific slope are increasing upon a vast scale, the railway system connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the interior and with the great lakes is being rapidly extended, thus affording additional facilities for enlarging the commerce that must seek the coast line to the Pacific, of which the projected canal at Panama will form a part, and be as truly a channel of communication between the Eastern and far Western States as our own transcontinental railways. It is the perception of this domestic function of the long-sought water-way between two seas that border the Republic, which has caused the project to be regarded as of vital importance by this Government. The history of the enterprise is marked from the outset by the numerous expeditions which have from time to time been sent out by the United States at large expense to explore the various routes, and thus facilitate the work when the time should be ripe and the vast capital be forthcoming for the undertaking. If the proposed canal were a channel of communication near to countries of the old world, and employed wholly, or almost wholly, by their commerce, it might very properly be urged that the influence of European powers should be large and justly commensurate with their interest. With the exercise of such a policy the United States could find no fault, especially if assured of the usual participation in the peaceable enjoyment of the commercial facility so offered. The case, however, is here reversed, and an agreement between European States to jointly guarantee neutrality, and in effect control the political character of a highway of commerce remote from them and near to us, forming substantially part of our coast line and promising to become the chief means of transportation between our Atlantic and Pacific States, would be extraordinary procedure, and would be necessarily viewed by this Government with the gravest concern. The policy of the United States is one of peace, a friendly intercourse with every Government and people. This disposition is frankly avowed, and is, moreover, abundantly shown in the fact that our armament by land and sea is kept within such limits as to afford no ground for distrust or suspicion of menace to other nations. The agreement entered into with this Government in 18 6 was manifestly in the interest of peace, and by the circumstances of the position the United States of America, was to watch over the highway between its two coasts. This was so imperative that the resultant guarantee was the simplest justice to the chief interests concerned. Any attempt to supersede that guarantee by an agreement between European powers which maintain vast armies and immense fleets, and whose interests in the canal and its operation can never be so vital and supreme as ours, would partake of the nature of an alliance against the United States, and would be regarded by this Government as an indication of unfriendly feeling. It would be but an inadequate response to the good will we bear them and their people, and our cheerful and constant recognition of their own rights of domestic policy, as well as of those resulting from the proximity of or springing from their neighborly interests. The great European powers have repeatedly united in agreements such as guarantees of neutrality touching the political boundaries of States like Luxenbourg, Belgium, Switzerland and parts of the Orient, where the localities were adjacent or where the interests involved concerned them nearly and deeply. Recognizing these facts, the United States has never offered to take part in such agreements, or to make any agreement supplementary to them. While thus observing the strictest neutrality with respect to complications abroad, it is a long settled conviction of this Government that any extension to our shore of the political system by which great powers have controlled and determined events in Europe would be attended with danger to the peace and welfare of this nation. While the Government of the United States has no intention of initiating any discussion upon this subject, it is proper that you should be prepared, in case of concerted action, or conference, or exchange of opinion thereon, between the great powers of Europe, to communicate to the Government to which you are accredited the views of the President as frankly and fully as they are herein set forth, and at a suitable time, in your personal and friendly intercourse with your colleagues of the diplomatic body at London, you may find it proper to give discreet expression to the polity and motives of your Government in the premises, you may not have to represent the position of the United States as the development of a new policy, or the inaugural of advanced aggressive steps, to be taken by this Government. It is nothing more than the pronounced adherence of the United States to principles long since enunciated by the highest authority of the Government, and now, in the judgment of the President, is firmly inwoven as an integral and important part of our national policy. In his address upon taking the oath of office, the President distinctly proclaimed the position which the Government of the United States would hold upon this question, and if European Cabinets have failed to observe or give due heed to the declarations then made, it may be well for you, on some proper occasion, to call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the language used by the President.

Nominations—Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today: Henry H. Garnett, of New York, Minister to Liberia; John M. Bailey, of New York, Consul to Hamburg.

The Senate confirmed Edwin D. Morgan as Secretary of the Treasury. Many believe that he will only remain in the Cabinet till winter, and then Conkling will succeed him, and that this is the programme. Doubtless Morgan declined at first, and was induced to accept perhaps on these grounds.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The President presented a communication from Secretary Windom transmitting the investigation report. It was tabled and ordered printed.

Edmunds, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the committee doubted if the law warranted the method pursued since the death of Burch, Secretary of the Senate, in disbursing moneys for its expenses. He then moved to appoint Chief Clerk Shaber as Acting Secretary.

Pendleton stated that he had been prepared to offer a similar resolution.

Adopted.

The President's message was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee transmitting the answer of the Secretary of State to the Senate resolution asking whether the Government has taken any action, since the last Congress, to protect American rights and interests in the Panama canal matter.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The Sharp Practice of Senator Edmunds.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—Senator Edmunds' move this morning in forestalling the Democratic caucus caused some merriment. The caucus instructed Pendleton to support a resolution to appoint Chief Clerk Shaber Acting Secretary, but Edmunds got the floor and offered a resolution worded precisely like that Pendleton was awaiting a chance to submit. The Democrats of course voted for Shaber. He is satisfactory to both sides, and is popular. He was formerly a Congressman from North Carolina.

Gorham and Riddleberger.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—If the Republicans next winter can see their way clear to getting rid of Gorham and Riddleberger, they will probably undertake to select a Secretary; but there does not now seem to be much prospect of getting rid of this difficulty at present. Mahone firmly insists upon sticking to these nominations.

The President and Mahone.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The nomination to-day of Stratham, a Democratic Readjuster, for Postmaster at the important postoffice of Lynchburg, to succeed Wilson, a Republican, is regarded by Mahone's friends as evidence that the President will sustain Mahone in the Virginia contest. Wilson has worked early and late against the Readjusters. It is rumored, however, that he was removed because of irregular accounts.

The Treasury Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—It is learned from a trustworthy source that up to a late hour this evening President Arthur had not received the acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury from Morgan. It is also said that Governor Morgan's physician advised him not to accept.

Grant Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—President Arthur left the house of Senator Jones before 9 o'clock this morning, and was driven directly to the residence of General Beale. General Grant entered the carriage at this point, and was driven in company with the President to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, where the former, accompanied by his wife, took the limited express for New York.

A California Lady Robbed.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), October 24th.—The residence of J. Sloat Fassett, of this city, was entered by burglars this morning. Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of silverware was taken, being the wedding presents of Mrs. Fassett, who is the daughter of the late Judge Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal.

The Custodian's Office Report.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The report of the committee of investigation of the Custodian's office covers 100 foolscap pages. It expresses a belief that the office of Custodian is not warranted by law. The various crooked transactions of Pitney are then detailed. He is found to have twice paid for certain bills of carpeting out of the different funds, to have mixed up the accounts, paying for certain work out of the wrong funds. Thus 502 Woodruff file holders were paid for out of the appropriation for ice, and the file-holders have never been delivered. The Custodian refuses to explain this matter. Drivers of the Department carriages were supplied with overcoats paid for as billiard-cloth to cover desks, and paid for out of the furniture appropriation. Fifty-three gallons of bay rum was purchased as deodorized alcohol, and was used for toilet purposes. For the three years ending May, 1881, the waste paper of the Department was sold for $5,092, and no deposit made in the Treasury on that account except after the committee suggested that it should be done, and then only $2,176 was deposited. While not wishing to make any recommendation, the committee say: "We think the system very loose and liable to great abuse, and in our opinion it should be materially changed."

Judge and Jury—A Case of Non-Concurrence.

CLEVELAND (O.), October 24th.—Edwin Cowles, of the *Leader*, having sued E. W. Scripps, publisher of the *News*, for libel, and the jury having given a verdict for defendant, to the surprise of everybody who heard or read the evidence, Judge Tilden, before whom the case was tried, sent Mr. Cowles the following letter:

"I feel that it is due you for me to say that the verdict rendered by the jury in the libel case between you and Mr. Scripps, tried before me, was contrary to law as laid down and the evidence given in the case. The testimony was overwhelmingly in your favor, and the defense offered no evidence whatever to justify the publication of the article in question. The testimony showed conclusively that there was not the least foundation in any respect whatever for making the charge reflecting on you.

"Yours, very truly, DANIEL R. TILDEN."

Rosecrans and the Battle of Chicamauga.

NEW YORK, October 24th.—The *Tribune* prints a letter from General Rosecrans, in which the latter complains bitterly of the continued injustice done him in the criticisms of the press on the battle of Chicamauga, and especially of the statement that Garfield wrote the principal orders of the battle. He says: "The statement that Garfield wrote all the orders but one is in letter and spirit an unmitigated falsehood, by whomsoever made and circulated."

Another Old-Fashioned Mining Excitement Promised.

NEW YORK, October 24th.—A Wall street reporter says: "California speculators in the Mining Boards attach special importance to the fact that John W. Mackay is a passenger on board the Algeria, which left Liverpool Saturday. They are creating the impression that as soon as he arrives home the long-promised bonanzas on the Comstock will be uncovered; that with Fair to manage the business at Virginia City, another old-fashioned mining excitement will be witnessed in California and Nevada."

New Theater at Omaha.

OMAHA, October 24th.—Boyd's new opera house was opened to-night. This opera house, owned by Hon. James E. Boyd, Mayor of Omaha, cost $125,000. It is pronounced by persons competent of judging to be the finest opera house in the West, no pains or expense having been spared to make it such. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

Resignation.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—General F. A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, has resigned.

Fears Partially Relieved.

NEW YORK, October 24th.—The fears of a water famine here are partially relieved by light showers falling to-day.

The Raging Mississippi.

BURLINGTON, October 24th.—The river is the highest ever known, even higher than last spring, and still rising.

Winding Up the Celebration.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24th.—The officers of the army and navy give a grand ball to-night, winding up the Yorktown centennial celebration.

FOREIGN.

The Trouble in Ireland.

LONDON, October 24th.—Dr. Kenny, a member of the Executive Committee of the Land League, the medical attendant of several imprisoned suspects, was arrested to-day and conveyed to Kilmainham Jail.

It is said that it is probable that Parnell will be removed from Kilmainham to Belfast or Rifford Jail, and Kettle, Monaghan, Dillon, O'Kelly, Brennan, and, if his eyesight permits, Boynton, will be removed to some other prison; but it is impossible to remove Sexton and the others, because of their health.

Several more arrests under the Coercion Act were made in Ireland to-day, including Miss Hobnett, of Ballydehole, for persisting in the exhibition of a copy of the "no rent" manifesto in the window of her house.

Miss Mabel Wilberforce was found guilty of perjury to-day, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Leaguers Interviewed.

NEW YORK, October 24th.—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris that he saw Healy, Eagan, Biggar and Sheehy yesterday. Biggar and Healey have just arrived, with other Leaguers. The correspondent asked what the League mean by advising the farmers to follow a policy of passive resistance?

Eagan—We mean by it that farmers should refuse to pay rent, submit to eviction if needful, and wait for the inevitable defeat of the landlords.

Correspondent—Suppose they should starve?

Eagan—Why should they? They will have the unpaid rents in their pockets. We shall keep them as far as we can from our fund. A large proportion of the farmers who adhere to the League are well-to-do.

Correspondent—But you have only £50,000 at command.

Eagan—Money will flow in fast enough. I should not be surprised to have £1,000,000 before long.

Correspondent—I see the clergy of Kildare are giving an example of submission to the Government.

Father Sheehy—Kildare is an exceptional country, and the two Bishops are notorious Whigs, and have no influence. Besides, in Kildare rents happen to be particularly fair, relatively speaking.

Eagan concurred in this opinion.

Proposed Assassination.

LONDON, October 24th.—It is rumored that the Fenians have plotted for the assassination of Forster, Harcourt, Gladstone and some members of the royal family.

Another Steamer Missing.

LONDON, October 24th.—The steamer Alexander, of Malmo, Sweden, bound for that port from Newcastle, with a crew of twenty men, six adult passengers and four children—all Swedes—returning from America on a visit to their friends, is now a week overdue, and it is feared has been lost in the recent gale.

The Foundered Steamer.

LONDON, October 24th.—Twenty to thirty persons were lost on the foundered steamer Clan MacDuff.

An Unhealthy Locality.

PARIS, October 24th.—Since