SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

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TO READERS OF THE "UNION."

Since the Central Pacific Railroad Company have secured control of the California Pacific, they have refused to allow carriers to sell copies of the SACRAMENTO UNION on the cars of that road, as they had before done on the cars of all their other roads. The reading public and our friends are therefore notified that if they wish to read the UNION on the cars or boats belonging to the Central Pacific Company, they must secure the paper before they start, at the news stands or of the newsboys who sell them on the street.

THE WEEKLY UNION AND SUPPLEMENT.

This week's number contains a variety of interesting matter; among which, may be mentioned, proceedings of the Legislature, overland dispatches, religious and agricultural intelligence, proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, account of the Japanese banquet; correspondence from Boston, Salt Lake, Oregon and Grass Valley, and the weekly San Francisco Market Review, with also miscellany.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In the Spanish Cortes the other day a member was instantly howled down for saying it is time Spain should cede Cuba to the United States.

Thiers thinks that if Napoleon had 50,000,000 francs to spend he could in fifteen days purchase back the imperial throne of France.

Victor Place, late French Consul-General at New York, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine by the Paris Court of Appeals for peculations in office.

Brazil is maturing a scheme by which 10,000 emigrants are to be annually forwarded from Bristol, Eng., to southern Brazil, where they will each receive a free grant of land.

Popular disturbances of a serious character are threatened in Madrid on account of the unexpected dissolution of the Cortes by the King of Spain.

Empress dowager of Brazil has freed all her personal slaves.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Sherman and Morton opposed the Senate apportionment bill, and favored that passed by the House. A motion to raise the number of Representatives to 300 was defeated—31 to 16.

Senator Carl Schurz is accused of a threat to bolt the Republican party if Grant is renominated for the presidency.

Texas, which owns all the lands within her limits, offers to sell a large tract of it to the United States for Indian reservations at fifty cents per acre.

President Grant and Attorney-General Williams approve the course of District-Attorney Bates in the prosecution of the Mormon polygamists.

Fifteen Chicago Aldermen have been indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery, and a tax collector for swindling.

George Botts was hanged at Newark yesterday for the murder of Pet Halstead.

Miss Josephine Mansfield, on reaching Boston yesterday, was jostled and hooted by the crowd, and had to be rescued by the police.

Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, is dangerously ill.

The pension and civil appropriations bills passed the Lower House of Congress yesterday. The first appropriates nearly $31,000,000; the second $17,000,000. The cost of Government printing challenged opposition in the debate and an amendment to the civil appropriation bill.

The Turf Board of Appeals gives Goldsmith Maid a record of 2.17 at Milwaukee.

James F. Leggett is confirmed as Governor of Washington Territory.

The Louisiana Legislature has returned to duty.

Brokers in San Francisco are hoarding greenbacks in anticipation of the resumption of specie payments.

Over twenty vessels were in sight off the San Francisco heads last evening coming in.

The Japanese are spending much money in San Francisco, which makes their company there very desirable.

Ice formed at Los Angeles yesterday morning, and the young orange trees were damaged.

The Assembly yesterday, 40 to 38, passed a substitute for the Senate bill repealing the five per cent act. The substitute exempts San Francisco and six other counties named from the operation of the repeal.

A message from the Governor to the Senate yesterday shows that the State debt is $4,114,305 08, instead of $3,462,000 as reported by Governor Haight in his December message; the State Capitol Fund has been overdrawn nearly half a million; the Normal School Fund, $100,000; the Asylum and State Prison are $85,000 in debt, and the Military Fund, $16,430. His message will be found embodied in our Senate proceedings this morning.

In the State Senate yesterday, among the bills introduced was one by Finney relative to the separate property of the wife. Bills were passed as follows: Oulton's bill to allow the San Francisco Labor Exchange $500 a month; Wheaton's bill in regard to telegraphic communication with Asia, and Bell's bill to improve the Little Truckee river. Wand's bill to levy a hospital tax upon Chinese was withdrawn. A message from the Governor transmitted a report from the Controller exhibiting the condition of the State finances January 1st, 1872. Duffy's no-fence bill was discussed at length and set as the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock P. M. Duffy, Pendegast and Larkin made speeches in regard to it. The Senate adjourned until 2:30 P. M. on Monday.

In the Assembly, bills were introduced by Rector declaring Lake Earl in Del Norte county navigable; by Crane, granting bounties for the production of ramie; by James, for the protection of game and fish, and by Reed, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to certain persons. The day was spent from 12 M. until 5 P. M. in discussing the bills repealing the five per cent railroad subsidy acts. The Corporation Committee subsidy exempting certain counties was adopted and the bill was passed.

ANOTHER PROPOSED LOAN.—The New York *Evening Post* is authority for the statement that the Rothschilds, at the head of an European banking association, are offering a loan of $600,000,000 to the United States, half of it at 5 and half at 4½ per cent, the bonds to be issued and sold at par, but the association to receive a commission from the Government for disposing of them. The saving of the Government by such a loan would amount to $7,500,000 in annual interest payments. The $600,000,000 now draw at 6 per cent $36,000,000 yearly interest. The yearly interest of the new bonds would be but $28,500,000. The *Post*, admitting the force of this argument, don't favor the loan, because it thinks the credit of the nation's securities has not yet reached its highest point in the money marts of Europe, and that by waiting a year or two we may be able to negotiate the entire loan at 4 or 4½ per cent.

LAND-GRABBING.—We publish in another column a communication with accompanying statement and petition to the United States Land Commissioner, from Colusa county, showing up another attempt at land-grabbing under the swamp land law, by which the rights of actual settlers are alleged to be threatened or impaired.

TAKEN THEIR DEPARTURE.—The Grass Valley *Republican* of January 26th gives this intelligence:

> The Japanese took their departure yesterday morning very quietly. Their visit to Grass Valley was not of a formal character. There was no speech-making nor formality in their reception or departure. They came on business—to obtain information in regard to our method of gold mining. We understand they will order machinery in San Francisco similar to that used here for pumping, hoisting and crushing rock, and send it to Japan to develop the gold mines there.

The new Minnesota Legislature has eighteen Scandinavian members.

THE SENATE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The new House apportionment bill gave 283 Representatives, on a basis of 136,000 (nearly) as the ratio. The Senate refuses this basis and adopts one of its own, being 157,109 as the ratio. The total population of the United States, including all classes, colors and conditions, and including the Territories, is 38,555,983. Dividing these figures by 157,109, the number fixed by the Senate bill as the ratio, we should have 245 members. But there are deductions to be made from the total population, first, in behalf of the Territories, 442,730, and second, in behalf of the Chinese and others of the non-representative inhabitants of the country, including Indians not taxed. There are four States which fall short of the ratio in population. These are Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, and they are set down in the latest census as follows:

Delaware	125,015	Nevada	42,491
Nebraska	122,993	Oregon	90,923
Total			381,422

These four States have only population enough for two Representatives and a fraction of less than a half. But the Constitution allows every State one Representative without regard to population. The rest of the States get 222 full and 17 fractional districts. The whole number of districts given under the bill is as follows:

Full districts in thirty-three States, excluding Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon	222
Fractional districts for these thirty-three States	17
Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, each one district	4
Total number of districts	243

The States which receive fractional districts are California, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—17. California will obtain four members. The gains will be in the Middle and Western States. The losses chiefly in New England. The number of members now in the House is 243; so that no change is to take place in that respect. There are ten Territories, exclusive of the military possession of Alaska, and each Territory is entitled to one delegate, who may introduce bills and debate upon any question, but not vote. So that the debating force in the House will be 253; a body large enough to be tumultuous on occasion, but yet not nearly as large as the Spanish Cortes, the French Assembly, or the English House of Commons. It is likely that this bill will pass through the Senate, and not improbable that the House will adopt its standard of representation. If so it puts off for a good many years the admission as States of such aspiring Territories as Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Montana, neither of which has a population of 92,000. The ratio of representation fixed by the last apportionment law was, in round numbers, 127,000, and the Senate bill increases this by 30,000. If the Senate bill becomes a law the electoral vote for President and Vice President will be the same numerically as in 1868, which was 317, whereof it requires 159 to elect.

We have said above that California would be entitled to an additional member by fraction. Our fraction would be 89,230 over the requisite population for three members, and this would give us the fourth; but unfortunately we have 49,310 Chinese who are not allowed votes or the privileges of citizenship and naturalization, and are therefore excluded from representation in Congress. Without these 49,310 Chinese our fraction falls down to less than 40,000, which is but little more than one-fourth of the ratio fixed, and will not entitle us to a fourth member of Congress.

EXTENDING THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

The opponents of the one term principle have lately set up the plea that if the principle is good that a President should hold his office for only one term, it ought to be good in its application to United States Senators also, and retort upon the Senators who are favoring the one term policy the *ad hominem* argument. It is regarded by some minds as a most telling thing against Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and others, to accuse them of inconsistency in opposing the re-election of a President, while they have been re-elected to longer terms themselves, or are willing to be when their present terms are finished. The man must be a most shallow reasoner who cannot see that the Senators who favor the one term principle in the presidential office are entirely and remarkably consistent, and that there is no analogy in the two cases. These Senators who labor under accusations of improper motives, are the strongest advocates of civil service reform. Years ago Trumbull endeavored to procure the passage of an act to make it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative to attempt to procure an appointment from the President for any friend or constituent. He had the sympathy of the men who are now acting with him in the advocacy of the one term priciple in that movement. This was before any one could allege there was the slightest antagonism between these Senators and Grant. These Senators, then, were for depriving themselves of all power in the way of appointments and confining themselves to their congressional records as tests for future preferment. They would strip themselves of the corrupting influence of Federal patronage, and thus destroy the objectionable means by which plotting politicians perpetuate their offices, without merit to recommend them. The custom has been, when a United States Senator gets to Washington, to regard the patronage of his State as his own, and to set about filling all the Federal positions with his partisans, who are either directly or indirectly bound, when they take their offices, to do all they can to keep their patron in position. If the patronage of a State is conceded to belong to the Senators representing the State, there is force in the suggestion that the one term principle should be extended to embrace the senatorial as well as presidential office. But it will not apply in the case of Trumbull and his coadjutors, because they have seen the corrupting influences of patronage, and have tried to divest themselves by a law of what is regarded by some as one of their highest prerogatives. These men hold that if they cannot commend themselves to the people by attention to their interests and abilities to discharge their senatorial duties, they ought not to be re-elected. They believe the appointments should not belong to them, and were not given them by the Constitution, but that they were conferred on the President. Divested of any power in the way of recommending men for office, the objection which lies against a President using his immense patronage to re-elect himself will not lie against them. They can be deprived by law of meddling in appointments, while the President can't be excused from making them. There is, therefore, no way to prevent the misuse of power on the part of the President but by confining his office to one term. There is then no motive for him to plot for the succession, but to confine himself to honest endeavors to make his short administration an honorable one in the national annals. If the proposition were to put the President on the same footing with these Senators, depriving him of all help from a swarm of office-holders who are intent on holding their positions, the objection to the re-election of a President would not be strong. But regarding the attitude of Trumbull, Sumner and others, in the light in which they have placed themselves, there is no analogy between their cases and that of the President so far as the application of the one term principle is concerned, and he must be a very shallow thinker who cannot see it.

TREACHERY COUNSELED.

The attention of the people of the State is called to the fact that the railroad organs counsel treachery in the representatives in the Capitol. If there ever was a patent fact known and admitted more universally than the one that the voice of the people was unanimous last Summer in favor of giving no more subsidies to corporations, and of repealing the five per cent law, we have no cognizance of its existence in any political history. From one end of the State to the other there may, in truth, be said to have been but one sentiment. That sentiment was embodied in the platforms of both political parties. It was reiterated in county conventions, and State and local stumpers announced their adhesion to the principle and the necessity of being true to it. The people and their representatives are pledged to the policy of the repeal of the five per cent act and giving no more subsidies, at least until they have been authoritatively heard from again in a State convention. There is no repeal of the principle except by the power that established it, and in the same authoritative manner. Yet the railroad organs counsel the members of the Senate and Assembly to turn tail on their pledges and wholly ignore the principles they solemnly asseverated in the canvass they would respect and carry out. Into what depths of degradation can the lackeys that would lick the boots of shoddy aristocrats descend! and how far would they drag the agents of the people, sent here to protect their interests! No scruples of conscience interfere in giving these infamous counsels. No sense of honor prevents baseness from dragging men from their allegiance to its own level. What are the people, and what their rights? A bloated monopoly wants more of the people's money, and its flunkies say aye, and would seduce the people's representatives from their sworn duty, from their pledges, and to the wrecking of their future.

BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION.

Maury, sometimes dubbed "Commodore Maury" by his secession admirers, has been figuring up how much more the North gained by immigration than the South, and puts the sum down at five thousand millions. As round numbers are used, and the common American mode of numeration by fives, we suppose Maury has not figured the thing very closely. That the North has gained immensely by immigration, both in wealth and in military power, is not to be denied, but the declaration of Maury that this wealth and military power is not due to "Yankee enterprise" or "Yankee energy," but to immigration, is only a substitution of one term for another, and, like a great deal of his writings, will not stand the test of logic. Yankee enterprise and energy preferred to do work rather than rely on others to do it. This is the very pith and marrow of energy and enterprise. The Yankees built ships and steamers, engaged in commerce, made canals and railroads, and by making labor honorable caused the tide of immigration to flow into the Northern States. Maury recommends the calling of an immigration convention of all the Southern States to take measures to organize, as a Southern paper states it, "for a joint statement of facts addressed to the prejudice and ignorance which exists in the European mind," whatever that may mean. The South needs a larger population, but to obtain it by immigration very soon such men as Maury and his fellow-secessionists had better devote themselves to making life and property secure against the Kuklux, show that their old contempt of laboring men has been dissipated, prove that land can be obtained at reasonable rates and that its cultivation can be made profitable. It will be of more importance to the South to show the advantages that immigrants will obtain there, than by decrying Yankee character, for after all, Europeans in coming to the United States to live will first look for congenial neighbors.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION IN 1873.

The State Agricultural Society very appropriately took cognizance, in a resolution, of the fact that a World's International Exhibition is to be held next year in Vienna, and recommended a liberal appropriation by the State to secure a creditable representation of our products at that Exhibition. In these days when World's Fairs are regarded as indispensable, not to be represented in them is taken as an admission on the part of a country that it fears comparison, or that its products are not worth a show. We Californians are not ashamed of our State or any of the productions of its soil or climate, but, on the contrary, are perhaps too proud of all. And if we fail to exhibit in the Fairs of the world it will be because of a spirit of parsimony which ill befits a people whose generosity is known all over the globe. These Fairs disseminate information, which is one of the great objects of public expenditures. They make known the productions and advantages of all lands, and determine the course of many looking for new homes. Vienna is not the most favorable spot in Europe, perhaps, in which to display the productions of California, population not having in Austria a tendency to seek our shores in very large numbers. But a creditable display of our products, such as are not perishable, and casts of those that are, may awaken an interest in our State where none has hitherto existed, especially when the Austrian Government rests upon no certain foundation and the people of the Empire feel that what with feebleness at the head of affairs, the prestige of Prussia in the work of consolidating the German speaking States, and the imminence of war, peace and quietness can be best secured by emigration. The views of the State Agricultural Society are well worthy of consideration by the Legislature in session. It is asserted that the products of our State were but poorly represented at the Paris Exposition. Let us have a proper display or none. We have a thousand things that would reflect no discredit upon a State but little more than of age, such as silk, wool, fruits, nuts, etc., and which would attract attention at Vienna and secure results. The subject is commended to our representatives in both wings of the Capitol.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

King Amadeus and his ministers are surrounded with difficulties which refuse to be settled by any line of policy yet proposed by them. The "Opposition," as it is called, is composed of material thoroughly agreed upon the one point of resisting the new King's government, however incoherent the different factions of it may be on all other matters of public policy. The Republicans are greatly in the majority in this opposition, and they will not be satisfied with anything short of a Cabinet that shall consent to these reforms: abolition of the standing army; secular education at the expense of the State; freedom of religion; universal suffrage, and a free press. The King's trouble is that he can't accede to these reforms and remain King. His throne rests upon the army on the one hand and religious influences on the other. And yet, resisting these reforms, the ministers are in the minority in the Cortes and cannot carry their bills. A new Cabinet is now to be formed, the Malcampo-Sagasta one having dissolved on Tuesday. The King is now compelled to consult with Zorilla and Serrano, or to dissolve the Cortes and order new elections. He adopts the former course, which only postpones the difficulties of the situation. Any cabinet less liberal than the demands of Castillar and the Republicans will fail to receive the support of this Cortes, and there is no probability that new elections would result in an increase of the conservative strength in that body. Spain is at the threshold of a crisis which can't be averted without blows or the abdication of Amadeus.

OUGHT TO BE NAMED.

A witness named Moore, who is a large importer, testified before the New York Custom-house Investigation Committee that "a high Government official had offered Collector Grinnell $50,000 to award to him the general order business;" and that the Collector was so incensed at it that he ordered the man to leave his office. The telegraphic report says the witness (Moore) was not requested by the committee to name this official speculator. Witness believed the general order business to be worth from $200,000 to $300,000 a year. Every dollar of this is about as good as stolen from the importers. Now, who is this "high official?" And why did the committee refuse to press the witness to name him? These are questions which every honest newspaper and every honest official in the land will be asking; and they will have to be answered—the sooner the better. As the committee have left the investigation suspicion will inevitably fall upon innocent persons. The Secretary of the Treasury is a high Government official. Was it he? We don't Believe it; but there are some who will suspect him. Was it the Secretary of the Interior? Was it the second officer in the Treasury Department? Was it the Solicitor of the Treasury? Or was it a man still higher in power than all these? Nobody knows; everybody will be conjecturing, and until the name of the real offender is revealed, a great many innocent persons will be damaged by unjust suspicion. The committee is in duty bound to press the witness for the name of the offender, and then to publish it to the world, that the innocent may not suffer, and that if the guilty man is still in office, he may be got rid of as quickly as possible. Senators are "high officials." Was it a Senator? If so, justice should outweigh courtesy. The Senate owes it to its own honor to expose such a falsehearted member if such a one there be in that body.

THE FIVE PER CENT BILL.

Without condition the Senate passed a bill repealing the five per cent act of last session. There were but six negative votes in the Senate. When this bill came before the Assembly a substitute was moved, excepting from the operation of the repeal the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Bernardino and San Luis Obispo. Four days ago it seemed as if there was a majority of six or eight in the Assembly ready to vote for the bill as it came from the Senate, and to kill the substitute. The vote was delayed until yesterday, when, after a lengthened debate, the substitute carried by 40 to 38, and the bill now goes back to the Senate for concurrence. For the present we make no remarks upon this vote, and only call the attention of our readers to the debate upon the subject published in our Assembly report. The San Francisco petition, got up by the Central Pacific Railway Company, was made to do full service in the discussion; and there were besides this the usual shallow sophistries of the railway people drawn into the debate. There was a full house and full gallery, and unusual interest manifested on and off the floor in the proceedings. Members sought an excuse for violating the platforms and pledges upon which they were elected by the erroneous assumption that public opinion has changed on this subject since the September election. Whether this will be satisfactory to their constituents remains to be seen. If the advice of the UNION is worth anything, not one of these cotemptuous violators of pledges will ever again be trusted with any office of responsibility.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

General Garfield, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made a speech on Tuesday upon what the English would call "the budget." The bill of appropriations, as fixed up by the committee, after long and patient examination, calls for $2,336,000 less than was appropriated last year, and $8,000,000 less than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. The Secretary estimated $294,000,000 for the present fiscal year. The committee therefore appropriates $291,000,000. This is $65,000,000 less than the estimated expenditures for the same time, and $92,000,000 in round numbers less than the receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1871. Congress may therefore cut down the tariff and internal taxes to the extent of $42,000,000, and still have a surplus of $50,000,000 to use in canceling the public debt, as Boutwell desires. Garfield estimates that in the year 1876 the Government will have reached the very lowest point in expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, and that this point will be $125,000,000. Interest on the debt at that time, $95,000,000. This would give a total expenditure of $220,000,000, or $71,000,000 less than for the current year.

PENSION FRAUDS.

The country will share in the amazement of Congress at the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, confirmed by the Chief of the Pension Bureau, that "fully one-fourth of the pensions now paid are frauds!" The pension list foots up now about $31,000,000 annually. So that the frauds, or stealings, in this one item aggregate nearly $8,000,000 a year. It was also stated by Hale, in the House, that a batch of 200 to 300 applications and allowances for pensions in favor of alleged soldiers of the war of 1812, were all frauds, and got up by claim agents. Some of the thieves have been tried and punished, others have run away to Canada and the greater number are still at their nefarious work and unknown. The law for the punishment of such offenders is severe enough, but there must be sad defects in the methods for prevention, to the cure of which Congress should instantly address itself. The country don't grudge the pensions paid to those entitled to receive them, but all confidence must soon be lost if it is once understood that thieves obtain one dollar out of every four paid out for this purpose.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO RAISE TAXES.

The bill introduced into the Assembly by Wilcox of Mariposa, to construct a free road from Big Tree Grove to Yosemite Valley, in Mariposa county, is one of those schemes that is suspicious in its inception, and always results in jobs and plundering the State in its completion. The State has won an elephant in Yosemite. The scenery and surroundings are a gift which promises to cost the State millions. The first proposition is to build a wagon road; then will come something else. The State will never fail in having somebody in want of a job. We have had considerable experience in twenty years in carrying on works by the State. The estimates are generally exceeded by from three to five fold. If $100,000 be the sum first named, it should always be multiplied by three, and then a margin left for something more to be added.

But what is a free road to Yosemite to be made for? Do the hard toilers who are struggling to build up little homesteads for themselves all over the State, and especially at the extremities thereof, have any time or means to visit the wondrous gift to the State? How many visit Yosemite in the course of a year, and what proportion do they bear to the whole population of the State? Segregate the rich from the poor and let us see how many of these tourists need cheaper fares and easier rides to Yosemite. We undertake to say that forty-nine out of fifty that visit the wonders in Mariposa would feel it no drain upon their pockets if the trip cost them five times as much as now. Should the whole State be taxed for the accommodation and luxury of the few? There is not a reason in the world why the people of the extremes of the State should be compelled to pay for a local road, over which not one in a hundred of them would ever travel if furnished free rides and free hotels. The tourists that visit Yosemite, go to see nature in her wildest forms, and it will only give zest to their enjoyment to see a little of it on the back of a mule, before reaching the goal of admiration. At any rate, the benefited should build the road if one is required.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Joint Armed Occupation—Suit for Damages—Re-elected—Stock Sales—Wreck Sold—Murder Case—Overland Mails—Greenbacks—Arrivals—Weather—Gold Specimen—The Japanese Embassy—Remains of a Woman Identified—Incorporation.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th.

A joint armed occupation of parts of blocks bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Townsend and King streets, in the southern part of the city, is being maintained, the rival claimants being the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and J. Seligman and Camillo Martin.

B. F. Plummer sues the city for $4,000 damages, for the overflow of Lake McCoppin upon his property. C. Lewis brings suit from same cause for $5,000.

The old officials of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company were re-elected.

Sales at the San Francisco stock board for the week ending Wednesday night aggregate four million five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The wreck of the schooner Josephine Willcutt at Point Lobos was sold at auction to-day for $50 and cargo for $20. The vessel and cargo were valued at over $12,000 last Monday.

The prosecution concluded the testimony in the case of Ike Brokaw, charged with the murder of Robert Evans, this evening.

Postmaster Stone has no advices as to the coming through of any mails from the East, and it is not certain that we will get any for a week to come or even longer.

Unless the advices from the Union Pacific are more satisfactory, the departure of the Japanese Embassy, arranged for next week, will probably be postponed.

Brokers say business men in San Francisco are now holding more greenbacks than at any other time since they were issued, in the expectation of a steady appreciation in value as the Government approaches the resumption of specie payments.

Coming in, German bark Hadda, from Manila, with coffee.

Weather clear and cool.

A piece of rock, weighing fifty-three pounds, from the great Sexton ledge, a new discovery in the old Weaver District, Arizona, was sold to an assayer in this city this week, for $326. It is of a deep yellow color but shows no large masses of free gold. The owners will put a twenty-stamp mill at work immediately. It is situated upon a mountain of the Hassayampia near the first great placer gold discovery made in 1863.

The remains found of a woman who committed suicide by drowning herself in the bay on Tuesday night, are identified as those of Miss Rose Stanton, who had been sick some days in St. Mary's Hospital, from whence she escaped while delirious from fever. She had a brother and other relatives in the city.

The Revenue Consolidated Silver Mining Company, to operate in Hualapai Mining District, Arizona, capital $2,500,000, was incorporated to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Quick Trip—Sales of Stocks—Brokaw Trial—Arrests and Charges—Japanese Extravagance—Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th.

Arrived, ship Archer, 106 days from New York; ship Grace Darling, 61 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coal to Campbell & Co.

The trip of the ship Archer, from New York, is the quickest made from that port to this in four years. There are over twenty vessels in sight from the Heads to-night; among them are three ships from Atlantic ports, whose names are not yet made out.

Sales of stocks in the Board to-day foot up 33,559 shares—the heaviest day's business ever done.

In the Brokaw-Evans murder trial to-day defendant's attorneys indicated the line of defense to be: First, the assumption that deceased did not necessarily die from the pistol-shot wound, but from the neglect or malpractice of Dr. Mouser; secondly, that defendant was momentarily excited to the point of insanity by hearing of the criminal intimacy between Evans and defendant's wife. To prove the first proposition Drs. Lane, Miller and others were called, but their testimony fully sustained the treatment by Dr. Mouser. The prosecution say that on the second issue being made they will show in rebuttal the facts connected with her residence in San Francisco, Virginia City and Portland, before and after marriage, the character of the houses she lived in, and that the notoriety of the facts was such as must have made them known to defendant.

Some weeks since Laughlin Garrihan hit a man on the head with a rock and was arrested and fined $5. Subsequently the party hit died from erysipelas supervening on the wound, and to-night Garrihan was arrested and booked for manslaughter.

Chris Radoviche was arrested on a charge of mayhem. It is charged that in a scuffle with a friend yesterday he threw him to the ground with such force as to break his leg so badly as to make it require amputation.

Fred Joseph was arrested for two burglaries.

The Japanese had a grand time at the Bay District Park to-day. They are spending money lavishly, having already paid out four times as much in San Francisco as was expended by any of the Eastern excursionists who visited San Francisco since the completion of the railroad. As an instance of their lavishness, it is stated that they have ordered from Bradley & Rulofson sixty dozen photographs, and their expenditures in almost everything else are on a similar scale. On Monday next they will visit the wine-cellars and study the process of champagne making at the establishment of Landsberger & Co.

The Police Commissioners to-day removed Sergeant Seybold from the force for taking $330 from a deputy in the Sheriff's office for permitting him to retain his position, Seybold having got the promise of the position for himself from Sheriff Adams.

A grand calico ball is to be given by the ladies of the United Aid Society for the benefit of their fund. The Ivy Social Club is giving its ninth full-dress party at Pacific Hall this evening, with a large company in attendance.

Sales of stocks: Hale & Norcross, $180; Crown Point, $695; Alps $6 62½; Mahogany, $3 50; Chollar, $56; Belcher, $600; Ely, $110; Caledonia, $16 75; Eureka, Grass Valley, $21; Nevada, $26 50; Emore, $15; Valley, $15 75; Gould & Curry, $123; Chariot, $13; Segregated Belcher, $56 37½; Savage, $65; Phœnix, $5 75; Knickerbocker, $2 50.

At a trotting race, two miles and repeat, to-day, at Agricultural Park, between Democrat, Nelly Grattan, Lady Emma and Susie, which was attended by the Japanese Embassy and a large number of citizens, Nelly Grattan won the first heat; time, 5:35. The second heat was declared no heat on account of the foul driving of Susie Hill, who was distanced; time, 5:33¼. The third and fourth heats were won by Democrat; time, 5:33¼—5:36¾. After the race there was a grand display of running horses, stallions, four-in-hand and double teams, which passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned.

Prisoner Sentenced.

STOCKTON, January 26th.

In the County Court to-day John Griffin was sentenced to three years in the State prison for robbery and burglary.

Cold at Los Angeles—Steamer Sailed.

LOS ANGELES, January 26th.

Last night was the coldest of the season. Some damage was done to young fruit trees. Ice formed in the gutters, the water pipes froze up and the thermometer at 8 A. M. to-day was 41 degrees.

The steamer California, for San Francisco, sailed from San Pedro this morning.

Ice—Soldiers for Arizona.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 26th.

The ice in the Columbia is blockaded above Vancouver. Navigation is open below that point.

The steamer Ajax sails to-morrow with three companies of infantry destined for Arizona. Two more companies will follow by the next steamer for the same destination.

New Mining Laws—Marriage of Minors—Governor Woods on the Admission of Utah.

SALT LAKE, January 26th.

The Legislature has under consideration a new mining law, which provides that to hold claims $50 worth of work shall be performed for every 200 feet located, and for every tunnel right $500 worth must be done; all locations and transfers must be recorded in the County Recorder's office; the respective companies of locators hold their claims as real estate. The miners are strongly opposed to the bill.

A bill was offered and referred to the committee, regulating marriage. It provides that males of fifteen years and females of twelve years may contract marriage with the consent of the parents or guardians. No allusion to the plural system.

Governor Woods is preparing a message in relation to the admission of Utah.

THE EXEMPTION OF JOURNALISTS.—On this subject the San Francisco *Bulletin* remarks as follows:

> The Assembly refused, by a vote of 43 to 33, to pass the bill exempting editors and reporters from jury duty. We are not disposed to complain of this action, for we had never urged the passage of the bill; but must say that the reasons advanced by the opposition were narrow and partial. To be consistent now, the Assembly should abolish the exemption of lawyers, doctors and clergymen, who were exempted solely—as it was proposed journalists should be—not out of regard for their private professional interests, but because they are regarded as doing public duty of another kind, which should not be interfered with.

The following is the statute in the old Saxon code referring to leap year: "Albeit as often as leape yeare dothe occurre, the women holdeth prerogative over the menne in matters of courtshippe, love and matrimonne; so that when the lady proposeth it shall not be lawful for the man to say to her nae, but shall entertaine her proposal in all gude courtesie."

A crusty old bachelor in Congress proposes to levy a tax of twenty-five per cent on corsets, whereupon a down-east paper remarks: "Since there is no tax on men getting tight, why should not ladies have the same privilege?"

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION.]

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-Consul Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment.

PARIS, January 26th.

The Court of Appeals has sentenced Victor Place, late French Consul-General to New York, to two years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Kerr—I want now to ask whether it is practicable for the United States to adopt a shorter period than ninety days within which to redeem its outstanding indebtedness?

Cooke—I do not think it would be right for the Government to treat its bondholders in any summary way by stopping interest at once. These bonds are held very largely in Germany and all over Europe, and it seems to me that ninety days' notice is as short a period as the Secretary can fairly give. Of course the Government of the United States can do anything it pleases. If Congress so directs you can stop interest in sixty days or thirty days, or without any notice at all.

Kerr—If you stop the interest in thirty days would it not be practicable to reach most of the bond-holders so as to enable them to return their bonds for cancelation within that time.

Cooke—I do not think it would, and the experience we have had already shows that it would not. We have spent thousands of dollars ourselves in sending our circulars all over the country, notifying holders of the intention to redeem these bonds, and yet, out of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, there are many millions which had not come in on the 1st of January.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given instructions to the Supervisors throughout the country, to cause a reduction to the lowest practical standard of the clerical force in the offices of Assessors.

The Commitees on Commerce and on Postoffices and Post Roads, of both the House and Senate, to-day authorized the Postmaster-General to contract with the Williams & Guion lines for carrying on Wednesday the European mail, on terms now fixed by law. The committees were influenced in this decision by statements that when the Cunard line demanded increased compensation a year ago, the Williams Company took the contract at the low rates offered by the Government, and that three-fifths of the stock of the Williams-Guion line are owned by Americans, while the Cunard Company is entirely English.

The Company of Ways and Means to-day heard a delegation from the Eastern States, representing the leather interest. The delegation is opposed to a reduction or abolition of the present duty on leather. It is against cheap European labor they want to be protected.

Hydrophobia—Homicide—Aldermen Indicted

CHICAGO, January 25th.

A singular case of hydrophobia occurred here. Geo. Ryder, a prominent young man, was taken on Monday night last, and died last night in terrible agony, but had never been bitten by a dog, rabid or otherwise.

Jefferson Celia, aged twenty years, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life for shooting James Townsend in a quarrel over a game of billiards in a low saloon in this city on the 9th of December last.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, which adjourned yesterday, found indictments for bribery against fifteen Aldermen and ex-Aldermen, and an indictment for swindling against Dominick Kletsk, west side tax collector.

Helen Josephine Hustled, Jostled and Hooted At

BOSTON, January 26th.

Helen Josephine Mansfield arrived this morning in the train from New York. A number of young men followed. Travelers hooted and jostled her in the depot, and hackmen and railroad officials rescued her, put her in a carriage and drove away.

No Cable Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 26th.

No cable dispatches were received to 1:50 to-day. The cause of the delay don't seem to be definitely understood.

The New York Printing Company's office was sold at auction to-day for $40,000.

Botts Executed.

NEWARK, N. J., January 26th.

George Botts was hanged at 11:30 to-day. A large crowd of spectators gathered about the jail during the morning, perfectly orderly. He appeared to die without pain.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Steamship Disaster—Slaves Liberated.

LONDON, January 26th.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings news of a terrible steamship disaster. The steamer America, plying between Rio and Montevideo, while on a trip from the latter port, on the night of December 22d, took fire and was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were aboard, of whom 87 were lost, being either burned to death or drowned.

The Empress Dowager of Brazil, has freed all her personal slaves.

The Prince of Wales—Gladstone and Disraeli Begging for Support.

LONDON, January 26th.

The Prince of Wales was out yesterday, and walked a quarter of a mile.

Gladstone and Disraeli have sent circulars to their supporters in Parliament, begging them to be present at the opening on the 6th proximo, as important business and the election of a Speaker will demand their attention.

The Cortes Dissolved and a Crisis Imminent.

MADRID, January 26th.

A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. The House seemed to be taken by surprise, and members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, and they were answered with derisive cries by Government supporters of the ministry. One deputy exclaimed: "The time has come for barricades!" Great uproar and confusion followed, amid which the session was declared at an end.

It appears that Amadeus finally refused to accept the resignation of the ministry, tendered by Sagasta, and the decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the Deputies, and demand the retirement of the present government. The King is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new Cabinet. The agitation is very great in this city, and disturbances are feared and troops are under arms.

Bonapartists Active—New Federation Organizers.