SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1883.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 54.

HALE BROS. & CO.

READ THIS:

In looking back over the past half century, we find remarkable discoveries and astonishing advancement. The discovery of the uses of Steam and Electricity is marvelous. The power of the Newspapers, and the systematic workings of our Mail is something wonderful; yet we cannot just now call to mind anything THAT IS MORE MARKED THAN THE ADVANCEMENT OF SENSATIONAL ADVERTISING, AND MAKING SUCH STATEMENTS THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS AS CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT. WE ARE SORRY TO SEE THIS. Our observations have been, throughout the East and here, that where the concern is largest, where there is most merit there you will find actual and plain facts given in all their transactions. Only in cases where the backing and the actual merit does not exist (in the shape of good honest goods at a small profit), will you find these misrepresentations to the people in order to mislead those who may not suspect or have not the time to compare.

Every commercial man knows that knit underwear was, and most all goods, in fact, were cheaper in August and September—during the depressed condition of the market—than at the commencement of a most prosperous season. During the heavy auction sales just past our buyer was in the Eastern markets laying in our fall supply, and the result is that we are now prepared to show you better goods and a better assortment at lower prices than any house on this coast. We are convinced of this, using the varied information at our command; and it now remains for you to prove it by a thorough comparison of our goods and prices.

REMEMBER THAT FOR OUR FIVE DIFFERENT STORES WE ARE ENABLED TO BUY IN ANY MARKET FROM MANUFACTURERS, WHICH WE DO, THEREBY SAVING ALL MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS, AND WE GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT THEREOF.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K st., and No. 1026 Ninth st.

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—BY—

TEA PEDDLERS. BUY DIRECT OF

The Great American Importing Tea Company,

NO. 617 J STREET.

Where you will get exactly what you pay for, and your own choice of a very large variety of Handsome Presents. You will save considerable money, and be much better pleased. We employ no peddlers. Prompt attention given to orders. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

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MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY!

PERMIT US TO STATE THAT we have been receiving for the last two weeks the Finest Line of Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. Our lines of Ribbons are now complete in all the Shades, and we shall sell them at LOW PRICES. We are prepared to fill all orders promptly at MESDAMES BARBER & PEALER'S, No. 621 J st., Sacramento. au30-1ply

LATEST STYLES

IN LADIES' FINE TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, can be seen at

Mrs. E. Katzenstein's Millinery Parlors, No. 605 J street.

Also in Stock, all the Late Shades and Styles in Ribbons, Feathers, Velvets and Plushes. Orders rom the county promptly attended to. o7-1ptf

Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10c. Cigar.

One Agent (Dealer only) WANTED in every town on the coast for this "America's Finest 5-cent Cigar."

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MYERS & BARBER,

DEALERS IN HAY, GRAIN AND MILL FEED Northeast Cor. Eleventh and J sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL. o11-1ptf

A Square Piano,

SECOND-HAND, IN GOOD CONDITION,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT WAREROOMS OF

L. K. HAMMER, 820 J street. o5-1ptf

Pond's Extract

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | *Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.*

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Facenche, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

POND'S EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUME FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00, $1.75.		
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Ladies read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 in our New Book which accompanies each bottle of our preparation. Sent free on application.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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TRADING STEAMER.

THE TRADING STEAMER ALVARADO (recently purchased by the undersigned), will leave the foot of N street, every Monday at 7 o'clock A. M., for all points below Sacramento, returning every Saturday evening, and will leave every Sunday morning for Colusa and intermediate points. [o3-4p1m] GEO. O. BATES.

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERDON, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc No. 204 K st., Sacramento. jy17-1ptf

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NO. 506 K STREET—[jy1-4ptf]—SACRAMENTO

HOME AND ABROAD.

Young Girls Burned to Death—Railroad Accidents—Horrible Story from New Jersey—Panic in a Cincinnati School-room—The Opera-House War in New York—Patents to California Inventors—Southern Spiritualists—Affairs in Foreign Lands—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Horrible, if True.

NEWARK (N. J.), October 23d.—Never in the history of Newark have parents been so excited as they now are, the cause being revelations brought to the surface by the arrest of G. D. Sleeper, an engineer in Peter Calhoun's factory, on a charge of enticing children into his engine-room and assaulting them. An alley runs from the German-English school to the engine-room, and during the recess the girls have been in the habit of frequenting the latter place. Nearly all the pupils are children of Germans conspicuous as merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and therefore the story created intense excitement among the 40,000 Germans in the city. It was through the illness of several pupils that the alleged crimes were discovered. Physicians confirmed the report, and later the little ones confessed to their parents how they had been treated. A conference was held by several parents to consider what action could be taken. Some fathers were in favor of keeping matters quiet for the sake of their children, while others insisted that it was their duty to have the guilty man punished, and three fathers had Sleeper arrested. On Saturday the citizens discussed the horrible story on the street corners, and men were heard to say it was well for Sleeper that he was in a police cell. Toward midnight, when it was reported that sixteen children, ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, had been found who said they were victims, the excitement was fanned into a white heat. The Justice had a very large audience when he took his seat in the First Precinct Police Court. Indignant fathers and brothers were in the throng, and the stalwart policemen and most of the prisoners sympathized with them. Sleeper earnestly maintained his innocence. Six months ago he was married. Three complaints were made against him by school girls, one of whom, a bright child of 12 years, described in a clear manner how the crime was committed. Sleeper was booked for the County Jail, and the Grand Jury will investigate the case. The penalty for the crime is fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor for each offense. As he was taken from his cell to the jail van the crowd cursed him.

Frightful Panic in a School-Room.

CINCINNATI, October 23d.—In Father Doyle's parochial school, which is attended by 250 pupils, a panic occurred during the forenoon session to-day. A six-year-old girl went to the stove to dry her slate. There was a hot fire, and the draught drew her dress skirt into the flames. She screamed and ran to the opposite side of the room. The movement fanned the fire into her clothing, and before the teacher could reach her she was enveloped in flames. The pupils took fright, and a stampede began. The uproar reached the other school-room, on the floor above, and 200 pupils of the higher grade came tearing down the steep stairway, crowded with little children. Down the entire mass rushed, and out upon the street. A number were severely bruised, and others had their clothes torn almost from them in their way through the jam. In the mean time the little girl whose clothing was on fire had run out of the school-room and down to the end of the hall, where she was caught by one of the Sisters, who threw a large door mat around her and tore the burning clothing which the mat would not cover from her blistered form. The child is alive, but is probably fatally burned. None of the others were fatally injured.

Patents Issued to California Inventors.

WASHINGTON, October 23d.—The following patents were issued to California inventors to-day: San Francisco, William A. Birch, flowerpot holder and shield; William W. Campbell, station indicator; Louis Gaciand, sewing machine for sewing carpets and other heavy fabrics; Aiken Haman, endless cable grip; Andrew Jackson, assignee of two-thirds to A. B. Pullman and M. E. Ward, of Chicago, Ill., indicator padlock; Frederick Reutschler, bed lounge; John Richards, drilling machine; Augustus Walton, car axle; Charles C. Rueger, ore concentrator; Redding, Frank H. Crawford, nut lock; Nevada City, Peter Ada, ore grinder and amalgamator; Ben Lemand, H. E. Jesire, interest calculator; San Jose, Ransom G. Moody, device for converting motion; Vallejo, Geo. F. Child, caisson gate; Eureka, J. M. Vance, crank handle for lifting jacks.

Matthew Arnold in New York.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—Matthew Arnold said yesterday: "I hope I shall like this country; but, after all, I think there is no place to live in like smoky old London. How vast the hotels are here, and how lavish the hospitality; but I fear I shall not get at the heart of real American life. My first lecture is to be entitled 'Numbers.' I propose to expand some ideas, political and social, after a somewhat original way. Afterwards I shall lecture on 'Emerson,' and then upon 'Education and Science.' The London *Times*, which has never been friendly to me, came out with a thundering article on my coming here. I felt a little doubtful about my reception, because some people choose to associate me with irreligious opinions, whereas I am only investigating the truth all the time. I have already remarked some things here which seem great improvements on our English way. For instance, 'tipping' seems unusual here, whereas it has become a nuisance at home; but the cost of things appears to me astonishing."

The Opera House War.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—The war of the rival opera houses bids fair to be as exciting as the newspaper war which has plunged the *Herald* and *World* into the bitterest personalities. Murray Hill and Fifth avenue are divided as never before on the opera question. At the Metropolitan opening last night the audience represented $450,000,000. It is claimed that the Vanderbilt set and other modern money kings were prominent, but then even also the Astors, Goelets and other old families. Charles Crocker occupied one of the thirty-six boxes. The Academy of Music was also crowded to its utmost capacity to greet Gester in "Sonnambula," supported by the new tenor Vicini, a modest rival of Campanini and Cherubins. Vicini had a reception which almost unnerved him. Among the box occupants at the Academy were the Belmonts, Lorillards, Paran Stevens, John Hoey, the Jeffrays, Cuttings and other old New Yorkers.

Accidents on the Rail.

ST. LOUIS, October 23d.—An accident occurred this morning on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The passenger train from Louisville, six miles from East St. Louis, struck a broken rail. Two passenger cars and two sleepers, which were crowded, tipped over and were dragged along a short distance, when the couplings broke. The scene was terrible, and reports place the number of injured at over forty, but only one fatally.

LATER.—The number injured is thirty-seven, but of these only ten are badly hurt, and one fatally—Mr. Anthony, of Providence, R. I.

TROY (N. Y.), October 23d.—The wounded in the Fort Edward bridge disaster are doing well, and will probably recover. The bridge was considered unsafe for some time. The stringer had given away. The company say that much heavier engines and trains passed over during the Lake George travel last summer.

KANSAS CITY, October 23d.—A collision between the passenger train and the pay car special on the Arkansas branch of the Santa Fe road, reported last night, occurred near Winfield. A fireman was dangerously injured. Both trains were badly damaged. The passengers were unhurt. The fault was with the train dispatcher.

Frightful Disaster—Girls Burned to a Crisp.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), October 23d.—An explosion took place this afternoon at J. H. Smith's fireworks factory at Kingston. At the time of the accident nine girls were at work. Five are reported burned to a crisp, and the other four were seriously injured and cannot recover. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, October 23d.—No one appears to know the exact cause of the explosion, but it is believed that they had been burning wood in the stove, and a spark blown out fired a keg of powder. Eight children, ranging from eleven to sixteen, were all seriously injured. Mattie James, whose body is a crisp and filled with powder, is dying. Mary Quinn, blackened and burned to a crisp, will die. Hattie Moss, who had her feet burned and was blown into the creek, will recover. John Evans was so badly burned that he has since died. James Steele was burned to a crisp, and will die. Lizzie Edwards was seriously burned, but may recover. Mamie Norris is a terrible mass of sacrificed flesh, and is dying. Johnnie James was terribly burned, but may recover. It is expected that four of the injured will die before morning.

The Mormon Question.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—Ex-Delegate Cannon told a reporter: "Part of my business in New York to-day is to see a number of gentlemen off to Europe. Their departure need not alarm the opponents of Mormonism in the United States. The immigration to Utah drawn by our missionaries does not exceed 2,000 persons annually. We have more artisans in proportion to population than any other community in the world. Mostly immigrants to this country are unmarried, but those who come to us are usually married, and wife and children come with the husband. The Edmunds law just worked as I supposed it would. It is enforced, but the results from it are not what was expected by those who urged its passage. When the proscriptive element in the law was made apparent to the people of the Territory it seemed to unite them. As the law stood on the statute books it was unjust enough, looked at from their standpoint, but the Commissioners went beyond the letter of the law in carrying out what they thought to be its spirit. They extended its penalty of disfranchisement to those even who became polygamists before the passage of the law of 1862, which made polygamy a crime. The result was that men like Brigham Young's grandson, who openly opposed our religion and denounced polygamy, voted with us, because their friends or relatives were, in their opinion, treated unjustly."

Mail Transportation on Subsidized Roads.

WASHINGTON, October 23d.—It is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 will be required to pay for mail service on subsidized routes for the fiscal year 1882-83. Serious inroads into the postal revenue, therefore, are anticipated, for up to the present time the cost of mail transportation over branches of subsidized railroads has never been charged to postal expenses, but has been credited to the interest account of the railroad, in accordance with the Thurman Act. The major portion of the money to be returned to the roads will be secured by the Pacific Railroad Company.

Blaine's Knuckles Rapped.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—The *Times* says of South American peace: The people of the United States have a peculiar obligation to be prompt and cordial in their congratulations to the two Republics, at the end of the long and futile haggling over the terms of the treaty. All the misery which Peru has suffered during the last two years was due in a large part or measure to Blaine's reckless and censurable policy of meddling during the period when, to the great danger of this and other Republics in this hemisphere, he held the post of Secretary of State.

Arrivals from Europe.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—Eighty artists from Paris, comprising the French opera troupe engaged by De Fossez's French Opera Company of New Orleans, arrived this morning on the Westphalia. They leave immediately for New Orleans. Mrs. J. H. Maynard and daughter, Helen Houston, of San Francisco, arrived on the Servia yesterday, after a sojourn of two years in Europe. Maynard came on to meet them with his sister, Mrs. J. P. Pierce, Miss Annie Pierce and Miss Mary Simpson. The young ladies sail for Europe next Saturday.

Another Unloaded Weapon.

CARMI (Ill.), October 23d.—Young Booth, a negro lad, shot and killed himself yesterday with a pistol. He had snapped it at other members of the family and laughed at their protests. He then placed it at his own head, when it went off, killing him instantly.

Sullivan, the Slogger.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—Mike Gillespie, of Boston, says Sullivan is willing to spar Jem Mace, William Miller, Paddy Ryan or any other man for $5 000 a side, with soft gloves, four rounds, November 4th. He will pitch in a baseball game in St. Louis for half the gate money. From San Francisco he will come right back to Boston, where he will meet any pugilist with soft gloves for $5,000. If no one accepts this challenge he will take a trip to Australia, and will visit the principal cities of Europe and will give any man $500 who will face him four rounds. Afterwards he will retire on his laurels, but will spar with any man who will come on to Boston to try his skill.

An American Cabinet Crisis.

WASHINGTON, October 23d.—The reported disagreement in the Cabinet is not only true, but the cause, it is said, involves two members, one who emphatically complains of the unwarranted interference with the affairs of his department by the head of another department. The President having assumed entire responsibility for the cause of the alleged grievance, the complaining member of the Cabinet has only to gracefully yield or resign.

Southern Spiritualists.

CHICAGO, October 23d.—The Spiritualists of the South, in session at Chattanooga, Tenn., have adopted resolutions to organize an encampment for their annual meeting, and for that purpose have subscribed a cash capital of $50,000. The city is alive with spiritualists from all the States, and subscriptions in cash to the amount of $8,000 were secured in twenty minutes.

The "Old Line" Democrats of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 23d.—The following address will be issued to-morrow by the "old line" Democrats: "Without deserting our party, we believe Democratic success in the future can be neither deserved nor achieved unless we free ourselves from the charge of supporting candidates who have lowered the standard of political morality. We appeal to your patriotism and sober common sense to oppose the re-election of Benjamin F. Butler. Caring nothing for party or principle, he subordinates every public interest to his own aggrandizement. Should he be again elected, the Democratic party of Massachusetts would be held responsible for his administrative acts and eccentricities, past and future, while no responsibility attaches to us for any acts of Mr. Robinson. Such being our belief, we cannot hesitate to declare that we intend to do all that may be in our power to secure the defeat of General Butler, and we urge all Democrats to join with us in such action."

The *Herald* says: It is announced on the best, but not official, authority that S. A. Abbott, nominated to the second place on the Democratic State ticket, declines. Abbott has informed his friends that he had no sympathy with Butler.

Serious Local Disturbances.

YOUNGSTOWN (O.), October 23d.—At Wampoun, Pa., a piece of ground claimed by the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and by the Pennsylvania road, is in possession of the former, who have it fortified and garrisoned by twenty men. The Pennsylvania company sent fifty men to-day to seize it. There has been skirmishing all day, and both sides have sent for reinforcements.

There was a disturbance to-day also west of this city, where the dispute is with the Eagle Furnace. The track-layers were assaulted by workmen from the furnace, but were driven off.

The Chicago Races—Jay-Eye-See's Slow Time.

CHICAGO, October 23d.—The races to-day were witnessed by a small, shivery crowd. The race for the free-for-all trotters Monroe Chief won, Wilson second, Fanny Witherspoon third. Best time, 2:22. The second event was Jay-Eye-See to beat Maud S.'s time (2:10¼). He was given a warming-up heat in 2:27¾, and then was sent simply a good mile, without any hope of beating the time, the mile being done in 2:18¾.

The third event was for the pacer Johnston to beat Little Brown Jug's time for three heats, viz.: 2:11¾, 2:11¾ and 2:12¼, in order to secure his sale to Commodore Kittson for $25,000. It was a hopeless task under the conditions, but a brave attempt was made, with a very creditable result, and the general opinion was expressed that it was a better performance than the record, considering the conditions:

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-qrs.	Mile.
First heat	33¼	1:06¾	1:39¾	2:14
Second heat	33¾	1:08	1:41¾	2:15¼
Third heat	33¼	1:07	1:40¼	2:15¾

Fatal Shooting Affray.

LEADVILLE (Col.), October 23d.—At the Printer Boy Boarding-house this morning, Frank Gallagher, a miner, shot dead James B. Garvin, another miner. The circumstances leading to the killing were as follows, Gallagher recently married a comely young woman, concerning whom Garvin repeatedly made insulting remarks. The two men boarded at the same house, and meeting at breakfast this morning, after a few hot words, Garvin pulled a revolver, which was the signal for a general fusilade, both emptying their weapons. Garvin was hit several times, and soon expired. Gallagher was untouched, and surrendered to the officers.

Railroad Absorption.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), October 23d.—The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has absorbed the Pennsylvania Company. Among the Directors of the new road are Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, Wm. E. Dodge, Geo. Bliss, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and John F. Dillon, of New York.

Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, October 23d.—The following changes have been ordered in the Quartermaster's department of the army. Colonel J. D. Bingham, relieved from duty in the department of Missouri, and ordered to San Francisco; Major James Gillis, relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and ordered to the department of Missouri.

Destruction by Fire.

MILES CITY (Montana), October 23d.—Thirteen of the older and smaller business houses of this place were burned last night. The flames were finally checked by blowing up a building with gunpowder. The remainder of the business section had a narrow escape. The flames and insurance are not known.

ST. LOUIS, October 23d.—The immense medicine factory, packing house and offices of Dr. J. H. McLean, on the corner of Broadway and Biddle streets, caught fire a little after 11 o'clock to-night, and at midnight are pretty near destroyed. The fire is now burning the adjoining property, and promises to sweep down most of the block between Biddle and Carr streets.

The Missing Charley Ross.

PORTLAND (Me.), October 23d.—A young man here claims to be the missing Charley Ross. He says he was kept in a dark room four years, and subsequently taken to Brazil.

The Georgia Kuklux Trial.

ATLANTA, October 23d.—The Banks county Kuklux trial began to-day. Calvin Bush testified that a man stripped him and gave him 175 lashes. Witness undressed and showed his scars. Ben Sanders testified that he was shot three times and left for dead.

Spendthrift Secures a Prize.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—A special prize of $300 by the Coney Island Jockey Club to the best thoroughbred stallion was won by James Keene's Spendthrift.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

JAMAICA (Vt.), October 23d.—Morton G. Clark and Charles W. Stone have been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. They belonged to an organization of twenty-three young persons, with a complete counterfeiting outfit, which was seized, with a quantity of spurious coins.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

BELPRE (O.), October 23d.—A boiler exploded in a pump factory this afternoon. Nine persons were injured, and four will probable die.

A Double Prize Fight.

PITTSBURG, October 23d.—The was a double prize fight inside the city limits last night. In the first John Davis and Geo. Taylor were the contestants. After three rounds Taylor was declared the victor. The second battle was between Thomas Smith and John Hill. At the end of the fifth round, when the eyes of both were nearly closed, Smith's second threw up the sponge, and the fight was declared in favor of Hill. The principals in both contests are mill hands.

Outrage by Mexican Bandits.

BROWNSVILLE (Texas), October 23d.—At Tlacolepec, State of Puba, Mexico, two days ago, a party of bandits seized Ignacio Garcia Veyvan, an old capitalist, and tried to carry him off. His servants came to his assistance and killed two of the bandits and wounded others. The latter fled, first killing Veyvan.

Thermometrical.

CHICAGO, October 23d.—Temperature, 43° to 50°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in China.

NEW YORK, October 23d.—The *Herald's* Hongkong special says: I have just returned from Canton, where I had an interesting interview with the Viceroy, Chang Shu Shin. He received me in the audience chamber pleasantly. He had had interpreted the interview with Li Hung Chang, which was published in New York the day after it occurred on the other side of the world, and understands the situation. His desire, as well as that of other officers of the Government, was to make the relations of China with foreigners satisfactory and agreeable. When asked if he feared an outbreak, he said he would do all in his power to suppress one, but he was greatly hampered by the action taken in the cases of the Hanoi and Hankow murders. The first case was that of an English subject, who killed a boy and wounded a man and woman. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. The second case was that of a foreigner who killed a man and was removed beyond the Chinese waters without trial. The Viceroy referred to the case of Shemen, on the occasion of the riot on the 10th of September, when a Portuguese sailor of an English steamer at Hankow caused the death of a Chinaman, and the English Consul refused to arrest him. The crowd was quiet until the steamer began to move from her wharf with the accused on board. Then, with a sense of the injustice of this course, they set fire to the wharf, and finally attacked the foreign concession, and burned and looted several builings. He said that if the English Consul had made the arrest there would have been no riot. When asked what provision had been made to pay indemnities, he said he thought that he would ask for the mediation or assistance of the American Minister, who was expected to arrive in Canton soon. Owing to the excited feeling in Canton, it is contemplated to establish a foreign office near the foreign concession, so as to transact consular business, and prevent the necessity of pushing through the city. On the subject of awaiting another outbreak and further indemnities, the Viceroy said that in the Honoi case he would make a protest against inadequate punishment, and a similar protest concerning the removal of the accused in the Hankow affair, on the ground that if foreigners assume the right of trial over their own subjects committing crime against the Chinese, they should see a fair trial and absolute justice. He hoped that I would publish the story to the world.

Affairs in Hayti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, October 23d.—Order has been completely restored here. One thousand five hundred lives were lost and damage to the extent of $40,000,000 done during the recent massacre. The Haytian war steamer Dessalines has arrived under the American flag. In the attack on Miragoane, the Government troops were repressed with severe losses, and General Piquent was mortally wounded.

En Route to Tonquin.

SAIGON, October 23d.—The transports Shamrock and Aveyron, with reinforcements and war material for the French troops in Tonquin, have arrived here.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, October 23d.—The Cabinet have resolved to summon the Cortes to meet December 1st.

Mysterious Murders.

STRASBURG, October 23d.—A great sensation has been caused here by two mysterious murders, one victim an apothecary's assistant, whose body was found fearfully wounded; the other a military sentinel, found on the ground near his post with his head crushed in. The motive for the commission of the murders is unknown, and no arrests have been made.

Collision of Vessels.

HAVRE, October 23d.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Normandie, from New York, collided with and sank a schooner. The Normandie sustained much damage.

More Shocks of Earthquake.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 23d.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Tchesme and on the Island of Chios. Great alarm was created, but no damage done. Another severe shock was felt at Smyrna at 9 P. M. The telegraph office was damaged, but nobody killed.

The False Prophet Routed.

ALEXANDRIA, October 23d.—The Egyptians have completely routed El Mahdi, the false prophet.

Probably Drowned.

LONDON, October 23d.—Captain Drevar, who left Dover Monday in a minature paddle boat, to attempt the Chanuel, met with a gale when part way over, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he has been drowned.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE FLORIDA PARISHES TO LOUISIANA.

The doctrine that the Mississippi river should be controlled by the United States was part of the political religion of our ancestors. There was always a large party ready to fight for it, and steadily resolved to drive other nations off. No sooner was Louisiana ceded to the United States by France than assertions began to be made that Louisiana was a large place. The extravagance of the demands based on the cession seems ridiculous now. So late as December 2, 1817, President Monroe, in his annual message to Congress, said: "A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana." None of these wild pretensions were admitted by Spain, which power, however, contented herself with maintaining the existing order of things, and made no aggression while awaiting the diplomatic solution. The alleged outrages above Natchitoches, such as the cutting down of the United States flag at Caddo village and the arrest of three United States citizens found in the vicinity of Herrera's command, and accused of observing the movements of the troops, were not serious, and not too stringent to observe the status quo.

That our ancestors were ready to fight for Louisiana and the Floridas is indisputable. Their desire of the Floridas rested on the same ground as their desire of Louisiana. When the cession of the latter had been secured they were not unwilling to stretch its bounds. The great Thomas Jefferson himself, on January 11, 1803, indicated the strength of this feeling by commencing a message to the Senate as follows: "The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, and perhaps of the Floridas," etc. Some time in the next six weeks the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and the Hon. Joseph H. Nicholson, of Maryland, a committee of the House, carried into the Senate a bill passed by the House entitled "An Act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and delivered also a message concerning it, in which they said: "This bill has been passed by us in order to enable the President of the United States to commence, with more effect, a negotiation with the French and Spanish Governments relative to the purchase of the island of New Orleans and the provinces of East and West Florida. The nature and importance of the measures contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will, of consequence, consider this communication as confidential." The Senate, in executive session, passed the bill on its third reading, February 22, 1803.

It will be seen that Congress did not contemplate the purchase of the vast province of Louisiana out of which seven States and four Territories have been erected, having above 900,000 square miles of area and almost 8,000,000 population. The genius of Jefferson seized on the opportunity, but the preliminaries looked toward a rounding out of the dominion of the nation toward the south rather than westward. The purpose was not fully attained till 1819, but the United States never abadoned it, and would probably have taken Florida by war if it had been found impossible to obtain it by treaty.

This predetermination is indicated by the fact—for it is a fact—that Congress annexed the Florida parishes to the State of Louisiana six years, ten months and eight days before their cession by Spain to the United States. The Act of Congress provided "That in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto, all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at the junction of the Iberville with the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the eastern mouth of the Pearl river, thence up the eastern branch of Pearl river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi, thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the Constitution and laws thereof, in the same manner, and for all intents and purposes, as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said State."

There is no doubt about that act. If Spain would not cede Florida, our fathers meant to fight. If that power had not been troubled by almost simultaneous rebellions of her American colonies, she would have gratified our people by giving us something to fight. It is quite certain that Congress would never have receded; and such a war, if it had been begun, must almost of necessity have resulted in the conquest of East and West Florida, Texas, New Mexico and Old Mexico, and the establishment mere than half a century ago of that great confederation which the Mexican Railroad Ring, headed by General Grant, will complete after General Diaz is again elected President of Mexico.—[Exchange.

STANLEY'S AFRICA.—A recent letter received from Stanley, the explorer, by a friend in Boston, says: "Since I arrived on the Congo, last December, I have been up as far as the equator, and have established two more stations, and, besides discovering another lake, Mantumba, have explored, for a distance of 100 miles, or thereabouts, the river on my map as the Kelembu but which is really the Malumdu. It is not as large as I stated in my book, but is a stream the size of the Arkansas, and is deep, broad, and very navigable. The big streams, which, I expect, must drain the largest part of the South Congo basin, must be higher up. Having become better acquainted with the country, I am really struck with the dense population of the equatorial part of the basin, which, if it was uniform throughout, would give 49,000,000. The number of products and the character of the people are likewise remarkable. The gums, rubber, ivory, camphor, wood, and a host of other things would repay transportation, even by the very expensive mode at present in use. The people are born traders, and are, for Africans, very enterprising and industrious."

Benicia is determined to have a good hotel.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. M. Blakeney is at the bay.

Marion Briggs, Jr., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Colonel E. E. Eyre went East last evening.

Governor Stoneman has returned from his visit to San Jose.

Miss Annie M. Hatch, of this city, is visiting relatives in Oakland.

M. Getz and Isaac and Henry Netter, of San Francisco, are in town.

Dr. Durant and Edward Christy, of Folsom, were in the city yesterday.

A. C. Tufts, of this city, has returned from an extended visit to the East.

Mrs. Captain Kidder, of Nevada City, passed through to the bay yesterday.

William H. Qualls, T. D. Husken and L. H. Pierson came up from Oakland yesterday.

A. F. Abbott and wife and Mrs. F. M. Emerson came down from Marysville yesterday.

W. L. Moore and family have returned from the Bay. They will spend the winter in Sacramento.

O. P. Goodhue and wife, Henry Gerber and J. Frank Clark came up from the Bay last evening.

Miss Josie Simmons, of San Francisco, niece of D. J. Simmons, is spending a few weeks in this city.

James Crawford, Superintendent of the Carson mint, passed through the city yesterday en route to the Bay.

Alfred Brown, master bridge builder of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was in the city yesterday.

Maurice and George B. Sachs, of Cincinnati, are in the city visiting their sister, Mrs. B. U. Stineman.

A. B. Du Brutz, Visalia; L. B. Hinman, Sheridan, and George Ditzler, of Biggs, came to the city yesterday.

D. W. McGowan, of the Railway Postal Service, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Washington.

Mrs. Captain C. M. Brown, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Young, of Washington, Yolo county.

Mrs. L. Gilman and her two grandchildren, May and Sadie Beder, left yesterday for Marysville to visit her son, B. F. Gilman.

Professor Thomas Price and a party of mining speculators passed through the city last evening, en route from San Francisco to Bodie.

In the city yesterday: M. O. Riley, Fort Hill; W. Porter, San Jose; O. J. Walser, Florin; H. L. Huggins, Richland; J. F. Bedford, E. Anderson, Anderson; D. A. Osborne, Yuba; R. B. Spillman, Sutter; C. M. Lynde, Virginia City; Mrs. A. E. Parker, Colfax; T. H. Anderson, Colusa; N. Jones, Walnut Creek; Sol. Runyan, Dwight Hollister, Courtland; E. F. Wade, Tehama; J. Sovereign, Woodland; Samuel Hall, Placerville; W. G. Brown, Nicolaus; Mrs. F. E. Spencer, Butte; R. McKillican, Oakland.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: T. W. Eckiman, French Corral; George W. Kelley, Marysville; W. J. Baker, Denver, Col.; R. Wise, Oakland; W. Lords, Galt; W. Johnston, Richland; P. A. Russell, Auburn; Mrs. C. M. Hill and two children, Truckee; A. A. Rice, New York; O. Harvey and wife, Galt; P. A. Balcom and wife, Buffalo, N. Y; Mrs. E. L. McClure, Dutch Flat; J. H. Rivers, Nevada; N. O. Roses, Chico; A. J. Neisses, Jake Gloersheim, S. D. Ives, E. A. Reynolds, G. F. Allardt, E. Le Vallee, C. J. Jones, L. Whitcomb and wife, H. P. Livermore, R. R. Haskell, John Hunt, R. Lowenberg, D. C. Brownell, R. Day, James J. Johnson, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the State House yesterday: J. A. Cardinell, James Watson, R. Weikeut, R. Hocking, city; A. D. Nelson, Butte county; J. L. Craig, Redding; R. B. Hathaway, A. J. Soto, W. A. J. Gift, Martinez; W. S. Wilbur, Buckeye; C. H. Cantrell, Hicksville; Will Meiss, Lagoon; William Fey, P. C. Dolan, Brighton; William Dixon and wife, Cosumnes; William H. Kelley, Plymouth; Mrs. Van Winkle, Clarksville; W. C. Still, Roseville; W. McFadden, Courtland; P. W. File, J. J. Campbell, Galt; A. McDonald, William Cushman, Henry Pardee, Elk Grove; A. Johnson, Walnut Grove; J. W. Cox