

ers, wrapped a quilt around his head, and leaped overboard in a delirious state. Soon after this the sea carried away the after deck with the captain, steward, one sailor, and a boy. The stern broke away, and went next, with the mate and second mate. The mate was drowned nearly along side, and the second mate was on a piece of the stern when last seen. Only two men were then left with myself. Everything was gone down to the lower deck. We were lashed to the stump of the main mast, and suffering terribly from thirst.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The contest between the city and Spring Valley Water Company, relative to the payment of bills rendered by the company for water furnished for municipal purposes, culminated to-day, by the company shutting off the water from the public parks and squares.

In the Board of Supervisors, to-day, a resolution was submitted empowering the mayor to restore the necessary connections, and, if necessary, to protect them from interference pending the decision of the question in the supreme court.

The Board of Supervisors have passed an ordinance making it the duty of the mayor to take all necessary steps to procure a sufficient supply of water for all municipal purposes, authorizing him to employ a police force in so doing, and making it a misdemeanor for any person to obstruct the provisions of the ordinance or cut off the water supply for the purposes provided in the order.

The wreck of the ship *Frank Jones* was sold, to-day, at auction, for \$4,750. The wreck is now embedded in sand, and there is no hope of removal.

NEW YORK, 3.—Peter B. Sweeney, in a card says, The statement that I had revelations to make concerning Mr. Hall, or any other person, is entirely without foundation; nor can any be truthfully made in regard to myself. It is equally unfounded that I am negotiating, or attempting to negotiate any compromise of my litigation, or that I am in any way concerned with any supposed compromise between others. I am here to try it, and do not hesitate to submit myself to the unprejudiced judgment of my fellow-citizens.

The *World*, editorially, says the massacre of the six Chinamen at Chico is used to influence public opinion on the Chinese question just as the massacres at the south were used to sway public opinion on the reconstruction question; yet it is not easy to see how the killing of these six men settles the wisdom or unwisdom of continuing the importation of coolies. The murder should be regarded simply as the murder of white men, and punished in the same way. The political question as to whether any barriers should be opposed to the further immigration of Chinamen has nothing to do with the Chico massacre, and should be decided without reference to it. There is nothing to dread from Chinese immigration so long as it is voluntary. If there are men in Asia who acquire means to come to the New World and have courage and enterprise enough to prompt them to emigration, they should be welcomed as emigrants from Europe are welcomed. If, however, Chinese emigrants are men gathered together by avaricious speculators, imported to this country under contract and set to work by their owners in competition with American mechanics, then their coming most sooner or later bring strife and ruin. Such an importation is only the old slave trade in a new form, and the very virtues of the Chinese make it the more vile. The great point to be settled in this Chinese question is the status of the immigrants. That the women imported are virtually slaves admits of little doubt; that many of the men are not free, is a matter of shrewd suspicion.

The *Tribune* says the presence of Chinese in California may be highly distasteful to a large class, but these foreigners are entitled to the full protection of the law, and will receive it. If the State cannot protect them the United States must, for they are here in accordance with treaty stipulations, and must stay here unless they see fit to return to their native land; true there is every reason to believe, that in allaying these difficulties, the good sense, intelligence, and humanity of the citizens of California will prevail over the idle prejudices and race-hatred. Encouraging Chinese immigration is one

thing, and protecting the Chinese already here is another.

Quite a panicky time was seen on Wall Street this afternoon when it became noised abroad that Trenor W. Park, who was elected president of the Panama Railroad at noon, to-day, had failed to cover his contracts. Panama, which had been quoted at 120, immediately dropped to 90 and 70. Shares were offered shortly thereafter at 80. It was generally known that Park had had heavy investments and had indulged largely in puts, and when it was discovered that there was a strong likelihood and probability of his refusing to take his contracts the most intense excitement prevailed. Park could not be found at his office this afternoon, and no one could be found who knew where he was. The Panama Company, to-day, declared a dividend of three per cent.

WASHINGTON, 3.

The following letter was written by the President and sent to the Secretary of War, to-day:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, April 3, 1877.

"Sir—Prior to entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the State House at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place I have thought proper to delay the decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State House. In my opinion there does not now exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution as a ground upon which the military power of the national government may be invoked for the defence of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State, but they are to be settled and determined, not by the executive of the United States, but by such orderly and amicable methods as may be provided by the constitution and law of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in that quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the constitution and law of the State provide. Under these circumstances, and in this confidence, I now deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered the duties of the presidency. You are, therefore, directed to see that proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State House to their previous place of encampment.

"(Signed) R. B. HAYES,
Hon. Geo. W. McCrary,
Sec'y of War."

The Secretary of War states that the order for the removal of the troops will be sent by mail, and that the actual transfer will not take place until about the tenth instant.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Journal's* Washington special says Chamberlain has informed his friends that he will not make a further contest over the Governorship of South Carolina. He will return to Columbia to-night, and when the troops are withdrawn, he and the other State officers will retire, at the same time leaving Hampton in undisputed possession. It is idle, he says, for him to make a contest after the troops are withdrawn, and it would be worse than folly to expose his friends to a conflict with the rifle clubs which are at the back of Hampton, and not only willing, but eager to make a fight.

It is understood that Chamberlain intends, on leaving the State House, to issue an appeal to the country, in which he will present a statement of facts showing that he was the legally elected Governor, but has been deprived of his title by means of an organized force. Hampton is still here. His object in remaining over is not known.

Representative Ellis has sent the following dispatch to New Orleans—

"I hope the people will, by no act, give even a coloring of the acceptance of any decision of Louisiana matters by the commission. We must prepare to resist the decree if it is unfavorable. The House is unquestionably democratic, and will never give one dollar for the army until our people are free.

Patience, and a bold assertion of our rights, will bring us victory in the end."

WASHINGTON, 3.—The following is Hampton's letter to the President:

"Willard's Hotel, Washington,
March 31st.

"The result of the conference, to which you did me the honor to invite me, has been to leave on my mind the conviction that you sincerely desire to see a peaceful and just settlement of the question which is distracting our people and injuring seriously the material interests of our State, and I trust that you are equally convinced of my earnest wish to aid in accomplishing this happy end. As I may not have the pleasure of seeing you again on this subject it may be proper to put before you in the fullest and most definite form, my assurances given you verbally. I repeat, therefore, that if the federal troops are withdrawn from the State House, there shall be, on my part or that of my friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that peace shall be preserved. We only desire the establishment in our State of a government which will secure to every citizen, the lowest as well as the highest, black as well as white, full and equal protection in the enjoyment of all his rights under the Constitution of the United States. No one can be more deeply impressed than myself with the imperative necessity of establishing cordial relations between all classes and both races in South Carolina, for it is only by these means that the true and enduring welfare of the State can be secured. With the recognition of the perfect equality of every citizen before the law, with a just and impartial administration of the laws, with the practical security of the exercise of the right of suffrage, with a system of public education which will open the sources of knowledge to all classes, we may hope to see our State soon take the position to which she is entitled. It was the patriotic hope to aid the accomplishment of these high aims that called me from my retirement to become a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina. It was through the confidence of the people of that State, that I would honestly and faithfully carry out all these purposes, that I was elected their chief magistrate. I feel profoundly that peace can be surely preserved there, and prosperity restored by assuring our people that the right of local self-government, so prominently brought forward in your inaugural, and so favorably received by the whole country, is to be promptly carried out as a rule of your administration. I anticipate the ready fulfillment of the just and reasonable hopes inspired by the announcement of the policy you have unfolded; a policy which found a responsive echo in every patriotic heart as indicating a purpose to administer the government in the true spirit of the constitution.

"In conclusion permit me to assure you that I feel the strongest confidence that the wise and patriotic policy announced in your inaugural will, as soon as it takes shape in action, produce the fruits that the whole country will enjoy—the blessings of peace, prosperity and harmony. Thanking you, sir, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and with my good wishes, I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina."

The following letter was sent to General Sherman by the Secretary of War:

"War Department,
Washington 3, 1877.

"To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding U. S. army:

"General—I enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, to be withdrawn and returned to their previous barracks or company ground. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the

withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 meridian.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"G. W. MCCRARY,
"Secretary of War."

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Judge W. R. Whitaker, of the superior district court, on motion of the Attorney General, ordered that the charge of treason against Packard's recruiting officers be dismissed, and the prisoners, nine in number, who were confined in the parish prison, released from custody. The Attorney General, however, gave notice that should any one hereafter be guilty of the same crime, the offender would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

T. T. Allouin, colored, one of the holding over senators, who has heretofore affiliated with the Packard legislature, to-day took his seat in the Nicholls Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—This morning, in the Nineteenth District Court, Richard S. Floyd, Charles M. Plum and George Schonewald, Trustees of the trust created by the late James Lick, commenced suit against John H. Lick and a number of others. The plaintiffs ask the court to sanction and approve of the compromise recently made with the heirs. The suit is for the purpose of disposing entirely of all the conflicting claims and placing matters in such a shape that the wishes of the testator can be carried out.

The mayor, to-day, addressed a letter to Chas. Webb Howard, president of the Spring Valley Company, demanding that the water connection be at once restored in Portsmouth Square. Howard answered, declining until provision is made for paying the same, and stated that if the connection was made by any person whatsoever without the consent of the Water Company, such person or persons would be held personally responsible. The mayor then engaged a plumber, who performed the work necessary to restore the connection, though with reluctance, fearing trouble with the Water Company. The mayor states that it is the intention, if necessary, to call out a sufficient number of police to protect the connections.

The Glazing House of the Powder Mills at Santa Cruz blew up, to-day, killing one man, who was employed cleaning the cylinders, and injuring several others in the vicinity. There was about nine tons of powder in the mill, and the explosion did considerable minor damage in the town of Santa Cruz, two miles distant, breaking glass, crockery in stores, etc. The cause is unknown; loss about \$10,000.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Times* furnishes the following: While the chairman's gavel was rapping for close business in the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, a communication was handed in from John Ponder, 42 Exchange Place, announcing his inability to meet his agreement. Ponder was known to be the broker of Trenor W. Park, the President of the Panama Railroad, and as rumors had been floating about for some time previously affecting Park's solvency, a scene of tremendous excitement ensued. It is believed Park left Ponder in the lurch of heavy losses of his own. It was reported yesterday that Park had been unable to meet certain large puts on Panama stock that had fallen due within the past few days. The amounts are variously stated at from 5,000 to 40,000 shares. Park could not be found in any of his usual haunts, and intimate friends, from whom informa-

tion might be obtained, were also mysteriously absent.

Louis Jennings telegraphs to the *World* as follows:

"London, 3, 1877.

"In accordance with your dispatch, asking me to make a thorough investigation into the truth of the report of the passenger by the steamer *Victoria*, giving his name as Sutcliffe, I have succeeded in obtaining the address of the person referred to, after difficulty, and have received a communication from Hall himself, appointing an interview with me. The ex-mayor of New York is now in London, beyond all doubt, and by to-morrow evening I shall doubtless be able to furnish you with a statement from him, giving, I hope, the reason why he left New York, and what are his future plans."

The *World's* Washington special says the special session of Congress will meet in May. There is more business before it than is anticipated.

Chamberlain has decided not to enter upon any legal contest with Hampton over the government, but to return to Columbia, issue an address to the republican party, and then remove from the State forever. He refused to enter into any bargain or compromise with the administration antecedent to the decision of the President for the removal of the troops from the State House, and it is believed that this includes the refusal to accept a federal office. Though Chamberlain does not say anything one way or the other about that, he declares he sees no contest in the face of the President's decree, and protests that he made no compromises, and he leaves the State of South Carolina penniless. He returns at once to pack up his personal effects, issue his address, and return to Washington to meet his family, who will remain here for the present.

It was agreed that Patterson should serve his term of two years in the Senate from South Carolina and that then he too should leave the State and return to Juniata County, Pa., his old home. He will be the last of the carpet-baggers.

The *Herald's* Atlanta special reports an encounter in Oglethorpe County, between the whites and blacks. Five whites were hurt, but none fatally. Several negroes were arrested. There is much excitement.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, says that he will vote for the admission of Butler, to show the administration that if the democratic rule is good enough in South Carolina it was good enough in Washington. There is now strong indication of a break of the carpet-baggers from the administration. They will probably create disturbances in South Carolina and Louisiana to the discredit of Hayes.

A supposed Frenchman entered a house on Twenty-seventh Street, last night, and taking Lucy Freeman aside and upbraiding her because of the life she was leading, lighted a match and set her clothing on fire. The girl ran into the parlor, and thence to the street, where a policeman extinguished the flames, but not before the girl was so badly burned that she died soon after being admitted to the hospital.

A Federal-street man had just said to a friend, "Let's take another——" when his wife turned the corner, but his duty to his wife was not forgotten. "View of the political situation," he added.—Camden Post.

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