

The Albany Register.

VOL. 2. ALBANY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. NO. 26.

The Albany Register.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
COLL. VAN CLEVE.
OFFICE ON CORNER OF FERRY AND FIRST STS.
TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year.....Three Dollars
Six Months.....Two Dollars
Single Copies.....Ten Cents
ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertisements per square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.
Larger advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.
JOB WORK.
Having received new type, stock of colored inks, cards, a good round jobber, etc., we are prepared to execute all kinds of printing in a better manner and 50 per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.
Agents for the Register.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for subscription, advertising, etc., for the REGISTER:
HIRAM SMITH, Esq., Harrisburg.
Lebanon, S. H. CLAUGHTON, Esq.,
PETER HUME, Esq., Brownsville.
W. R. RIKK, Esq.,
E. E. WHEELER, Esq.,
G. W. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
Geo. W. CLAYTON, Esq.,
L. P. FISHER, Esq.,
Frisco.

BUSINESS CARDS.
A. WHEELER,
Notary Public.
BROWNVILLE, OREGON.
LEGAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS made in an attested. Conveyances and collections attended to. 1279
J. HANNON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
ALBANY, OREGON.
OFFICE—On Main street, opposite Foster's Brick. 1469
Hiltabied & Co.,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Wood and Willow Ware, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Notions, etc. Main street, adjoining the Express office, Albany, Oregon. 1
E. A. Freeland,
DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink, etc. Post office Building, Albany, Oregon. Books ordered from New York and San Francisco. 1
S. H. Claughton,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office in the Post Office building, Lebanon, Oregon.
Will attend to making Deeds and other conveyances, also to the prompt collection of debts entrusted to my care. 1
J. H. MITCHELL, J. S. DOLPH, A. SMITH,
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, Attorneys,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty. Office over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon. 1
JAMES A. WARNER,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor.
IS PREPARED TO DO SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. Uses improved Solar Compass. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence on 4th St., opposite Dr. Tate's residence, Albany, Oregon. 191-69
POWELL, L. FLINN,
Powell & Flinn,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery.
(L. Flinn, Notary Public.)
Albany, Oregon. Collections and conveyances promptly attended to. 1
F. M. REDFIELD, F. W. SPIKE,
F. M. REDFIELD & CO.,
CONSTANTLY on hand and receiving, a large stock of
Groceries and Provisions,
Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, opposite R. C. Hill & Son's drug store, Albany, Oregon. 50c7
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Corner First and Washington Sts.,
ALBANY, OREGON.
H. BRENNER, Proprietor.
WITH A NEW BUILDING, NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, the Proprietor hopes to give entire satisfaction to the traveling public. The beds are supplied with spring-topped. The tables will receive the closest attention, and everything the market affords palatable to guests will be supplied. Jan 29-21
ALBANY BATH HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but
First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons,
he expects to give entire satisfaction to all.
Children and Ladies' hair neatly cut and shampooed.
JOSEPH WEBBER,
89, 1192
"ON TO HIT!"
WADSWORTH & KUHN
Are now ready to execute all kinds of
Plain and Fancy Painting!
—such as—
Signs, Carriages, Buildings,
Graining, Paperhangs, Calcimining,
and in fact all kinds and styles of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL WORK,
that can be done with Paint and Brush, at
FAIR, LIVING RATES.
Give us a call. Shop on Ferry street, over Kahn & Adams' wagon shop.
aug1-24

UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF OREGON.
The Union Republican voters of the State of Oregon will meet at the City of Portland at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1870, in Delegate Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a State Ticket to be supported at the approaching election in June, and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before said Convention.
Counties will be entitled to delegates as follows:
Baker.....7
Benton.....10
Clatsop.....12
Columbia.....3
Cook.....4
Curry.....2
Douglas.....2
Grant.....2
Jackson.....10
Josephine.....4
Lincoln.....12
Linn.....12
Marion.....24
Multnomah.....20
Polk.....11
Tillamook.....2
Union.....6
Washington.....9
Wasco.....6
Yamhill.....11
The Committee recommend that the County Conventions for the election of Delegates be held on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1870.
By order of the State Central Committee.
M. P. BERRY, Chairman.
T. B. ODENSEL, Secretary.
Portland, January 19th, 1870.

PORTLAND CARDS.
S. D. SMITH, GEO. B. COOK,
THE OCCIDENTAL,
FORMERLY
Western Hotel,
Corner First and Morrison streets,
Portland, Oregon.
Messrs. SMITH & COOK have taken this well known house, refitted and refurnished throughout, built a large addition, making thirty more pleasant rooms, enlarged the Dining and Sitting rooms, making it by far the Best Hotel in Portland.
A call from the traveling public will satisfy them that the above statements are true.
S. D. SMITH & COOK, Props.
N. B.—Hot and cold Baths attached to the house for the benefit of guests. 50
Portland, August 15th, 1869.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
—CORNER OF—
Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
L. P. W. Quimby, Proprietor.
(Late of the Western Hotel.)
THIS HOUSE is the most commodious in the State, newly furnished, and it will be the endeavor of the Proprietor to make his guests comfortable. Nearest Hotel to the steamboat landing.
The Concord Coach will always be four at the landing, on the arrival of steamships at five boats, carrying passengers and their baggage to and from the boats free of charge.
House supplied with Patent Fire Extinguishers.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY ARRIGONI'S.)
Front street : : : Portland, Oregon.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED this well known Hotel, are now prepared to offer the traveling public better accommodations than can be found elsewhere in the city.
Board and Lodging \$2 00 per day.
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to convey Passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel free of charge.
J. B. SPRENGER,
Office Oregon & California Stage Company, B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent. 21f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
C. MEALEY
DEALER IN & MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE!
—and—
CABINET WARE!
Bedding, Etc.,
on or First and Broad Albin streets,
ALBANY, OREGON.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
ORDERS OF ALL KINDS
in his line.
October 1868-8
FURNING. - - TURNING.
I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF TURNING: I keep on hand and make to order
RAUHEID-BOTTOMED CHAIRS,
—AND—
Spinning Wheels.
Shop near the "Magnolia Mills,"
JOHN M. METZLER
Albany, Nov. 28, 1868-12
BLANKS!
OF ALL KINDS, printed at the very lowest rates, as ordered, at this office.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
RELIGIOUS.—We learn from our City Recorder, Mr. A. C. Jones, that a revival of religion has been in progress in Brownsville for the last ten days or two weeks, at which some forty or fifty persons have professed religion. Quite a number of the most prominent citizens who have hitherto been numbered among those who wandered in forbidden paths, have experienced a change of heart, and have enrolled themselves among the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. The revival is the result of a union of the Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren and Methodist denominations. At last accounts the meetings were still progressing and gaining in interest.
IMPOSTERS—LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The Oregonian says that parties are traveling through Oregon, representing themselves as agents for large English mercantile houses, and offering to fill orders for various kinds of goods of English manufacture at about one-fourth the usual price in this country. They assure their dupes that they can completely revolutionize the business of this country by introducing their goods. They agree to furnish good three-ply carpet at 25 cents per yard, Brussels at 50 cents, heavy grain sacks at \$1 per dozen, etc., and that all these goods are "coming on the next steamer." They offer to furnish cloth for men's clothing at a very fair price, which they agree to cut and put together for twenty-five cents a suit, intimating that they have engaged a number of tailors who are also "coming by the next steamer." After bargaining for the sale of these goods, the "bilks" will, in a careless way, show some goods which are, apparently, of fair quality, and offer them at a moderate figure. Having impressed their victims with the idea that they are selling the articles at remarkably cheap rates, they usually succeed in making sales. The parties have already operated to some extent in Portland, and if they have not already, will soon push on through the country. Look out for them.

AN EDITOR HORSEWHIPPED.—W. F. Story, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Times, was horsewhipped on the evening of the 24th ult., by Lydia Thompson and Pauline Markham, of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, which had been performing at the Crosby Opera House, in that city. The cause of the attack was a recent severe criticism in the Times, coupled with gross personal attacks on Misses Thompson and Markham. They, with Henderson, the manager of the troupe, were arrested.
A BLOODY FIGHT.—Omaha specials give particulars of a bloody fight between the Sioux and Crow Indians, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, about the 1st of January. A party of twenty-eight Crows came down to steal horses from the Sioux. They met two young Sioux and killed one, but the other escaped and gave the alarm. The Sioux warriors hastened to the rescue, and in the fight which resulted all the Crows were killed, twenty-two Sioux were wiped out and many more wounded.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The Senate of the Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill to provide for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution, allowing women suffrage. Women are to be allowed the privilege of voting on the amendment, but their votes are to be put in separate boxes. It is thought the Governor will sign the bill.
A MURDERER SHOT.—Dubois, who killed Kinney, near Burlington, Iowa, was overtaken by a party of citizens in pursuit, on the morning of the 20th ult., and shot. He was pierced by thirty balls.

George D. Prentice was born on a winter's Saturday that was attended by a gale that swept over the country far and wide. On Saturday, in the midst of an untoward winter flood, his stormy life closed.
MISSOURI.—The State Senate of Missouri has passed a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to the negro and restoring franchise to rebels. The amendment will be submitted to the people at the next general election.
The Governor of Colorado has appointed and the Territorial Council has confirmed a full set of Territorial officers, all Republicans, except the Territorial Assayer.

WILLAMETTE FARMER.—With the issue of Saturday last the Farmer commences volume two. It is one of the neatest printed sheets in the State.
SWORN IN.—Mr. Revels was sworn in as United States Senator on the 26th ult.

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.
The telegraph brings the mournful news of the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame, at St. Petersburg, Russia, after an illness of four days' duration, of congestion of the lungs. The Emperor and Empress of all the Russias have forwarded letters of condolence to the widow of the distinguished dead.
Thus is another eminent statesman cut down in the midst of his usefulness. As a statesman and diplomat he possessed a remarkable talent, as is proven by the high honors he achieved and the brilliant mark he made in history during his short and busy life.

The father of Mr. Burlingame was formerly a resident of Oregon, but removed to the East soon after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.
The following paragraph is taken from Lanman's Congressional Dictionary:
Hon. Anson Burlingame, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Emperor of China to United States and Europe, was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, November 14, 1822. His youth was spent on the Western frontier, at one time acting with surveying parties, and at another participating in the making of Indian treaties, far beyond the confines of civilization. He laid the foundation of his education at the Branch University of Michigan, but, removing to Massachusetts, he entered Harvard University, where he received a degree in 1846. He studied law and practiced in Boston. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1855 was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress; was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was also re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same Committee. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Austria, and subsequently to China, which latter position he resigned in 1867 to accept a diplomatic appointment from China to the European Powers, as well as to the United States.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—We are informed that J. L. Allison, late Clerk of the District Court of Pierce county and publisher of the defunct Western Star, was arrested a day or two since on the charge of forging the name of Daniel Collins. In giving a thousand dollar bond for the faithful performance of his duties as Clerk, he is accused of signing the name of Collins without permission. Allison is a bed-rock Democrat.
SNAKES.—An eccentric English country gentleman has conceived the novel idea of stocking his park with live snakes, and advertises for a supply of all varieties of those reptiles. When stocked, his park will make a charming resort for people who have a constitutional tendency to carrying snakes in their boots.
The British Colonist chronicles the arrest in Victoria of one Gravelle for stealing a load of wood, and of his son, ten years old, for stealing \$180 in gold from a private house. We believe this Gravelle was formerly a resident of Pierce county.—W. T. Tribune.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—The Polk County Times has winked out. It is understood that the material is to be used in publishing a Republican paper, D. M. C. Gault, Esq., assuming editorial control of its columns. Success to the new paper.
SALT LAKE AFFAIRS.—Letters from Salt Lake state that Brigham Young has sent a party to select a location in Arizona, to which Mormons favoring polygamy can retire, and that there is strong probability that the doctrine of polygamy will soon be abandoned in Utah.

DISCONTINUED.—The Salem Daily Press, Beulah Brown's paper, has been discontinued. Upon the retirement of Mr. Gault from the local editorship, Mr. Brown found it impossible to obtain suitable help, therefore discontinued the daily until further notice.
ALASKA.—The Senate Territorial Committee have agreed to report a bill providing a Territorial Government for Alaska; but the House Committee at present are adverse to such a bill.

THE UMPQUA NAVIGABLE.—On the evening of the 25th ult. the steamer Swan, Capt. Hann's new boat, reached Roseburg, making the landing amid the firing of anvils and the cheering of citizens. The navigation of the Umpqua to Roseburg is thus an established fact.
LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia have sent letters of condolence to the widow of the late Anson Burlingame.

A FEMALE EGROSSING CLERK.—The Senate of the Missouri Legislature has elected Miss Nellie Raymond, of St. Louis, Egrossing Clerk.

The Gold Conspiracy.
FISK, JR.'S STORY BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.
Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould gave their testimony before the Investigating Committee on Saturday. Mr. Gould was examined first, and occupied at least four hours in giving his evidence. Mr. Gould seemed to be very reticent, and the Committee could get nothing out of him except by continuous questions. Mr. Fisk, on the other hand, began his story, and went directly through with his little questioning. The following is the substance of his story:
Fisk and Gould desired to raise the price of gold so that they might be able to employ their road in the shipment of grain which would remain in store if gold was low. They accordingly determined to interview President Grant, and went with him to Boston, where they gave him a supper. They then learned that he favored specie payments and cheap gold. They argued against it. Fisk says: "I remember one remark Gen. Grant made, after we had talked about an hour and a half. 'That, anyway, the hour might as well break at one time as another,' as much as to say that if the crash had to come, it might as well come at one time as another. Our idea of a 'crash' is to have it all milk and honey with us, and to let the next fellows stand the brunt of the crash. We want to sell 'loaves' and let the next man have all the floury. We want all the fun, and let the next fellow have all the trouble. In other words, we want to make the money, not to lose it. But Gen. Grant didn't seem to reason it quite that way." Next Gould made the acquaintance of Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law. They saw Secretary Boutwell, but got nothing satisfactory from him. When the President started for New York, in June, Gould wrote a "strong letter," which he gave Fisk, Jr., to put into the hands of the President. Fisk says: "Gould asked me to take it to Gen. Grant, and have a talk with him, and if I saw fit to say to Gen. Grant, if Government would not sell gold, we, for the sake of getting this transportation, (for the sake of getting employment for our 1,700 or 1,800 men, whom we had for the purpose of moving this crop, whom we had to pay whether we moved it or not), would go in and put the gold market up to a point where we could ship this crop, and start up trade here. I went down and had a long conversation with Gen. Grant on my way to Newport, and at that time, when I left Gen. Grant, we promised that we should come to Newport next Sunday, and in the interval he should telegraph for Boutwell, and either have Boutwell come to Newport, or have some decision of the matter, so that we could tell something about it. In other words, we were to have a conference on the subject. I learned in the latter part of the week that he had not heard from Mr. Boutwell, and we did not go up. Then it got to be about the first of August. Mountaine Gold made the acquaintance of Mr. Catherwood, Mr. Corbin's son-in-law, and he was talked of for Assistant Treasurer in New York, but was subsequently dropped for Butterfield. Fisk continues: "It seems at that time Mr. Corbin had taken up the theory that the crops should be taken off at high prices, and he went one step further, that a good deal of money could be made out of it. If you know anything about 'Corbin' (and I suppose you do) you know that when he goes into anything, he generally wants to take all. When he reaches up for anything, he wants to take everything there is on the shelf, and does not even leave the shell. He takes the nails, the boards, and all. You know that any scheme he touches withers. He probably never touched any one but Mr. Gould and myself who did not die, and he came very near killing us both. Corbin then conceived the idea of having Butterfield in there, Butterfield feeling under some less obligations to Mr. Corbin, there was a great deal of money to be made, as I understand he was speculating largely at the time he was turned out. Mr. Gould, I understand since, had bought about two and a half millions of gold. He commenced at 137, at which price he told me that Corbin had told him that Mrs. Grant had \$500,000, Gen. Porter \$500,000, and he had a million more in the matter. Mr. Corbin told me this afterward. It ran along to about Sept. 15. Gold during that time kept settling down to 131, and Mr. Gould had got his own carpet-bag full of it, as I could see by the way he was tearing up little pieces of paper and strewing them around the floor. Every man has his own peculiarities. You know that the hatchet was on him very near up to the handle, and that about all of his consolation was, when he became thin and weak, to go off and counsel with this high-minded friend, Mr. Corbin. When he came down to the office he would stop every morning and take a dose of Corbin."
"After I commenced to buy gold, I said to Mr. Gould: 'Where are you? Have you any understanding with Mr. Corbin?' Has he carried out any of those theories with Grant which he commended as far back as July?" He said: "Yes, that everything was understood, and no gold was to come out from the Government. There was so much gold here, and we can put it up to 145 and shall not lose anything." "I started, and I found I had got what I could carry, every bit of it. Gold when I started in, was 136. It had been down to 131, but got up there again before I got in. Gould had gold enough to half sink a ship. I never knew all, but he had plenty of it. I said to him after I commenced: 'Give me a letter explaining to Mr. Corbin that I know all about this affair (that he had Butterfield appointed); so that he could get all the

information from the Government and Gen. Grant, and that he was pledged there should be no gold sold on the part of the Government), so that I could talk to him. I started off to Mr. Corbin, and he explained to me that everything was all arranged; that he had this stock with Mr. Gould, who had held \$500,000 for Mrs. Grant, which had been sold out, and he had received a check for \$25,000, which he had forwarded to Washington. He said that everything looked bright and he was confident we were doing a great national good—good for the country, as well as assisting the road to secure this transportation." On the Monday before the "Black Friday" Mr. Chapin was sent by Corbin as a special messenger with a letter to President Grant, then at Washington, Penn. He traveled night and day till the letter was delivered. "Gen. Grant read the letter part through, and then went out, evidently as if he were going to show it to Mrs. Grant, or some one else. He was gone about 15 minutes and when he came back he said to Mr. Chapin: 'All right,' and bid him 'good morning.' Mr. Chapin hurried to the first telegraph station, and about 11 o'clock we received his despatch. 'Delivered. All right,' was all the despatch said. Thursday night I went around to Mr. Corbin and Corbin said everything was working all right, and that the letter which had gone forward had clinched the matter." Fisk continues:
"On Friday morning or Thursday evening Mr. Belden, of the firm of William Belden & Co., who had a brother-in-law of mine a partner of his, who had done more or less business for us all the time, said to me, 'If you have all the gold you want, and you want any assistance whatever, you had better get me some to assist you.' I said, 'If you want to go into it, give your orders.' He said, 'I have not time to see it, and hope you will attend to it for me in the morning, when you come down. I will bring my broker into the back office of Heath & Co., and you may give him whatever orders you please.' I told him that he must give me a letter of authority, and he did give me the following letter of authority:
SEPTEMBER 24—A. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir:
I hereby authorize you to order the purchase and sale of gold on my account during this day, to any extent you may deem advisable, and report the same to me as early as possible. It is to be understood the profits of all such orders belong to me, and that I will bear any loss which may result. WM. BELDEN.
On Friday morning, when I got down to the office of Heath & Co., at half past ten, Mr. Belden brought in one Speyers, whom, I suppose, you have heard of. He introduced Mr. Speyers, and said, 'Mr. Fisk, Mr. Speyers will execute any orders for an account you may give him.' He then turned to Mr. Speyers, and said, 'Whenever you have executed these orders, you will report the gold to me.' Gold was then about 143, and I told Speyers the quicker he would get some of that price. Speyers, being one of those Roman Saxons, belonging to the German Order, felt that as soon as he could fill Belden's orders he would fill his own gut with the same kind of stuff. It then got to be about 103 o'clock, and I told Speyers to go away, and buy all the gold he could. A way he started, but by the time he got there, gold had reached 169. Speyers could not see why, when it had been up from 15 to 20 per cent. in 30 minutes, it should not reach 300, and he began to load up at 160, and judging from all appearances, he got a pretty good cart-load of it." Fisk called on Corbin that evening and asked to see his wife. "She came down, and she was of the same opinion as Mr. Corbin, that some mistake had occurred; that Butterfield had sold the gold, probably, without consulting the President. She said that Mrs. Grant had written her a letter, in which she stated that she hoped this gold transaction would be over as soon as possible, as it made her husband nervous. I said something had to be done, that we had to get out of this scrape, and into the best possible shape we can. I said that the best thing for him to do was to pack up and start down to the White House along with Mrs. Corbin, and see what all this means. If they are to sell the gold, the sooner we know it the better. They said they would pack up and start on Saturday night. I went around the next morning, and they told me that they were packed up, and that they had telegraphed that they would breakfast with the President's family at the White House on Sunday morning. He told me he would be back on Monday morning, and that was the last I ever saw of them."

The Committee put the following question to Mr. Fisk over and over again: "Will you state to this Committee whether or not, during the time from Sept. 21 to 27, any Government officials were connected with you in gold transactions in the City of New York?"
Mr. Fisk's answer was invariably: "I beg to state to you that I have told you in good faith in what connection I considered the Government officials were figuring with me in that gold speculation. I have stated to you the precise position in which I have considered Gen. Grant's family in this gold transaction, on the information I derived from Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, and that is all the answer you can get out of me, for that is all the information I have got."

"Do you know whether Gen. Butterfield was in these gold speculations, Mr. Fisk?"
"Yes; I understand Gen. Butterfield had a share, or was engaged in speculations at this time in Wall street."
"Did Mr. Butterfield furnish you with the immediate news of the despatch he had received to sell Government gold?"
Mr. Fisk—He was in communication

with us. We knew he had one and a half millions of gold with us. We had a messenger go down to Mr. Butterfield's office three or four times, and every time he came back with word from Gen. Butterfield that everything was "all right." About 11 o'clock, when he went there he did not find Mr. Butterfield. When he came back, after being gone about 30 minutes, I asked him, "Where the devil have you been?" He said, "I could not get in, because there was such a commotion, and when I did he pointed me to another man who held a despatch ordering the sale of four millions of gold." Evidently that information had been received by Gen. Butterfield, and indicated to other parties before it had been indicated to us.
"Did you state that you carried some gold for Gen. Butterfield?"
Mr. Fisk—Mr. Gould carried some. "What business of the \$500,000 gold carried for Mrs. Grant, and \$500,000 carried for Gen. Porter, and \$1,500,000 for Corbin?"
"Oh! that has gone with all the rest. Where the wobbles twine?"
"You stated that Corbin was paid \$25,000 for Mrs. Grant. Was that in a check or in money?"
Mr. Fisk—It was in a check, drawn by Mr. Martin in favor of Jay Gould or Corbin. Mr. Gould indorsed it, and handed it to Mr. Corbin, who deposited it in his bank for collection, and it went to Mr. Gould's bank, and was drawn and deposited to the credit of Mr. Corbin. This showed that there was something unusual about the transaction, for it is not the way men do business in New York.
"Do you know if any money was paid to Mrs. Grant?"
Mr. Fisk—I only know what that old thief Corbin says; I don't know of my own knowledge.
"Mr. Fisk, do you know what the letter contained which Mr. Chapin carried from Mr. Corbin to Gen. Grant at Washington, Penn., and which Mr. Corbin said had clinched the thing?"
"No; that is the only mistake made; that is where we were overreached; we ought to have found out what that letter contained."

BILLS INTRODUCED.—On the 21st ult., the following bills, among others, were introduced in the House: To pay the loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken by the military; to settle the expenses of Montana for troops in 1867; for erecting public buildings in San Francisco; to grant aid to the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt; to settle the title of the Government to Goat Island in San Francisco Bay; abolishing the Bureau of Education and Freedmen's Bureau; to remove political disabilities in the States; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment; making it a misdemeanor to fit out ships or sell munitions of war to be employed in the service of any foreign power, against the people of any province, district or colony in armed insurrection against such foreign power; to abolish the office of pension agent and provide for the payment of pension by postmasters; reducing the income tax to three per cent., and exempting two thousand dollars; increasing the whisky tax to a dollar a gallon; incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad and granting land aid therefor.
The bill granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of the Willamette, was adopted.
BOSTON HAS A TEMPERANCE DOG.—One day last week the animal's master got "right," for even in the prohibitory "Hub" men will indulge a little too freely in whisky. The master went out on a regular spree, with no companion save a faithful dog. Finally, the moment arrived when the reasonable canine made up his mind that his master had taken enough of the "critter." The master was about to enter another drinking saloon, when the dog caught hold of his coat and pulled him back. The inebriated biped sprang angrily to the sober quadruped; and the animal, with a sad look and a tear in his eye, released his hold. The man entered the saloon, followed by the dog. He called for a drink, but had no sooner done so than the dog raised himself on his hind feet, and placed his paws on his master's breast, made a dumb but eloquent appeal to the man not to drink any more. This was too much even for the drunken master to bear. He clasped the dog about the neck and kissed him repeatedly, and did not take the drink. That night he attended a temperance meeting and signed the pledge.
According to a writer of Nature, the work done each day by the right ventricle of the heart in propelling the blood is equal to that necessary to lift 343 tons one foot; and the energy of the left ventricle would lift 897 tons. This single making in all 1242 tons. This single muscle, then, does more than a third as much labor as a laboring man during his ten hours' toil; and it is calculated that one ounce of the heart does all and more labor than an equal weight of the muscle of the arm during a severe boat race. It is calculated that the heart's energy is equivalent to what would raise its own weight (about 94 oz.) 19,754 feet in an hour (about 94 oz.) 19,754 feet in about hour. But 1,000 feet per hour is about what an active pedestrian climbing a mountain can accomplish; while, at a trial of locomotives on an Alpine railway, the successful engine lifted its own weight but 2,700 feet in one hour.
GIANTIC TUNNEL.—It is announced that the Erie Railroad Company intend crossing the river at Jersey City by means of a gigantic tunnel under the river.

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