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m22-4p1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between D. J. STEVENS and P. C. SMITH, proprietors of the Toronto Hotel at Elk Grove, under the firm name of SMITH & STEVENS, has by mutual consent been dissolved. MR. SMITH retires, and MR. STEVENS will continue business at the same place. He will also receive payment and make settlement of all the accounts of the late firm. m21-tf

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DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Dakota Railroad Disaster—Shipherd's Evidence Continued—Tragedy in Iowa—Proceedings in Congress—Rations for Flood Sufferers—Cadet Whittaker Dismissed from Arrest—Rhode Island Democratic Nominations—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 21st.—In response to a resolution introduced by Senator Farley, and adopted by the Senate on the 9th instant, the President has transmitted to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State on the imprisonment by the British Government of David McSweeney, a citizen of the United States, and lately a resident of California. Secretary Frelinghuysen's report consists of certain telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and Minister Lowell in relation to the arrest of McSweeney, including a telegram from Minister Lowell, dated London, March 4, 1882, in which he states that the British authorities had informed him that McSweeney was arrested in Ireland June 27, 1881, on suspicion of encouraging persons to assemble unlawfully and commit riot and assault; also, that in no case could information be given beyond the statement of the warrant of arrest. Lowell was further informed that McSweeney could not be discharged from custody, his conduct having brought him under the British coercion statutes.

Frelinghuysen, upon receipt of this information, directed Lowell, on March 4, 1882, to urge the British authorities to exercise the discretionary powers conferred by the existing coercive statutes, and order a prompt trial in all cases of imprisoned Americans.

In response to this Lowell informs Frelinghuysen, under date of March 7th, that the British authorities have assured him that the matter will have their immediate attention. Lowell also informs the Secretary that the full correspondence between himself and the British authorities upon the subject has been forwarded by mail to the Department of State.

The Peruvian Scandal—Continuation of Shipherd's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—Shipherd produced a copy of his letter to the President, dated April 28, 1881. In this letter Shipherd states that the interests of his clients in Peru are so great as to entitle them to consideration in the discussion of any plans affecting the future of the prostrate republics. He further states that the purpose of this note is that the decision as to the appointment of Ministers to Chile and Peru shall be reserved until the facts relative to the claims of the Peruvian Company shall have been laid before the President.

Shipherd stated that he had not yet found the letter of May 21st, but had written to his son to make a copy and send it to him, and he expected to lay it before the committee in a few days.

Kasson asked if the witness knew of any instance in which Hurlbut's official action had been purchased.

Shipherd replied that in the statements he made yesterday, he spoke from his knowledge of events that occurred many years ago, and which came under his notice at the time, and from which he formed his opinion of Hurlbut. In connection with this opinion, and in further reply to the inquiry, he called attention to a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Clark against the United States, in which it was shown that Hurlbut, while in the service of the United States at New Orleans, accepted a bribe.

Representative Kasson then asked if in all his (witness') correspondence with Hurlbut the latter ever intimated that he desired to have an interest in the Peruvian claim.

Answer—No, sir; he never did, and added that no officer of the United States, in diplomatic service or otherwise, expressed any desire or listened to any proposals for interest in the claim of the Peruvian Company.

The witness was asked by Kasson: "Who now holds the Landreau claim?" and he replied: "It is now held by Americans, but I could not, without violating private confidence, disclose the names of the parties." The legal name of his (Shipherd's) company, the witness stated, was the Peruvian Company, incorporated under the laws of Georgia, in 1870, and every share of stock was held in this country. The witness declined to state how much had been paid in for stock, or from what parties the claim was purchased, or whether the original parties were paid for their claim in stock of the new company; or whether the company has ever taken possession of any property in Peru; or whether they have a resident agent in Peru. The company have notified Peru of their claim, but have never received any acknowledgment of said claims. The Peruvian Company never had any official correspondence with the Peruvian Government whatever. The advices of the company have been received from private sources.

Kasson explained that the object of his inquiries was the discovery of the truth or falsehood of the allegation on which the investigation is based; and either it shows that the Peruvian Company was purely a speculative enterprise, dependent for its success entirely upon the intervention of this Government, or that the claim of the company is a solid one, and its business such as American citizens have a perfect right to engage in.

Shipherd then went into a long explanation of his connection with the Peruvian Company. It began in March, 1881, when he became counsel for his clients, who purchased this claim. Witness recognized the magnitude of the interests involved, and opened negotiations with Governor Boutwell, with a view of securing his aid as counsel upon all matters affecting international questions. Governor Boutwell examined the papers, and after three weeks called upon witness and stated that the claim was good, and he was prepared to lay it before the President. Several conferences ensued as to what course I should be employed, but at no time was anything said in favor of employing any man on account of his official station or relations. Witness discussed with Governor Boutwell the question of renewing through the Secretary of State the negotiations which had been begun with the Executive, and suggested that Governor Boutwell should undertake to open the negotiations. About this time, however, it was suggested that Senator ——, whose name witness declines to give the committee, being a warm personal friend of the Secretary, would perhaps be the best person for that delicate mission. Governor Boutwell approved it, and shortly afterward witness had an interview with the Senator at his (witness') office in New York, lasting about four hours, and on which occasion papers were submitted to the Senator. Witness asked him if he would accept a retainer in the case as counsel, and the Senator replied, with vehemence, 'No, sir, under no conceivable circumstances. You can readily see that this matter might come before Congress in some shape for its action, and it would be manifestly improper.' The Senator added that we had no need of counsel in the sense I had mentioned; that we had simply to lay our case before the Secretary and President. The whole country was interested, and it was his duty as a Senator to further the interests of our company. He was then on his way from his home in New Hampshire [at this announcement there were visible signs of amusement, in view of witness' repeated refusals to disclose the name of the Senator.] to Washington, and he stated that he would be pleased to bring about for me an interview with the Secretary of State.

Witness was asked how he came to obtain a charter under the laws of Georgia, and explained that in looking about for the most favorable conditions, he heard of a charter which had some time since been granted Duff Green by the State of Georgia, and which contained such extraordinary advantageous features, allowing the establishment of branches at any point in this country, that they decided to obtain this charter. The company is now acting under this charter, and the stock has been regularly issued under the clause permitting branches. They established the headquarters in New York city.

Witness was again asked if he still had objection to giving the name of the Senator, and replied, "Since so much has been said in this connection, perhaps it would be better that I should right here and now give the entire history of the connection of this Senator with the Peruvian Company. I have already spoken of his refusal to take a retainer. At a subsequent date, having been advised by the Secretary of State and several friends, both in the Senate and House, that this case could never come before Congress, but would be settled in the State Department, the Senator did take a fee as attorney for the company, and acted in that capacity for nearly four months. His entire connection with the case was during the recess of Congress. Shortly before the reassembling of Congress, in December, he had another interview with me, and stated that he was satisfied that the questions involved in the affairs of the company would come before Congress in a manner involving legislative action, and he could not, therefore, reconcile his position as counsel for a company upon whose affairs he might be called upon to act in his capacity as Senator of the United States. Therefore he returned the amount of fees taken, not even reserving what he had expended for traveling expenses in the interest of the company. From that point all connection of the Senator with the affairs of the Peruvian Company absolutely ceased.

Witness was asked if he had ever had any correspondence with other foreign ministers of the United States besides Hurlbut, and replied that his correspondence with Hurlbut and two letters to General Kilpatrick comprised all the correspondence witness had had with foreign ministers of the United States abroad. Witness had a personal interview with General Adams, the American Minister to Bolivia, who was in this country last summer. It was, however, in relation to the possible establishment of commercial relations between the Peruvian Company and the Government of Bolivia. It was a matter that could in no way become a subject of diplomatic inquiry, correspondence or action upon the part of this Government, and there was never any proposition made to General Adams to take an interest in the company, or a tender of stock or fee for any service to be rendered them.

Kasson said: "As you have mentioned General Kilpatrick's name, and he is dead, will you state exactly what correspondence passed between you, and whether he ever in any way intimated any desire or intention to further the plans of your company?"

Shipherd replied: "General Kilpatrick never replied to either of my letters. I never saw General Kilpatrick, and never sent him any message by the hand of anyone. The two letters of mine to him make up the totality of the correspondence with General Kilpatrick."

Witness was then asked if any other person, holding any official relationship with the United States Government, or an officer under the Government, had been paid any fee or retainer by the Peruvian Company, and replied that to the best of his knowledge and belief but one person holding an office under the Government had taken a fee from the company, and that was the Collector of the Port of New York—Wm. H. Robertson—who had been paid a fee for services rendered the company in the capacity of attorney.

Adjourned.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—In a caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives the following were chosen as the Congressional Campaign Committee: Alabama, Contestant J. Q. Smith; California, H. F. Page; Connecticut, John S. Waite; Florida, Horatio Bisbee; Illinois, George R. Davis; Indiana, W. H. Calkins; Iowa, Senator William B. Allison; Kansas, Thomas Ryan; Kentucky, John D. White; Maine, Senator Eugene Hale; Maryland, M. G. Urner; Massachusetts, William A. Russell; Michigan, Jay A. Hubbell; Minnesota, William D. Washburne; Mississippi, Contestant James R. Lynch; Missouri, R. T. Van Horne; Nevada, Senator J. P. Jones; New Hampshire, Joseph F. Briggs; New Jersey, George M. Robeson; New York, Frank Hiscock; North Carolina, Orlando Hubbs; Ohio, William McKinley, Jr.; Pennsylvania, H. G. Fisher; Oregon, W. O. George; Rhode Island, Senator N. W. Aldrich; South Carolina, Contestant E. W. M. Mackey; Tennessee, S. C. Houk; Virginia, John F. Defendorf; Wisconsin, Y. C. Pound. Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska and Vermont have not yet selected delegates. States having no Republican member of Congress or Republican contestant will not be represented in the committee.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—In the Senate to-day the life-saving bill consumed a good deal of time.

Owing to the sudden illness of Garland, the tariff commission bill was laid aside and the diplomatic appropriation bill taken up.

The Senate Committee amendments were agreed to. [These included $90,000 for the contingent expenses of the Department of State.]

Beck moved an amendment, requiring that hereafter all commercial agencies, whether paid by fees or otherwise, be specifically enumerated, with compensation in each case, in the annual estimates of the Secretary of State. Agreed to and the bill passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives—The Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 12:30 P. M., resumed consideration of the Chinese bill.

Washburne of Minnesota favored the bill.

Kasson of Iowa, and Lord of Michigan, opposed it unless materially amended, and Tucker of Virginia made a powerful argument in its advocacy.

The discussion will not terminate until some time to-morrow.

What will Happen in Case the Chinese Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The *Post* to-day publishes the following: "A gentleman in intimate relations with the Embassy of the Chinese Empire said yesterday that in case the pending anti-Chinese bill passed the House, the Chinese Minister would remove the Legation to Spain, to which country he is the accredited representative, and that official intercourse between the United States and China would be virtually broken off."

No Fear of a Veto.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, was asked this evening whether he credited the report that President Arthur is disposed to veto the pending Chinese bill. "No, I do not," replied the Senator; "some of our people are apprehending a veto, but I am not. My confidence does not spring from anything the President has said to me about this particular measure, but from my knowledge of the opinions he entertains concerning the exercise of the veto power."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The Senate today confirmed Samuel Blatchford, of New York, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Dakota Railroad Disaster.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—The following is the latest from the most reliable sources: A Bismarck special to the *Tribune*, via a train just arrived, says: Nine men were instantly killed and eleven others injured. The cars caught fire, and two men were burned alive. The accident happened twenty-five miles east of Sweetbrier cut, at the crossing of Hart river. Four bents of the bridge gave way. Only the work train was wrecked. Jack Simon, in charge of the latter, is known as "Black Jack." A snow plow, which was ahead of the wrecked train, is now en route to Mandan with the killed and injured on board.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

BISMARCK, March 22d.—The scene of the Mandan accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad is eleven miles west of Bismarck, on the Soapstone Cut, Sweetbrier creek. The train was a working train, having a lot of sleeping cars for the workmen and 50 men in all, and was going ten miles an hour. A wheel on the head truck of a flat car broke, and the whole truck jumped the track and dragged along until the bridge was reached, when the first sleeper, which had 24 men in it, was precipitated into the river, 30 feet below, striking in its side. The second sleeper followed in the same way. Then the dining car and kitchen car tumbled down and were broken into splinters. The bedding of No. 1 sleeper caught fire at once, and the dying sufferers were nearly roasted alive. All the deaths were in this car. Those who escaped tried vainly to put out the flames. It is believed that seven of the eight killed were unconscious before the flames reached them. Only one voice was heard crying for help. No help could be given him, and he gradually roasted to death. The killed were A. L. Johnson, Thomas Wilson, William Watson, Thomas Grady, George Moser, James O'Brien, William McAndrews and an unknown man. Only two of the others were seriously injured. The Coroner found nobody to blame for the accident. The dead were interred here, and the injured are being tenderly cared for.

The Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The Secretary of War has ordered 300,000 rations issued at New Orleans for the benefit of Louisiana, 200,000 at Memphis for Mississippi, 50,000 at Helena for Arkansas, and 10,000 each at Charleston, New Madrid and Gayoso, for Arkansas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22d.—There is some abatement of water in the Ouachita river, at Tonton, but it is rising in the Tensas river and in Bayou Macon, this being the first to receive the crevasse waters from Carroll and Madison parishes. Crevasses are reported to-day in the Alba levee, and will add greatly to the flood of waters already deluging the country between Bayou Macon and the Mississippi river, and from the South Red river to the Arkansas river.

VICKSBURG, March 22d.—The United States River Commission's steamer brings news of a break at the Alsatia levee, at Thompson's Bend. It is the worst break south of Helena, on the Louisiana side. There are now breaks at Alsatia, Arlie and Mrs. Savage's, and the entire levee to the Bell place is gone. The storm of last night was the cause. The river has fallen three inches in the past twenty-four hours.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22d.—There being no fund at the disposal of the Governor, the *Times-Democrat* furnished the State Commissioners with forage for distribution, then bought a steamer for the Commissioners' use, stocking it with corn, oats, bran and hay for the sufferers east of Ouchita river, where stock is reported dying by hundreds. Apprehensions are felt that the people will not be able to plant a crop, even if the water recedes in time, on account of the loss of stock.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22d.—Captain Loud, of the United States army, reports that at Lake Providence and vicinity there are about 1,500 persons, and from the Arkansas line to the southern line of East Carroll Parish not less than 3,000 people, white and black, who will require rations for thirty days, and at least 2,000 people in Madison Parish who will have to be assisted next month.

HELENA (Ark.), March 22d.—The arrival of the relief boat General Barnard was welcomed last night by many anxious hearts. The rations are for fewer than anticipated, and before another arrival there must be as much suffering as heretofore. Commissioner Mangum went to points below in the C. B. Reese, where there is said to be discontent among many, there being a few of the sub-Commissioners who have been using the supplies wrongfully, seeking to aggrandize themselves instead of bestowing them upon genuine sufferers. Commissioner Mangum will look into these affairs, and settle them properly before returning.

VICKSBURG, March 22d.—At Briarland, a plantation owned by G. W. Williams, a large cotton gin, in which a great number of negroes had taken refuge, was blown down Sunday night, during a violent storm, and ten or twelve persons were killed and a large number injured.

Reign of Terror at Laramie.

CHEYENNE (Wy. T.), March 22d.—A reign of terror exists at Laramie City, fifty-six miles west of here. Incendiaries have been at work for four nights past, and fires occurred every night, some of them very costly. No distinction has been made as to the class of property—railroad buildings, hotels and dwellings-houses suffering alike. The Vigilantes have been patroling the streets for three nights, and ran in about twenty strangers; but the fires would start up on all sides, and the prisoners were released. The terror is great, because the people do not know what to expect next, for the reason that they don't know whom to suspect. There will be a necktie party if the offenders are caught.

Mysterious Injury of an Army Officer.

CINCINNATI, March 22d.—Colonel James Van Voast, United States Army, is lying at the residence of his wife, Newport, Ky., in a critical condition, from an injury received in Texas. He was on his way to Denver, Col., to join his command, and shortly after reaching Fort Concho, becoming suspicious of two fellow travelers inside the coach, he got out to ride with the driver. Going down a hill the driver called out to him to be careful. From that moment the Colonel remembers nothing; but last Wednesday his wife got a telegram from him at St. Louis, saying he would be home the next morning. He has no recollection of sending such a telegram. When he reached Newport he was in a semi-unconscious condition. His lower jaw was broken, neck and head lacerated, clothing torn and muddy. The theory of his friends here is that he was lassoed, but as he was not robbed, and as he was brought by some one to Abilene, Texas, who reported that he said he had been thrown from a coach and been dragged by the horses, this theory is questionable. His physicians think he will recover.

A Member of One of the Old Knickerbocker Families Found Dead.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—Philip Van Rensselaer, a younger member of the old Knickerbocker family of that name, was found dead at the Brunswick Hotel this morning, with a bullet through his brain. It is a question whether he committed suicide or that his death was accidental. His family claim that there was no cause for his taking his life. He was wealthy and had everything that should make life pleasant. He was a great traveler, and had only recently returned from San Francisco, where he had spent some time after an extended trip through the Western wilds on horseback.

Short Rations for Lo.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The Indian Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, in Indian Territory, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Fort Reno that a reduction of rations by one-third, which was ordered by the Indian Bureau, cannot be made at this time without suffering to the Indians. This would probably cause an outbreak. The Agent says the Indians refuse to submit to enrollment for beef rations on the proposed basis. Commissioner Price has replied that the instructions must be obeyed, as Congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation for full rations.

Sergeant Mason's Family.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The wife of Sergeant Mason appeals for aid for self and distressed family, and the release of her husband from his eight year sentence. She says her husband has been a brave soldier, never in the guard-house before, and carries scars of honorable wounds. She thinks he has been punished enough by six months' imprisonment.

Cadet Whittaker's Sentence Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The President has issued a formal order disapproving the sentence of the Court-martial in the Whittaker case, and ordered his dismissal from arrest.

Authenticity Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—Martinez, the Chilean Minister, has received an official dispatch confirmatory of the authenticity of the protocol agreed upon between the Chilean Government and Trescott.

Complimentary Dinner.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—President Arthur gave a complimentary dinner to General Grant and Mrs. Grant to-night. Covers were laid for thirty-six.

Fall of a Bridge.

DES MOINES (Ia.), March 22d.—The first train over the new bridge over the Middle river, on the Des Moines and Osceola Narrow-gauge Railway, at Lathrop, was fairly on the bridge yesterday, when an entire span gave way, precipitating the engine, two flat cars and the caboose into the river channel below. No one was killed. The injured are the fireman, arm and leg broken and chest injuries; engineer, wrist broken; John Hunter, foot mashed; L. Richards, bruised leg; two boys bruised, but not severely.

Victim of the Sprague Failure.

PROVIDENCE, March 22d.—Orlando E. Coleman, for eighteen years buyer for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, shot and killed himself yesterday. Discouragement at the condition of the Sprague matters is supposed to be the cause.

"Too Utterly Too"—Oscar En Route.

OMAHA, March 22d.—Oscar Wilde, who lectured here last night to a large audience, left to-day for San Francisco. He has a three weeks' engagement on the Pacific coast.

A Judge Found Guilty.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 22d.—Judge Cox was found guilty on seven of the sixteen charges against him, the Senate, by a majority ranging from 12 to 22, so deciding.

Crops in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), March 22d.—From all over Kansas come reports of the most flattering character in relation to the crop prospects. Wheat is at least a month in advance of the season, and never looked better.

An Iowa Tragedy.

EMMETSBURG (Ia.), March 22d.—A tragedy occurred ten miles north of this town to-day. Charles Cornelian and Fred Miller, Highland Scots, lately from the old country, became involved in a dispute. Cornelian procured a revolver and shot Miller dead. He then put two bullets into his own brain, and fell dead in his tracks.

Sentence Commuted.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), March 22d.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of John Galus to imprisonment for life. He was to have been hanged Friday in Chicago. The Governor believes that Galus is a hereditary imbecile.

Cashier Conant Pardoned.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—The *Times'* special says: Royal B. Conant, when Cashier-elect of the National Bank in Boston embezzled $70,000 and was sentenced to Dedham Jail for seven years. On the ground that his health has been undermined by two years' confinement, President Arthur has pardoned him.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 22d.—The Democratic State Convention will be held here June 28th.

Democratic Nominations.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), March 22d.—The Democratic State Convention made the following nominations: Horace A. Kimball, Governor; J. G. Perry, Lieutenant-Governor; Jonathan M. Wheeler, Secretary of State; Francis L. O'Reilly, Attorney-General; Arnold L. Burdick, General Treasurer.

Cold Weather.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—The thermometer marked 15° below zero in northern Minnesota to day.

Destruction by Fire.

MIDDLEPORT (N. Y.), March 22d.—The opera-house and dwelling adjoining were burned this morning. Loss, $40,000; partly insured.

RIPON (Wis.), March 22d.—A fire this morning destroyed property facing on the public square to the amount of $260,000.

MINEOLA (Tex.), March 22d.—A fire yesterday destroyed a block of mercantile buildings. The loss is $80,000.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), March 22d.—Incendiaries last night burned 200 cords of wood and destroyed quite a length of railroad track and other property belonging to the Homestake Company, twelve miles from this city. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Sale of Percheron Horses.

BALTIMORE, March 22d.—Wm. T. Walter's stock of Percheron horses—eight imported stallions and imported mares and four home-bred colts—brought $23 255. The highest price for a stallion was $1,175; for a mare, $1,550; for a three-year-old colt, $750.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, March 22d—Midnight.—Highest temperature, 44°; lowest, 36°. Repeated furious snow squalls during the day.

CHICAGO, March 22d. — Thermometer—Highest 38°, lowest 25°.

Small-Pox at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—Fifteen cases of small-pox and seven deaths were reported today—the largest record since July. The cause is the cold weather.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d—1 P. M.

FLOUR—It is understood that the few outside small parcels of Sperry's extra that have been offering during the week at a slight reduction from usual rates are now off the market, and established figures again prevail. Best City Extra, $5 25; Superfine, $4@4 50; Interior Extra, $4 25@4 75; Interior Superfine, $3 75@4 25 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—The call to-day was a tedious affair. After going through the entire list, promiscuous calls were declared in order, when the proceedings of a few minutes previous were almost repeated, with a like result—no business. Advices from Liverpool report an improved feeling at that center, but such information did not stimulate local trade. A sale of 150 tons weevily No. 2 White at $1 52½ was the only public transaction to-day. A tolerably fair outside trade is reported, and considerable grain is said to be changing hands at about $1 65 ₩ ctl for good shipping. On 'Change, $1 60 was bid for No. 1 White with $1 62½ asked. No. 1 Amber was wanted alongside at $1 60, but the best offer to sell was at $1 60 in warehouse.

BARLEY—There is apparently no disposition to do business. The call opened this morning with but little spirit. Bidding at first showed a wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers, but the margin was gradually narrowed down to about 2c, when further operations were checked. There were no spot offers to sell No. 1 Brewing, though a buyer offered $1 70 for July delivery. No. 1 Feed was offered first at $1 60 spot, and was slowly lowered to $1 54, but no bid could be obtained. Two sales of No. 2 were made for future delivery, embracing 50 tons at $1 50 July, and 100 tons at $1 62½ September. The usual bid of $1 20 was made for new No. 1 Chevalier, all July and August.

OATS—No general interest was shown in offerings to-day. On 'Change sellers were fairly represented, but there was an absence of buyers. A sale of 50 tons No. 2, September delivery, at $1 33⅓, represented all the business. Spot lots of No. 1 could be had at $1 75 ₩ ctl.

CORN—Nebraska was offered this morning in warehouse at $1 62½. For No. 1 large Yellow $1 60 was asked, all March, with $1 56 bid.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 05. For September delivery, No. 1 was offered at $1 65, with $1 47½ bid.

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

HOPS—Washington Territory are quotable at 20@21c; California, 23@25c; Oregon, 19@21c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2 10@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 5@5½c; Hemp, 6c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 14@15c; Flax, 2½@2¾c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Sweet sold this morning at $3@3 25. Petaluma, $2 10@2 20; Tomales, $2@2 20; Early Rose, $2 05@2 10; Garnet Chile, $1 17½@1 70; Peerless, $1 75@2; Humbolt Red, $2 15@2 25 ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—Stocks are accumulating and lower prices are asked. Good to choice range from 75@90c, while poor lots sell at 40@60c ₩ sack.

BEANS—Bayos, $3@3 25; Butter, $3 75@4 for small, $4 25 for large; Lima, $5@6; Pea, $4 55@4 80; Pink, $2 90@3 10; Red, $2 90@3 10; small White, $4 60@4 75; large White, $4@4 25 ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Changes in values are not important. Asparagus, 20@22½c; Rhubarb, 8@10c ₩ lb; Squash, $15@18 ₩ ton for good Marrowfat; Dried Peppers, 18@20c ₩ lb; Artichokes, 25@35c ₩ dozen; Parsnips, $2; Beets, $1; Carrots, 65@75c; Turnips, 75@81 ₩ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₩ dozen; Cabbage, $1 ₩ ctl; Garlic, 10@11c ₩ lb; Green Peas, 12@15c; Green Peppers, 15@20c; Tomatoes, 8@10c; Mushrooms, 8@10c ₩ lb.

FRUIT—Oranges are scarce and in good demand. Apples, $1@1 50 for common and $2@2 75 ₩ box for good to choice; Lemons, $6 50@7 50 ₩ box for Sicily and $2@3 50 for California; Limes, $12@14 ₩ box for Mexican; California Limes, $7 50 ₩ thousand; California Oranges, $2 25@2 50 for ordinary, and $3@4 ₩ box for choice; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₩ lb; Bananas, $2 50@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ₩ dozen.

HONEY—Comb, 14@18c; extracted, 7@8c for dark and 9@10c ₩ lb for white.

BUTTER—Prices continue to decline. Fancy, 28c; good to choice, 26@27c; inferior lots from country stores, 20@23c; firkin, 26@28c for good to choice new; Eastern, 18@22c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Not buoyant. California, 16@17c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ₩ lb.

EGGS—19@20c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—There is less steadiness in values to-day. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 13@14c; do Hens, 15@16c; dressed do, 14@17c ₩ lb; Roosters, $6@6 50 for old and $8 50@9 50 for young; Hens, $6 50@7 50; Broilers, $6 50@7 75, according to size; Ducks, $7 50@8 50 ₩ doz; Geese, $1 75@2 25 ₩ pair.

GAME—Trade quite light. Honkers, $3@3 50; Brandt, $1@1 25; White Geese, 50@75c; Grey Geese, $2@2 25; Snipe, 75c@$1 for common and $2 25@2 50 for English; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen.

WOOL—Inactive. San Joaquin, 10@13c; Southern burry, 10@12c; Northern free, 16@18c; for good, 19@21c 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.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, March 22d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull and Wheat is strong, latter at $1 35@1 40 ₩ bushel.

WOOL—California is steady at 12@14c for fall burry, and 15@20c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@18c; clean spring, 20@35c; pulled, 20@42c.

HIDES—California are quiet at 23@24½c.

CHICAGO, March 22d.

WHEAT—$1 31⅛ for May.
CORN—68⅞c for May.
PORK—$17 35 bid for May.
LARD—$10 90 for May.
BACON—$9 47½ for ribs for March, and $9 50 for short ribs.

LIVERPOOL, March 22d.

WHEAT—California spot lots are heavy at 9s 9d to 10s. Cargo lots are 46s for just shipped, 48s for nearly due and 48s@48s 6d for off coast.

Sacramento Market.

[Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.]

SACRAMENTO, March 22d.

FRUITS — Apples, $2@3 ₩ box; Oranges, California, $2@3 ₩ box; Oranges, imported, $3@4 ₩ box; Lemons, Sicily, $8 50@9 50; Lemons, California, $2 50@3 ₩ box; Limes, $1 25@2 ₩ 100; Bananas, $3@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₩ dozen; Cocoanuts, $8 ₩ 100.

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

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

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, $2@2 25 ₩ cwt; Nevada Potatoes, $2 25@2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $2@2½; Red, $1 75@2 25; Cabbage, $1 30@1 50; Onions, Silverskins, $1@1 25 ₩ 100 lbs; Garlic, 4@5c ₩ lb; Carrots, $1 ₩ cwt; Turnips, $1 ₩ 100; bunch vegetables, 15c ₩ doz; Parsnips, 1½c; Beets, 1c; Celery, 75c ₩ dozen; Cauliflower, $1; Horseradish, 8@10c ₩ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 25 ₩ bbl.; Oatmeal, $4 75 ₩ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, $2 25@2 50; Cracked Wheat, $3.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 13@15c ₩ lb; dressed do, 15@16c ₩ lb; young Roosters, $5 50 ₩ doz; Hens, $5; Broilers, $3 50; Ducks, $6@7; Geese, $1 50@2 ₩ pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy dairy, 32½@34c ₩ lb; Cheese, 17@19c; California Creamery, 20c; Factory, 18c; Eastern, full c