

The Salt Lake Daily Independent.

VOL. I.—No. 9.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1878.

25 Cents Per Week.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

**Balloting for U. S. Senator in
Ohio.**

PENDELTON AHEAD WITH MORGAN NEXT.
News of the Death of King Victor
Emanuel in New York.

The Prospects for Peace.
New York, January 10.—Bismarck
has lately assumed a much less pretensions
position than was for some time
expected, and the readiness of Russia to
deal with all important subjects of peace in
a conciliatory manner, aid the British
Government materially in its effort to
secure a lasting peace. The further
fact that Turkey has shown such a ready
willingness to treat directly with Russia
greatly increases the prospects of peace.
The death of Victor Emanuel has, it is
believed, also strengthened the pros-
pects of speedy peace.

Delinquents Skedaddle.
New York, January 10.—A World's
Montreal dispatch says: Omer Guil-
lard and Joseph St. Marine, glove man-
ufacturers and furriers, have absconded,
leaving considerable liabilities behind them.
They were heard of in Chicago,
en route to San Francisco.

The Senate Equally Divided.
New York, January 10.—A Tribune's
Washington dispatch says: Two Republi-
can Senators, Sharon and Patterson,
will be absent from their seats to-mor-
row, and if the latter has not paired with
a Democrat the Senate will be equally
divided between the two political parties.
Under these circumstances the Vice
President would have the decision of any
political question that might arise.

The Case of Rolle, Junker & Co.
Chicago, January 10.—A Washington
special states this morning that the
counsel for the whisky men have repre-
sented to the Secretary of the Treasury
that they seek a pardon for Rolle,
Junker & Co., to protect that firm
against criminal prosecution. If this
is a correct statement then the counsel
are seeking to throw dust in the eyes of
the Government officials. The facts are
these. There are some state indictments
against the whisky firm which are re-
garded by the bar and public as prac-
tically dead, and inquiry here shows that
no new criminal prosecution against
them is contemplated. The case against
Rolle, Junker & Co., as well as
against other whisky firms, is simply
for the recovery of the Government tax
and penalty for non-payment of the tax.
The secret of this movement of the
counsel will be found in the claim set
up by said counsel before the court,
that a pardon releases these whisky
men in civil as well as criminal matters
and is sought by them for that purpose.
Dispatch to Italy's Consul General.

Italy's Consul General.
New York, January 10.—The New
York World says DeLuca, the Italian
Consul, yesterday received the following:
"Rome, January 9.—The Consul Gen-
eral of Italy, New York—A number of
deep dried news that his Majesty
died to-day at 2:30 p. m."

Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Immediately upon the receipt of this
dispatch Signor DeLuca ordered the
Italian flag upon the consulate at 7
Broadway, to be placed at half-mast.
Almost immediately afterwards, and be-
fore they had been officially notified,
the consuls of Germany, Spain, England
and Austria ordered their flags to be
placed at half-mast also. A large amount
of work was imposed upon the Consul
and his assistants, as it was necessary to
write formal letters to each of the for-
eign Consuls in this city notifying them
of the death of the King, and to tele-
graph to all the Vice Consuls of Italy
in the United States a similar notification.
This work kept the Consul Gen-
eral and his assistants very busy during
the day and evening, but Signor DeLuca
said he had no further information than
what was contained in the regular dis-
patch.

Tardy National Legislators.
New York, January 10.—The Tribune
thus summarizes its Washington news:
It is not thought that Congress will be
able to do business to-day owing to the
tardiness of members. McCrary says
that the Administration sees no neces-
sity of further strife, and will go right
on attending to its duties, and that
changes in the Cabinet will be less favor-
ably considered as a basis for harmony
than some other plan. The Depart-
ments find themselves embarrassed by
the law about advertising.

California Pioneers.
New York, January 10.—The annual
reunion of the Associated Pioneers of the
Territorial day of California cele-
brates its thirtieth anniversary of the
discovery of gold by Sutter at the saw-
mill, on the 18th instant, by a banquet
at the Sturtevant House.

Some Cold in Bulgaria.
New York, January 10.—A Times
London dispatch says: It is known
here that the Russians have during the
past few days been suffering terribly
from the extreme cold. Archibald
Forbes, war correspondent of a London
newspaper, has just returned here. He
could not endure the severity of the
Bulgarian climate, and says the army
of invasion has suffered greatly from the
intense cold which prevails everywhere.

Ohio Democratic Senatorship.
New York, January 10.—A Times
Cincinnati special says of the Ohio Dem-
ocratic Senatorship contest: The esti-
mate of the first ballot by the Ewing
men is as follows: Pendleton, 33 to 35;
Ewing, 30; Morgan, 22 to 13; Payne, 6.
This is probably not far from cor-
rect. It will require 47 votes to nomi-
nate.

Balloting for U. S. Senator.
COLUMBUS, O., January 10.—The
Democratic joint caucus met to-night.
All outsiders and newspaper men were

excluded. The first ballot resulted—
Pendleton, 40; Morgan, 22; Ewing, 17;
Ward, 5; Hunt, 5, and Converse, 4.
Second ballot—Pendleton, 46; Morgan,
19; Ewing, 20; Ward, 4; Payne, 2, and
Converse, 1.

The Woman Suffragist.
WASHINGTON, January 10.—The
Woman Suffrage Convention held a
meeting of about two hours' duration.
While Mrs. Lawrence, of Massachusetts,
was speaking she was interrupted by
Mrs. Crocker, who denounced the con-
vention and delegates in very hard
terms, and was with much difficulty sil-
enced. Immediately after adjournment
a committee of the delegates, consisting
of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Eliza-
beth Boynton Harbert and Sara Andrews
Spencer had an interview with Vice
President Wheeler and Speaker Randall,
their object being to obtain the consent
of the two Houses to permit representa-
tives of the convention to present their
arguments on the floor of each House.

**Senator Sargent and Representative
Kelley, of Pennsylvania, were in atten-
dance. A select committee of the dele-
gates will be heard before the Senate
Committee on Privileges and Elections to-
morrow.**

CONGRESSIONAL.

**A Bill to Suppress Polygamy
in the Territories.**

**DEBATE IN THE HOUSE IN REGARD TO IN-
VESTIGATING.**

**The Committee on Public Expendi-
tures to Investigate the Expenses
Incurred by Committees of the
44th Congress.**

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Con-
stitutional amendment proposed by the
joint resolution which Sargent intro-
duced in the Senate to-day reads as fol-
lows: Section 1. The right of citizens
of the United States to vote shall not be
denied or abridged by the United States
or by any State on account of sex. Sec-
tion 2. Congress shall have power to
enforce this article by appropriate legisla-
tion.

The bill introduced by Senator Sar-
gent to relieve the legal disabilities of
women, provides that any woman who
shall have a member of the bar of the
highest court of any State or Terri-
tory, or the Supreme Court of the Dis-
trict of Columbia for three years, and
shall have maintained good standing
before such court, and who shall be a
person of good moral character shall, on
motion and production of such record,
be admitted to practice before the Su-
preme Court of the United States.

Conkling presented to the Senate to-
day a petition signed by H. Clay Wood,
S. J. Barber, C. H. Woodward and other
Oregon Directors of the Alaska
Mining Company, asking legislation
for the protection of business en-
terprises from the Alaska Indians,
and also that Alaska be attached to
Oregon for judicial purposes. These
Oregonians express the belief that there
are extensive deposits of rich gold and
quartz lying in various easy ac-
cess from the ocean, and from which
large amounts of precious metals might
be taken without a great outlay of
money. They further represent that they
purchased and commenced to open and
develop the veins while the troops were
still stationed at Sitka, but that since
the withdrawal of the military force
from the Territory it has not been safe
for laborers to remain, and consequently
their work is stopped. The petition was
referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill relieving
the legal disabilities of women. It pro-
vides that any woman who shall have
been a member of the bar of the highest
court in any State or Territory, or
of the Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia three years, in good standing,
and who is of good moral character,
shall, on motion and production of the
record, be admitted to practice before
the United States Supreme Court.

House.
The following bills were introduced
and referred:

By Luntrell, of California.—To pro-
hibit the employment of Chinese or
Mongolians on any of the public works
of the United States, also to prevent the
naturalization of Chinese or Mongo-
lians; also to punish and prevent the
practice of polygamy in the Territories
and other places subject to the exclusive
jurisdiction of the United States; also,
a joint resolution of the California Leg-
islature concerning Chinese immigration.

By Cox, of New York.—For the coin-
age of 5 cent silver coins and the dis-
continuance of 5 cent nickel-copper
coins.

Mr. Briggs, of Wisconsin, asked leave
to offer a resolution empowering the
Military Committee to have the testi-
mony taken by it in regard to the Mex-
ican border troubles printed, and to re-
port to the House at any time. Mr.
Hale objected.

Mr. Wood declared personally he
knew of nothing it aimed at but honest
investigation for the purpose of legisla-
tion. No wide extended effort to injure
private or personal character was in-
tended, but to exercise the Constitutional
power of the House to investigate public
officers, purify the service and lay the
foundation for impeachment, if the
House deemed proper. He thought
the House had coordinate powers with
the President and Senate regarding the
incumbency of public officers. The
President nominated, the Senate passed
upon, and the House considered how
they discharged their duties. The
House did this by investigation, which
was proper and necessary. Certainly
the investigations of the last House had
produced great reforms in various
branches of the Government. This res-
olution had been carefully considered by
the committee in every feature, and there
could be no objection to its adoption.

Mr. Hale offered a substitute resolu-
tion, providing that whenever any com-
mittee of the House shall ask for special
and extraordinary powers in regard to
time and the conduct of its meetings,
the power to send for persons and pa-

pers, or any other extension of its power
and duties, for the purpose of investi-
gating any officer, the charges on which
such demand is based shall be presented
in writing to the House with the name
of such officer, and a particular state-
ment of charges against him, and the
same shall be accompanied by a state-
ment in writing, signed by one or more
members of the House, that he has,
or they have reason to believe facts set
forth in said charges. He advocated
the adoption of his substitute, and said
it proved the good faith of the Republi-
cans on his side of the House. Nobody
desired to stifle legitimate investigation,
but the House should not go further
than was comprehended in his resolu-
tion. The last session was almost en-
tirely consumed with investigation, the
mania for which spread to nearly every
committee. Every disaffected man,
broken down, expelled office-holder,
dead-beat, who was disappointed had
gone before a committee, and the whole
business was given up for almost
fruitless investigation. The Committee
on appropriations, under the present
Speaker, had alone remained at work,
and left investigations to others, and
that committee did more valuable work
than all others together.

Mr. Wood said the adoption of the
substitute would permit rogues to know
beforehand what was coming, and ab-
scond.

Mr. Clymer conceded the Republicans
were as earnest for investigation as the
Democrats, but he had, during the last
session, heard rumors affecting a high
officer which he would no more have
mentioned in the House than he would
have assassinated him, and had his com-
mittee been armed with the attach-
ment powers, the disgraceful discharge
of that official would not have been ex-
posed. He was certain the present
heads of departments courted investiga-
tion, and wanted the past revealed that
they, without turning informers, might
be vindicated. He rightfully assured
the House that if proof of past wicked-
ness was asked it was forthcoming and
abundant.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said he had
favored Woods' resolution alone of all
his side of the house. He was not sure
of the House's substitute was not better,
but he could not imagine that any resolu-
tion for the most rigid investigation
could be unfriendly in spirit toward
himself, who, of all on the floor,
alone had charge of a Department of the
Interior, against which there had been
such severe charges. He would go with
the Democratic side for any investiga-
tion it might deem necessary.

Mr. Garfield said no objection was
urged against investigating any public
officer on any reasonable ground, but it
was objected to that eighteen committees,
without any attached with the attach-
ment powers, to go searching around
for something to investigate. To com-
mand any private person from Maine to
California to leave business and come
here bringing his books and papers and
disclose any private affairs, and that not
by express command of the House, de-
livered in a case proposed, but by vic-
tories of the House given in ad-
vance to the committee. It was an un-
wise and unjustifiable proceeding. He
did not propose to throw the drag-net
over 40,000,000 of citizens to drag any
one into a committee-room without any
hearing and without specifying authority
of the House.

Mr. Backs said the resolution con-
flicted with the bill of rights, which pro-
tects citizens against unreasonable
searches and seizures. Jackson, when
President, had refused to allow any head
of Department to obey the Senate's
order and appear before that body to
testify as to what then had done.

Mr. Backer said the resolution con-
templated reform and retrenchment, not
the manufacture of political capital.

Mr. Garfield said such a drag-net res-
olution last Congress had cost the coun-
try half a million. Did anybody believe
the \$75,000 which the naval committee
had cost had been repaid?

Mr. Clymer thought it would enable
largely reduced appropriations this year.

Mr. Garfield replied he still thought
the charges should be stated first. If
the gentlemen desired to investigate
the Presidential title let them make the
charges and he would help them at the
earliest possible moment.

Mr. Tucker could see no danger in
allowing committees to act as the resolu-
tion provided.

Mr. Conger humorously alluded to
Tucker's expression last year, *nulla vestigia
retrovemus*, and said investigations
had cost from \$700,000 to \$800,000 and
had disgraced the whole country. Dis-
reputable witnesses had been called, and
the only honor which had accrued was
to his theatrical friend from Pennsylv-
ania, Clymer, who had fancied a mare's
nest with a horse in it, and brought it
to the House mounted, and presented
his case with so much glorification that
the country had been astounded, while
the House had stood trembling with ter-
ror. [Laughter.] Others had emu-
lated him, but there could not be two
such transgressions in one century, they
had failed.

Mr. Burchard also approved giving
the committees such general powers in
advance.

The vote being taken on Burchard's
amendment, authorizing committees to
apply to the House for power to send for
persons and papers, etc., was agreed to
—98 to 93.

Mr. Foster offered an amendment
instructing the committee on Public Ex-
penditures to investigate the expenses
incurred by the investigating commit-
tees of the Forty-fourth Congress and
report particulars thereof. He did not
believe in the drag-net system. Would
Democracy want to continue a species
of investigation which had blackened
the character of the late Speaker of the
House and of a prominent candidate for
the Democratic National nomination,
and now for the Ohio Senatorship (Pen-
dleton)? He had heard that the investi-
gating committees had shown gross
carelessness, if not downright corrup-
tion, in expending money allowed them
in paying dead-beat witnesses. One
person who wanted to go to the Centen-
nial, had got his Member to have him
summoned as a witness, although he
knew nothing of the matter inquired
into.

Mr. Hewitt asked for the name, but
Foster did not give it.

Mr. Wood said Foster's amendment
was disingenuous and not germane to the
subject. Everybody knew there was
corruption in all branches of the public
service.

Mr. Foster, "do you charge corruption
on the present administration?"

Mr. Wood, "I know of none."

Mr. Cox, in a brief speech, in which he
alluded to the Republicans as having
gotten their man into the White House,
provoked Foster into saying: "In reply
to numerous allegations that have been
made by the public press and by some
gentlemen throughout the country, I say
that so far as I am concerned, so far
as any knowledge of mine is con-
cerned, there is not one scintilla of truth
in the charges. Every word, every line
that I know anything about, has been
printed and published to the world."

Mr. Foster's amendment was finally
adopted. Hale's substitute was then
adopted—101 to 99.

The Republicans made a triumphant
demonstration when the vote was an-
nounced. Committee then reset and re-
ported.

Mr. Hale endeavored to get action,
but Wood moved to adjourn. Carried—
101 to 99. Adjourned.

Suspensions.
Boston, January 10.—W. W. Church-
ill & Co., leading dry goods firm of
Washington St., suspended.

Tonawanda, January 10.—Walker,
Evans & Co., boot and shoe manufac-
turers, suspended.

New York, January 10.—Francis B.
Wynkoop, No. 60 Pearl St., formerly in
the varnish trade, made an assignment
to-day. Liabilities stated at \$282. As-
sets small. Much of his indebtedness
is said to have been contracted for an-
other person who guaranteed payment
of a note.

Order of American Union.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., January 10.—
The Supreme Council of the Order of
the American Union, which has been
in secret session here for the past two
days, adopted resolutions recognizing
the death of the King of Italy the loss
of a man who, by his stand against
the temporal power of the Pope, made
himself dear to all lovers of civil and
religious liberty. The Council adjourned
to meet at Washington. Its officers
state that the Order now numbers be-
tween eight and nine hundred thousand.

**The Chinese Question Before Con-
gress.**
WASHINGTON, January 10.—Sargent
to-day, in introducing the bill on the
subject of Chinese immigration, spoke
as follows: "I should like to have the
bill referred to the Committee on Foreign
Relations, and I wish to make one re-
mark in reference to it. The bill was
introduced in the House of Representa-
tives originally by Mr. Shelley of Ala-
bama. It relates to a subject of great
importance to California and to the
whole Pacific Coast, and I believe in
the future to the whole country. Here-
before I have stated to the Senate rea-
sons for this opinion. The bill which I
now introduce is different from the
plan of relief of the one I formerly in-
troduced, but the Legislature of Califor-
nia, after a thorough investigation into
the whole matter by an able committee,
have passed a resolution recommending
the passage of this bill, and I defer my
judgment to theirs. I know that they
appreciate the importance of the subject,
the absolute necessity for relief. I be-
lieve that either the bill which I former-
ly introduced or the one now before me
will be beneficial in effect in restraining the un-
due influx of Chinese immigration. I
express the hope that the Committee on
Foreign Relations will at an early day
take up and consider these bills, and
that we may have a report in order that
we may get the opinion of the Senate
on a question so interesting and vitally
important to my State. I move a refer-
ence of the bill to the Committee on
Foreign Relations." The motion was
agreed to.

The California delegation in the
House, after consultation on the sub-
ject, have concluded to have all bills
concerning the Chinese question referred
to the Committee on Education and La-
bor. This committee has already charge
of the Shilley bill, and is constituted so
as to be likely to give the question full
and careful consideration; besides, it has
very little business and will therefore be
able to devote more time and attention to
this subject than most other committees
could readily give. Efforts for speedy
action will accordingly henceforth be
concentrated upon this committee and
upon the Senate Committee on Foreign
Relations.

Leading Democrats of the House were
greatly surprised to find themselves in
minority to-day on their resolution
providing for dragnet and investigation
investigations. Some of the Democrats
were absent without pairs and a few
voted with the Republicans for Hale's
substitute, which authorizes full in-
vestigations in all directions indi-
cated by Wood's resolution, but re-
quires the committees to ask the House
for authority to compel attendance of
witnesses or the production of papers,
instead of assuming them with full power
in advance of any necessity being shown
for its exercise. The action was taken in
committee of the whole, however, and
may be revised by the House to-morrow
in the event of a fuller attendance of
the friends of the original resolution,
unless the Republicans conclude to fil-
luster against it indefinitely, which is
not probable.

The President will appoint Sherman
Day as one of the Assistant Commis-
sioners to represent the United States
at the Paris Exposition. A son of Gen-
eral E. D. Keyes will probably be ap-
pointed an honorary commissioner.

These two California appointments are
attributable primarily to Day's relation-
ship to Secretary W. M. Evans and
Keyes' relations of friendship with Gov-
ernor McCormick.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—From
the note of Earl Derby to Layard,
British Ambassador here, informing
him of the Russian reply concerning an

armistice, the Porte inferred that it had
only to propose an armistice for it to be
concluded. Rasoul Pasha, Minister of
War, accordingly telegraphed yesterday
to the Russian Grand Duke proposing
an armistice and announcing that the
commander of the Adrianople army had
power to treat on behalf of Turkey. Up
to the present time no reply has been
received from Russian headquarters.

WESTERN NEWS.

Condition of the Con. Virginia.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The
Trustees of the Con. Virginia to-day
elected as their officers C. H. Fish,
President; George Wallace, Vice Presi-
dent; A. W. Havens, Secretary; James
G. Fair, Superintendent. The Sec-
retary's report makes a favorable exhibit,
and the Superintendent's report shows
the mine to be in better shape for work-
ing than last year. The ore product
was, 44,400 tons; amount reduced, 143-
200 tons; bullion products, \$13,734,000,
of which \$6,210,518 was gold. Reserves
of ore on the 1200-foot level are very
valuable and much ore of a fair quality
has been developed on the 1300-foot
level. A large amount of high-grade
ore has been extracted from the 1400-
foot level and a vast quantity remains.
A body of ore sixty feet wide has been
developed to the west of that previously
worked, of high-grade and unknown
length. The entire level looks better
than ever before. Considerable ore has
been found in making connections on
the 1500-foot level, but work was stop-
ped for want of ventilation, which has
just been supplied. A large quantity of
valuable ore remains on the 1650-foot
level. On the 1750-foot level the ore
body, if anything, is more extensive
than above, but mostly of a low-grade.
The Superintendent recommends that
until further explorations are made be-
low the 750-foot level and some neces-
sary repairs made, the monthly divi-
dends be reduced.

Con. Virginia Mining Company.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—At the
annual meeting of the Consolidated Vir-
ginia Company to-day, George Wallace,
Sol. Heydenfeldt, George R. Wells,
Cornelius O'Connor and Charles P.
Fish were elected trustees. There were
455,000 shares represented, the Sec-
retary casting his vote. The Secretary's
report showed the cash on hand at the
beginning of the year, \$35,012.70;
receipts from all sources, \$13,864,647.96;
disbursements, \$12,879,211.43, includ-
ing \$8,640,000 dividends.

A \$250,000 Fire at Honolulu.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The
Australian mails which arrived to-day
too late for the regular train were dis-
patched on a special train to enable the
mail to go on the Inman steamer leav-
ing New York next Thursday.

On December 8th a fire in Honolulu
devastated the Esplanade portion of the
city, destroying the Government ware-
houses opposite the Custom-house, the
wharves and sheds devoted to the use of
ocean mail steamers, and a number of
private buildings, including store-
houses, lumber yards, manufacturing
establishments, etc. The loss is about
\$250,000; insurance, \$63,100. The
Northern of London loses, \$26,000, and
Transatlantic, \$14,000.

China and Japan.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—News per
steamer Belgic from Hongkong, under
date of December 14, says: There is
no abatement of the ravages by fam-
ine in the northern provinces. Vast dis-
tricts are completely depopulated and
there is no possible hope of relief this
year or perhaps next.

The United States Minister has re-
turned from Shanghai.

Bradford, the late Vice Consul Gen-
eral of Shanghai, remains in jail.

A large native company has been
formed under the patronage of Li Hung
Chang Viceroy of Chili, for develop-
ment of Chinese mineral resources.

The China Embassy, consisting of
two Ministers, two Secretaries of Lega-
tion (one of whom is an American), four
interpreters, several attaches and ser-
vants, numbering thirty altogether, ar-
rived at Yokohama, December 16th.

A special court has been organized to
investigate the scandal of the alleged
conspiracy to assassinate Saigo, the late
rebel chief, before the outbreak of the
rebellion. This charge is made against
eminent members of the Government,
and is warmly sustained by the English
journals in Japan, although no evidence
is brought forward. A thorough and
searching examination is now ordered.

The new French Catholic Church has
been built and consecrated in Tokio.

The Japanese ships of war, Seiki and
Kuwano, built and fitted up wholly in
this country, and manned and officered
by natives, are about to start on a cruise
in the Mediterranean.

New South Wales.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The fol-
lowing news is per steamer City of Syd-
ney from New South Wales: The Gov-
ernor has entrusted the task of forming
a new administration to Sir Henry
Parkes, leader of the opposition.

Money received by the Mayor of Syd-
ney towards the Indian Famine Fund
reaches altogether about £13,