ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

GUITEAU.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

of argument and eloquence, directed to the intelligence and conscience of the jury. They must not believe, if any man of them thought to discharge his duty by avoiding his full duty, and should cause a divided jury, that the United States Government will any the less press this trial to a conviction.

Judge Porter continued: This case stands, and stands alone, upon the single question whether on the 2d of July the prisoner believed that he was commanded to commit this crime.

THE ASSASSIN'S SHREWDNESS.

Guiteau—That's it, and that's all there is to it.

Judge Porter—The prisoner assents, and my opinion is that he knew from the first that upon this sole issue his cause must rest. If his counsel had half the intelligence of the prisoner they would have seen the same.

Guiteau—Thank you, Judge; but I don't take much stock in your opinion anyway.

Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy, and that the press was with him, and said, in contradiction: "I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has one word to say in his defense."

FURTHER INTERRUPTIONS.

Scoville vainly strove to get the ear of the Court, protesting that Judge Porter was abusing the rules of the Court by such statements.

At length Judge Porter paused and Scoville demanded that he be allowed to make similar statements in reply.

Judge Porter attempted to go on, but Scoville, reinforced by the clamor of the prisoner succeeded in getting the floor, when with much excitement he demanded that his rights—and he claimed that he had rights—should be respected. He insisted that Judge Porter had no right to state what the newspapers said or what they did not say, and he desired the exception duly noted.

Colonel Corkhill insisted that counsel had not the right to object. The prisoner had been allowed to state what he had received in the way of letters. He had been permitted to read them, to read extracts from papers, and to make all sorts of statements as to what the American people and press were saying of him. Judge Porter was simply contradicting the statements.

Judge Cox intimated that the prisoner was not allowed to do as charged, but could not be restrained from doing it.

Scoville—Well, can't Judge Porter be restrained?

The Judge ruled that the speaker might contradict assertions of the kind made by the prisoner.

Judge Porter then read from the printed evidence several of the more noted examples of this effort on the part of the prisoner to deceive the jury, after which he desired to be excused from further speaking for the day, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAW REGARDING SENTENCE AND EXECUTION.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—If the jury in the Guiteau case should bring in a verdict of guilty at anytime before Monday next, at which time the next term of the Criminal Court will begin, counsel for the prisoner will be entitled to file their bill of exceptions at any time during the continuance of the forthcoming term, and the Court will be compelled to grant a hearing upon the exceptions at once. If the exceptions are overruled, Judge Cox can, under the law, at once pass sentence, and within thirty days thereafter the sentence can be executed. The law provides that a prisoner shall be entitled to one intervening term between conviction and sentence. If counsel for Guiteau should fail to file their bill of exceptions before the termination of the next term (the one beginning on Monday next), then Judge Cox can, within ten days after termination of said term, pronounce sentence. The only contingency which would, in case of conviction, postpone the execution of the sentence until September, would be a failure of the jury to convict before Monday next, providing, of course, that Judge Cox is disposed so to sentence the prisoner as to grant him the minimum grace allowed by law. As was said by an eminent lawyer this afternoon, in discussing this question: "There are several matters to be considered in determining the ultimate result, and as the prisoner is not yet convicted, it will be for some time a matter of uncertainty how long, under the law, and the possible exercise of discretionary clemency on the part of Judge Cox, the prisoner may be allowed to live."

THE METROPOLIS.

Items of Interest from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23d.—Mayor Blake, Auditor Brickwedel and Judge Halsey are engaged in counting the moneys and securities in the city treasury. The coin will approximate $3,000,000.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors this evening, the petition of the Ocean Shore Railroad Company for a franchise was passed to print. A meeting will be held by the Board next Thursday evening for the special purpose of considering the proposition granting the franchise.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the Grand Opera House, under the auspices of the Land League. Messrs. O'Connor and Healy addressed the meeting.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

This evening Matilda Schroder, a German lady, 22 years of age, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by severing the artery of the wrist. She was discovered soon after, taken to the police station and the flow of blood stanched. Miss Schroder came from Germany about a year ago, and is a very intelligent and accomplished woman. The cause of the rash deed is a mystery to her friends.

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly, the Chinese Committee of the Assembly presented a report, and requested that the President call a special meeting to-morrow evening, for the purpose of hearing the report from the Pittsburg Labor Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sale of $12,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage six per cent. bonds is recorded at 106½.

Imports of treasure here on the 21st embraced $13,100 from Central America and $229,375 from Mexico.

The wards of the City and County Hospital are filled to their utmost capacity with the sick and the maimed.

The receipts for duties at the Custom-house for the past week were $116,223 05, making a total since January 1st of $403,912 34.

It is said that $1,500 has been offered for a seat in the San Francisco Produce Exchange, which is $500 more than the price fixed by the Directors.

There is probably twenty ships fully due here from domestic Atlantic and foreign ports. Some of these have been recently spoken, and will certainly come in this week. The Young America is making a long trip from Antwerp, now out 139 days.

The Internal Revenue receipts in this district last week were as follows: Lists (bank taxes) $56,233; tax paid for spirit stamps, $29,749; cigars and tobacco, $20,288; beer, $4,020; miscellaneous, $480. Total, $111,670. Previously since July 1st, $1,983,797. Total from July 1, 1881, to January 21, 1882, $2,095,377. The total since January 1, 1882, is $245,930, against $280,800 for the same time in 1881, and $291,300 for the same time in 1880.

The statement of the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco for January 1st, made under the State law, shows assets of $4,753,653, of which $610,000 is in United States bonds, $1,145,070 in money and checks and $5,000 in real estate. The paid-up capital is $1,500,000, and the surplus and undivided profits $242,342. The amount due individual depositors is $1,874,755. The bank is paying stockholders 8 per cent. per annum in quarterly dividends.

In giving an account of a rifle match held near Healdsburg the *Flag* says that Henry Bledsoe was struck under the eye by a rebounding rifle bullet, and now suffers from a severe contusion. The accident occurred to him while sitting on a fence running parallel with the range, his position being about midway between the marksmen and the target; a sufficient warning.

JUST "Over the Rhine," at No. 396 Vine street, Cincinnati (O.), lives Mr. Licht, who suffered so with rheumatism that he could not sleep. Half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cleared the rheumatism out quickly.

DEBRIS.

FORTY-NINTH DAY OF THE SLICKENS CASE IN COURT.

Further Testimony in Rebuttal of the Defendant's Case—The Testimony Concluded.

The slickens case—The People of the State of California vs. The Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company—was resumed at 9:30 A. M. in Department Two of the Superior Court, Judge Jackson Temple presiding.

Urias Hulburd, sworn (direct examination by Attorney-General Hart)—I reside in the western portion of Hamilton township, Butte county. I know Lewis Posey; he resides in the same township. I harvested the crop that was raised on his slickens land. One tract raised twenty bushels, one twenty-five bushels, and one raised twenty-six and a quarter bushels to the acre. It had been covered with debris a great many years ago. It was old slickens soil. Mr. Keppel has produced on his slickens land very poor crops. He has harvested grain on that land that would not thrash three bushels to the acre. The slickens on the land in that section came from the Cherokee mines. The fertility of the soil is destroyed by being covered with slickens. The crops of 1875 in several places were destroyed by slickens deposit. Warren Green ran the debris water over his place, and after plowing the productiveness of the soil was found to be entirely destroyed. I have never known any one to use slickens as a fertilizer, but have known them to use it to fill up hog wallows and low places. Mr. Posey's land had never been cultivated prior to its being covered with slickens. Warren Green's land produced much larger crops prior to its being covered with slickens than since. The canal empties into the tule. The waters from the Cherokee canal get into Butte Slough several miles below the terminus of the canal. The waters from the canal spread through the tules and into Butte creek. Dry creek is entirely obliterated, filled with debris from the canal. The country is covered to a width of from one-half to one and a half miles, and to a very great depth. This filling is mostly debris that flowed through this Cherokee canal. I have followed the waters of this canal from its mouth eight miles to a point where it is lost in the tules. It has filled up and destroyed Butte creek for a long distance. The water at the mouth of the canal is very muddy, and still remains muddy in character as far as I followed it. The debris from those mines is principally pipe-clay and sand. I find sand as low down as French crossing, a distance of about a mile and a half below the mouth of the canal. Pipe-clay is carried in large quantities into the tules eight miles below.

Cross-examination (by W. C. Belcher)—I live about five miles south of the town of Biggs, and about fourteen miles west of the Feather river. I have been engaged in farming in that section since 1870. Prior to that for five years I resided in Sutter county, opposite Marysville. I have examined the canal from its terminus to the railroad. I live in township 17 north, of range 1 east, and the end of the canal is in township 18 north, range 1 east. Was at French crossing as early as 1859. There are large stretches on Butte creek that have strong currents, and others where it barely moves over. I measured the speed of water in these slow places, where it goes over high stretches, and it ran from one and three-quarters to two miles per hour. In the Keyes case I testified about Posey's crop that was harvested in 1877. I harvested much land by Posey's farm; I think 1,100 acres in all. The land had been sold by him. I knew then what I had harvested, and had every reason to know that it produced 22½ bushels to the acre. I am sure it ranged from 20 to 26 bushels. Know 26 was the highest amount. Can't say if that year I harvested for Posey over 400 acres in one piece—that is his land, but not for him directly; the crop fell into other hands. Don't know if Keppel got leave to flow water from the Spring Valley canal over his lands. Knew that Green's land has been flooded by Butte creek. In 1879 we had a heavy flood there, and Green's land was overflowed. The water was over all the country, save about three rods of this land, near where the house now stands. We had a flood in the winter of 1880-1, and Green's land was overflowed, but can't say for how long, but not beyond three weeks. I do know two weeks of flooding would not entirely destroy it, if the water was running water, as it was there. Except knolls here and there, Keppel's and Green's lands were adobe ten years ago, and after floods there would be little lakes on them. Don't think the lakes would cover a quarter of the land. Knew Dry creek from the railroad bridge down since 1870. Below Biggs' it was a crooked stream, doubling or trebling its length. It had banks in many places three feet deep, an average depth of two feet, and in width varying from twenty to sixty and eighty feet, and with little sand in the bottom. Dry creek couldn't carry its flood waters, but would overflow from a half mile to a mile on each side, I would judge. Rogers' is north and west of Biggs'. He has varied good crops. His success was indifferent when the slum first came. The last crop he raised there was a very fine crop. There are two Dry creeks, and one Dry creek is not yet destroyed—it flows toward the Hamilton bend through the plains to the south and east of what we term Old Dry creek. At Kusick's place there is but one Dry creek. Kusick's land has never raised a good crop so far as I know, and I know it during all the time of its cultivation. I know this just as a man knows of the concerns of his neighbor. I live right there.

(Re-direct)—Before 1872 a bushel or two of sand here and there could be found in Dry creek. In 1872 it came in large quantities. It came down in the slum water from the Cherokee mine. The stream opposite my place was half destroyed. We had no fill till 1870. The channel is for miles all filled with sediment and sand, all done since 1870.

Recross-examination—Cottonwood creek is an affluent of Dry creek, and runs through an open porous soil and through land considerably cultivated, and cultivated some as far back as fifteen years ago.

E. Comstock sworn—Lived on the Sacramento river between here and Fremont for twenty-nine years. Know Cache creek well, and for years knew about stock-raising on its banks, and farming also, and their extent. Stock raising has been very extended there, very largely, and in early days it was almost exclusively stock raising in that valley. Later sheep raising came on, and now great bands of sheep are on the creek. This sheep herding has had the effect to harden what before was miry ground. This is true also of cattle raising. Farming has been extensive also for ten years. The bed of the stream is now, as when I knew it thirty years ago, clear, gravelly bed, and the water is clear, except in late years in freshets it is colored some since they have farmed those bald hills up the creek, and there has been some wash; but little of it comes into Cache creek; it drains another way. Have driven cattle over and through the Sierras. I wintered on the divide two winters between Yankee Jim's and Todd's valleys. The soil was red like, and in the little valleys was miry. Cattle and sheep running over the mountains have packed the soil harder than it was in the early days and the wash has been less as a result. Know the Elkhorn ranch and Fremont. Before 1868 the river between was leveed pretty generally, but since they have not been kept up, except near Fremont. In ten miles between Elkhorn and Fremont not half the distance has been leveed for ten years.

Cross-examination—Since 1868 the leveeing in that ten miles has only been in spots. Witness described lands on Cache creek and in Capay valley, and the course and character of the stream. At the mouth of the creek several hundred acres of land have been covered with deposit. There are other large deposits on lands there, but it was all there before 1850. It is grown up in willows and berry-bushes, and is about a mile wide. All that came since 1852 went further down into the tule, where it has filled up from two to three feet deep. Where Moore's ditch is taken out of Cache creek, the creek is half a mile wide, has scarcely no banks, and runs over or through sandbars, and shifts itself here and there from side to side. In 1850-52 in scarcely any of these valleys could you ride a horse in the wet season, as the soil was miry. The running of stock on the land in spring packs the ground, so it ceases to be miry, and is made harder. Never saw many animals in the mountains near Yankee Jim's in 1850-52 outside of those packing and used in making roads. Have seen cattle mire and die right on the top of the bald hills in an early day, but now they are packed hard.

W. B. Treadwell, sworn. Am an attorney. Have been a civil engineer and surveyor. Have lived at Woodland eleven years. Know Cache creek. Most of the year its waters are clear. The first floods bring down some sediment. It is never as muddy as the water in the Sacramento river. Some debris is brought down every year by the creek, but not much in the last ten or eleven years. The amount of debris at the mouth has not materially increased in ten years. That deposit is grown up in alder, cottonwood, willows, etc. Its length is three miles, and average width about half a mile, with about 500 acres in the thicket, and then it spreads out gradually beyond. From where the stream is within its banks there has been no perceptible change in the stream; i. e., from where it leaves the gorge at the head of Capay valley. The soil in the mountains where the stream flows is at the headwaters sandstone and shale almost exclusively. Vast flocks of sheep and goats run on the headwaters of the North Fork. On the divide between Capay valley and the Sacramento valley the soil is poor and gullies out easily. Land that sheep are grazed on there in two or three years is smooth and packed hard. The soil on these bare hills cracks, if left alone, from gullies and wash out with the rains, but when cultivated the moisture is taken up more evenly and gullies very rarely form. The mountains in which Putah creek rises are more of volcanic origin. There has been much cultivation of the soil—has been large on that stream. The water has the same character as that of Cache creek, but it has brought down more material than Cache creek. Have seen in the gorge of Cache creek rocks of 20 tons roll down it, but it has a fall there of about 30 feet to the mile.

Cross-examination—The deposit from Putah creek is finer than that of Cache creek. Saw a bowlder, water worn, 25 to 30 tons, moved three-quarters of a mile by Cache creek current, in one winter. [Witness at much length described the size of the stone, the correction of Putah creek by leveling, and the changes in the stream in consequence, etc.] Know Burns' tract of land and don't think 15 acres has washed off. Five or six acres dropped off into the creek. Know of few instances like that. Know of a few slides, but none like that of Burns'.

Recess.

Afternoon Session.

[Witness Treadwell continued on cross-examination, at the conclusion of which Geo F. Allardt was recalled for further cross-examination.] His estimate included the mines on Slate creek. Big Canyon creek on the Yuba, from the point where mining begins, Norristown, is about fifteen miles. Did not examine it except to cross it. Some of the Eureka tailings go into Canyon creek. [Witness in detail, in response to questions by W. C. Belcher, described the creeks he saw in his examination of the mining sections of Yuba river.] He measured no deposits in any creeks. One hundred and seventy-six million cubic yards has been taken out of the Yuba river mines, and fourteen per cent. of it yet remains at the dumps. Know Penn valley. Didn't know how much material is in it. Examined Deer creek from Nevada City up to the mines. Know Big Ravine; don't know the amount of its fill. The estimate he made of displacement included the Smartsville mines in part. Did not measure the ravines, nor go below the zero mark shown on the map, and by that he did not mean to be understood as saying that all the 86 per cent. has gone below, i. e., into the valley. From Smartsville to Marysville is twenty miles, the elevation being about 276 feet. Have seen cases where a river bed in places will, as you go down, rise, as where there is a pond. Witness was examined as to his knowledge of certain creeks on which are mines, concerning the tailings, of which he made estimates; and concerning deposits therein at various points, and also concerning the various deposits on the Yuba, during which time witness made frequent reference to his maps and drawings. On the north fork of the American, near Alta, he found a slope very steep, and yet on which pine leaves lay and trees grew. Such slopes are not uncommon. Had not said that there was no wash from mountain roads, but did say they were in good condition, and that he saw but little indications of wash, and he had looked into that matter with considerable care. Frost is a powerful agent in the disintegration of soil and rock. On the American and Yuba observed the country well, and saw but two or three places where there had been land slides. Looked for evidences of them. Witness was examined at length concerning his profile made from Uren's table of the North Fork of the American river, from Pickering's Bar to Rice's Bridge. This is the profile which shows ascending grades in the bed of the river in its descent. Witness said, on being questioned concerning the matter, that these ascents in the bed-rock did not imply that Mr. Uren's table was absurd. Such ascents might show pools or holes in the bed. The witness was examined at length on mathematical calculations to test his estimates and the rules on which he had relied in working out Uren's table into a profile, and coefficients, square root, cube root, per cent., calculations of velocity of water, averages, grades, hydraulic formula, standard tables, etc., etc., played parts so technical and intricate as to be incapable of reproduction with satisfaction to the general reader. The Court here permitted witness to describe the banks of the old excavation, prior to the deep washings in the mine of the defendant, by reference to the large photographs heretofore referred to. Witness thereupon took certain of the photographs and said the first (No. 4) view showed the natural soil up for 410 feet from the bed-rock, and shows first, 6 feet of red soil; gravel, 13; blue-gray sand, 11 feet, etc., etc.; gravel 12; sand, 16 feet; gravel, 21 feet. In like order witness took up photographs 8 and 10. The tables and drawings referred to by witness showed these deposits in the bank by views on plates 1 to 19:

	Red soil.	Sand.	Gravel.
View 4.	6	14	36
View 6.	6	27	46
View 8.	8	13	69
View 13.	4	10	60
View 14.	4	36	60
View 15.	5	20	63
View 17.	3	16	61
View 18.	6	14	70
View 19.	8	12	80
Totals.	50	162	545

He said the appearance is uniform on these banks, and always overlaid with red soil. Then comes gravel, mixed with cobbles, then almost pure sand. These banks are all firmly cemented. In the center of the pit stand tall pillars, left like islands. They are almost entirely composed of gravel, with cobbles, and show the character of the material in the bed of the pit. Nine views of the bank in the old washings show as an average result that 7 per cent. is red soil, 43 per cent. is sand, and 50 per cent. is stone, from pebbles to cobbles as large as one's head. To include the pillars would give of stone a larger per cent. probably. These photographs were taken under witness' direction, and he identified them as correct. Thomas Price saw them taken. They show the size and dimensions of the material, and by aid of a glass the sizes can be easily seen. I hung a large canvas tape over the bank with numbers on it, and they show on the pictures. It was ten inches wide and eighty feet long; the black and white marks are a foot long each. This prevents one being deceived by the perspective. In two cases he found blue gravel. The pictures were taken by John A. Todd, a regular photographer at Sacramento. There are ten views. Nos. 2 and 3 are omitted, under the ruling of the Court. Defendant's counsel here said if any of the photographs used for evidence they preferred they should all go in, and the Court thereupon admitted them all.

Witness said photograph 2 represented the bank in the northwest side of the deep pit looking northwesterly. No. 3 represents the heaviest materials in the pit.

Prosecution here introduced two immense cobbles, one weighing 26 pounds, and offered to prove by witness that they were taken from the American river at its bed near the Rooney ranch, Sacramento county, January 22, 1882.

Ruled out.

Witness was cross-examined as to the correctness of the pictures.

J. A. Todd, photographer, was sworn, and identified the pictures as taken by him, and described also the character of the deposits in the strata of the banks and pillars. Witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. Catlin as to the accuracy of the photographs, and as to the distances represented. Prosecution here offered several official reports on hydraulic mining, condition of the rivers, etc.; also, Dr. Chipman's report; also, a diagram referred to by witness Allardt in identifying the photographs.

At 5:30 P. M. the Court adjourned until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

At the evening session the Court ruled out the documents offered by the prosecution at the close of the afternoon session, except as to a plat and chart of Mr. Allardt explaining the character of the banks in the defendant's mine. The prosecution then rested its case in rebuttal.

Witness Uren was recalled in sur-rebuttal as to his testimony concerning the north fork of the American river, and concerning which witness Allardt had testified in criticism, and had filed a plat showing ascending grades in the bed of the river on its downward course. Witness testified that Allardt had made an error in his chart, based on his (Uren's) table of 51 stations, in that he had not taken into account 12 feet of fill at the point of beginning. Witness presented a correct profile of the river, made according to the original figures.

W. Hamilton Smith was recalled by defense, and said he knew the various creeks which are affluents of the Yuba. Offer was here made to show what material is in those creeks, but the Court held that under witness Allardt's statements it had been settled that the amount of material in the ravines was not taken into account in estimating the amount that came down the river, therefore it was not shown that 86 per cent. had come down the river, as it was proven 14 per cent. remains at the dumps. There was therefore nothing to rebutt, even by showing that part of the material is in the affluents. Mr. Smith could not make it stronger. Defense offered to prove that there is considerable deposit at Edwards' bridge on the Yuba. Ruled out.

Defense asked the character of the material of the banks in the defendant's mine and other mines. Objected to, as not sur-rebuttal. Objection sustained. Defense here rested.

The Court—About how many counsel desire to argue the case? I propose to take a recess of some two weeks.

Attorney-General Hart said he should be engaged about the 8th and 15th of February.

The Court—I will expect counsel to come to the argument prepared with the findings they intend to ask, and an interchange of them will facilitate the case. I suggest also that the counsel speak alternately.

Attorney-General Hart—Is it understood then that counsel will agree as to the number to speak?

The Court—That is as you please. I suppose counsel for plaintiff should open the case and defendant follow, and so on.

Judge Rhodes thought counsel for plaintiff should have the closing.

The Court said that would be a matter of no importance in such a case as this. He desired to say that counsel could file as full briefs as they wished.

A discussion as to time of meeting then ensued, and the place at which to meet for the argument. Mr. Wilson desired to meet the Court half way and have the argument made in San Francisco. Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Hart preferred it to be in Sacramento, and the Court said if it was a mere matter of convenience, Santa Rosa would suit him best; San Francisco would be a convenient point for him, as then, in case of any emergency demanding his presence at home he could go up to Santa Rosa at evening and return in time the next morning.

Mr. Cadwalader—In former times things gravitated toward——

The Court—Well, we will not allow any jealousies as to places to creep in. They might make new and undesirable issues in the case. Of course, if there is objection to San Francisco, the argument must be held here.

Mr. Hart—Court can sit at the Capitol in the Supreme Court room and have the use of the law library.

Mr. Wilson—We can furnish just as good a library in San Francisco. It the Court comes there we will see a proper room is provided.

After some further discussion, the Court cut it short by saying it would sit in Sacramento, and the Attorney-General promised to apply for a proper room in the Capitol. The Court said that would be convenient if allowed consent to sit there.

The date was the next issue, and after considering the engagements of the Judge in his own Court, the demand on him to decide cases already submitted, the engagements of counsel, the time needed for each side to examine the record of the testimony, etc, the Court fixed February 28th as the day on which the argument shall begin. It is supposed the argument will occupy about seven days. The Court directed that the official Reporter be paid, and appointed Messrs. Cadwalader and Catlin to examine the Reporter's bills, ascertain the true number of folios, and if they two could not agree then to refer the matter back to the Court. This committee was then called to meet at Mr. Cadwalader's office at 10 A. M. to-day. The Court requested counsel to give the record of the testimony examination and to come up on the 28th fully advised as to the facts in proof. And thereupon the Court adjourned until the 28th of February, at 9:30 A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23d—1 P. M.

FLOUR—The demand for export for to-morrow's Panama steamer is still fairly active. Best City Extra, $5 50@5 56½; Superfine, $4 37½ to $5; Interior Extra, $4 75@5 50; Interior Superfine, $4 12½@4 75 ₩ bbl

WHEAT—The week opens under more favorable circumstances for sellers. The reserve stock of shippers is largely reduced, and they are beginning to look around for renewal of supplies. The market is in such a sensitive condition that the smallest inquiry is availed of by holders to advance asking rates. On Saturday a round lot of 30,000 ctls is said to have sold at $1 75, which is above the market. To-day it was with difficulty $1 72½ was obtained, and this figure was given by a miller for one carload only. Other sales embrace 300 and 1,100 ctls No. 1, $1 70; 1,800 do Sonora, $1 70 ₩ ctl. Some few off grade lots went at much lower prices. No. 1 is quotable at $1 70@1 72½; No. 2, $1 65@1 67½ ₩ ctl. Subsequent to Change hour, a leading operator, having canvassed the situation, agreed to deliver 7,000 ctls No. 1 at $1 70, which about fairly represents business to-day.

BARLEY—Buyers to-day were quite scarce. On Change there were but two or three parties who accepted offerings or made inquiries as to prices, while no transactions resulted. Holders are generally well satisfied with the situation. Feed, $1 65@1 67½; Brewing, $1 72½@1 77½; Chevalier, $1 65@1 70 for choice standard Bay, and $1 60 for Coast.

OATS—There were but a few trifling sales to-day. The market keeps steady and free of any speculative feeling. Good to choice, $1 75@1 85; Surprise, $1 87½@2 ₩ ctl.

CORN—$1 75@1 77½ for large and small Yellow.

RYE—$2 12½@2 25 ₩ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 50@1 55 ₩ ctl.

HAY—Wheat, $15@16; Wild Oat, $13@14; Stable, $9 50@11 ₩ ton.

HOPS—California, 21@22c for fair, and 24@26c ₩ lb for good; Washington Territory, 21@23c; Oregon, 20@21c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $1 77½@2 for Yellow, and $2@3 25 for Brown; Canary, 5@5½c; Hemp, 6c; Rape, 2½@2½c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 13@14c; Flax, 2@2½c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Stocks are well concentrated. Humboldt and Oregon are about all out of first hands. Petaluma, $1 75@1 85; Tomal es, $1 75@1 85; River Red, $1 60@1 70; Early Rose, $1 75@2.

ONIONS—50@55c ₩ ctl.

BEANS—Somewhat buoyant. Bayos, $2@2 25; Butter, $3@3 25 for small, $3 25@3 50 for large; Castor, $3@3 25; Lima, $4@4 62½; Pea, $3 75@4 10; Pink, $2 10@2 25; Red, $2 10@2 25; small White, $4@4 25; large White, $3 25@3 50 ₩ ctl.

FRUIT—Buyers are scarce to-day. Apples, 50c@$1 ₩ box for common, and $1 25@2 ₩ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@6 for Malaga, $6 50@7 50 for Sicily and $1 50@3 50 ₩ box for California; Limes, $10@12 ₩ box for Mexican; California do $1@1 50 for small and $4@5 for large boxes; Mexican Oranges, $16@20 ₩ M; California do, $1 50@3 ₩ box; Cara rinds, 12@16c ₩ lb; Bananas $2 50@4 ₩ bunch; Cranberries, $12 50@14 ₩ bbl; Pineapples, $7@8 ₩ dozen.

VEGETABLES—Business this morning is very quiet. Squash, $5@12 ₩ ton for good Marrowfat; Dried Peppers, 15@20c ₩ lb; Artichokes, 50c ₩ dozen; Parsnips, $1 50; Beets, $1; Carrots, 35@60c; Turnips, 50@75c ₩ ctl; Cauliflower 90c@$1 ₩ dozen; Cabbage, 60@75c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 10@12c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 5@6c for sliced, 5@5½c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 10@11c; Apricots, 16@18c; Blackberries, 14@16c; Figs, 4@7c for pressed and 3@4c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 20@22c; Nectarines, 14@15c; Peaches, 18@20c for peeled and 9@10c for unpeeled; Pears, 6@7c for whole and 7@8c ₩ lb for sliced; do, machine dried, 12½c; Plums, 8@10c for pitted and 4@5c for unpitted; German Prunes, 9@10c; French Prunes, 10c ₩ lb; California Raisins, common layers, are quoted as follows for cash: $2 50 for whole, with the usual addition of 25c, 50c and 75c for halves, quarters and eighths. London layers sell at an advance of 25c all round. The customary discount is made on large purchases. Some offerings are made as low as $1 75@2 ₩ box.

HONEY—Comb, 13@18c; extracted, 7@8c for dark and 9@10c ₩ lb for white.

BUTTER—Sales at anything over 30c are exceptional. Fancy, 32c; good to choice, 23@30c; inferior lots from country stores, 23@26c; firkin, 25@27½c; pickled roll, 25@27½c; Eastern, 17@22c; New York State, 25@27½c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 17@19c; do in drums, 17@18c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ₩ lb.

EGGS—25@27½c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 10@11c; do Hens, 10@11c; dressed do, 10@12c ₩ lb; Roosters, $4@6; Hens, $4@5; Broilers, $4 50@5 50, according to size; Ducks, $5 50@6 50 ₩ doz; Geese, $1 50@2 ₩ pair.

GAME—Mallard Ducks, $1 50@2; Canvasback do, $2 75@3 25; Honkers, $3@3 50; Brant, $1; White Geese, 75@1; Grey Geese, $2@2 25; Teal, 50@75c; Quail, 75@81c; Sprig, $1@1 25; Widgeon, 50@75c; Snipe, 75c@$1 for common and $1 50@1 75 for English; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Eastern Hams, 16@16½c California Hams, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California smoked Bacon, 13@13½c for heavy and medium, and 14@14½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14½c; Pork, $16@16 50 for Extra Prime, $18 50@19 for Prime Mess, $21@22 for Mess, $22 50@23 for Clear and $24@24 50 for Extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@18 ₩ bbl; Mess Beef, $9@9 50 for bbls and $6@6 50 for half bbls; Extra Mess Beef $10 50@11; Family Beef, $13 50@18 75 ₩ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 11½@12c ₩ lb; Beef Tongues, $5 ₩ dozen; Eastern Lard, 10@16½c ₩ lb for all styles and sizes of packages; California do, 10-lb tins, 13½@14c; 5-lb do, 14½@14½c; pails, 15½@16c; kegs, 14@14½c; Royal do, 15½c for 10-lb, 15½c ₩ lb for 5-lb and 15½c for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—San Joaquin, 10@13c; Southern burry, 10@12c; Northern free, 16@18c for good and 18@20c for choice; Mountain free, 13@16c, as to shrinkage; Nevada free, 15@18c; Lamb, 13@16c; Eastern Oregon Lamb, 20@25c; Valley do, 25@28c ₩ lb.

San Francisco Meat Market.

Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 6½@8c; medium grades, 5½@5½c; inferior, 5½@5½c ₩ lb.

VEAL—Large calves, 8c; small ones, 8@10c ₩ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 8½c, and ewes 8c ₩ lb.

LAMB—Quotable at 9@9½c ₩ lb for yearlings.

PORK—Live hogs, 6½@6½c for hard, and 5½@5½c for soft; dressed do, 9@9½c ₩ lb.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, January 23d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is strong and Wheat is active and excited, latter at $1 40@1 45 ₩ bushel.

WOOL—California is steady at 12@14c for fall burry, and 1c@2½c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@18c; clean spring, 20@34c; pulled, 20@45c.

HIDES—California are quiet at 22@22½c.

CHICAGO, January 23d.

WHEAT—$1 34 for March.

CORN—66½c for May.

PORK—$17 95 bid for March.

LARD—$11 35 for March.

BACON—$9 05 for ribs for March, and $9 05 for short ribs.

LIVERPOOL, January 23d.

WHEAT—California spot lots are firm at 10s 5d @10s 10d. Cargo lots are undecided and irregular. The rates are 42s 6d for just shipped, 50s to 51s 6d for nearly due, and 51s for off coast.

Sacramento Market.

[Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.]

SACRAMENTO, January 23, 1882.

FRUITS—Apples, $1 50@2; Pears, 60c@$2; Oranges, California, $1 50@2 50; Oranges, Imported, $3@3; Lemons, Sicily, $9@10; Lemons, California, $2 50@3; Limes, $1 50 ₩ 100; Bananas, $3@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $9@10 ₩ dozen; Cocoanuts, $8 ₩ 100.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 12@12c; do quartered, 6@6c; pears, peeled, 8@10c; do, unpeeled, 6@8c; Plums, pitted, 12@13c; Peaches, 12@15c; do, peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German, 11@13c; Blackberries, California and French, 20c; Figs, California, 8@9c ₩ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 50; Peaches, $3; Bartlett Pears, $2 75; Lockwith Plums, $2 75; Assorted Plums, $2 62½; Blackberries, $2 75; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $3; Muscat Grapes, $2 62½; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 25.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz., $1 75; assorted, gallon cans, $4 50; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 85; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Early Rose $1 75@2 00; Sweet, $2@3; Red, $1 75@2; Cabbage, 87½@$1; Onions, Silverskins, $1@1 25 ₩ 100 lbs; Garlic, 4@5c ₩ lb; Carrots, $1; Turnips, $1 ₩ 100; bunch vegetables, 15c ₩ doz; Green Peppers, 25c; Parsnips, 12½c; Beets, 1c; Celery, 75c ₩ doz; Cauliflower, 75c@$1; Horseradish, 10@12c ₩ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 25 ₩ bbl.; Oatmeal, $4 ₩ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, $2; Cracked Wheat, $3.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@13c; dressed do, 13@15c ₩ lb; young Roosters, $4@5 ₩ doz; Hens, $5@6; Broilers, $3 50; Ducks, $4@5; Geese, $1 50@2 ₩ pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy dairy, 32½@35c ₩ lb; Cheese, 17@19c; California Creamery, 20; Factory, 18c; Eastern, full cream, 20c; Eastern, flats, 17c; fresh Eggs, 32½@35c ₩ dozen.

MEATS—Beef, 5@7c; Mutton, 5c; Pork, 8@9c; Veal, 7@8c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat hay, ₩ ton, $12@14; alfalfa, ₩ ton, $11@12; bran, ₩ ton, $16; middlings, $20 per ton; barley, whole, ₩ cwt, $1 75; barley, ground, ₩ cwt., $1 80; wheat, ₩ cwt., $1 75; tame oats, ₩ cwt., $2 25; corn, ₩ cwt. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 17c; Timothy, 11@12½c; Red Clover, 16@18c; Red Top, 14c; Nuts—English Walnuts, 8@10c; Almonds, 15@18c; Peanuts, 7@9c; Wool, market dull, holding for higher prices; mountain, 12½@16c; tule, 17@18c; Tallow, 6@7c; Hides, green, 9@10c; dry, 18@19c; Hops, California, 15@20c.

This continued north wind and frosty mornings that have prevailed for the past few days are very disagreeable, but our farmers say the crops are not seriously injured thereby. The moisture is within an inch of the surface, and when the wind from the south begins to blow there will be ample moisture. The numerous flocks of wild geese are the greatest drawbacks they have to contend with at present.—[Sutter Farmer.

HAYESVILLE (O.), Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say that I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles, and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M D.

HOW'S THAT?—"There's not a bottle of Hub Punch in the cellar." "How's that?" "Why, our dinner party yesterday finished the last bottle!" "Then, my dear, don't forget to remind me to order a fresh supply to-morrow." Equally f