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F. H. RAYMOND, P. M.

S E R V I C E S N E X T S U N D A Y .

BAPTIST CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12.5 P. M. Rev. C. H. Mattoon, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2.5 P. M. Rev. Elijah Wilson, Pastor.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12.5 P. M. Rev. S. G. Irvine, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Without a Pastor at present. Sunday School at 12.5 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH—Services in Congregational Church alternate Sundays. Rev. Jos. Emery, Pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at College, Chapel, 11 A. M., Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12.5 P. M. Rev. E. R. Geary, D.D., Pastor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

The "noble red man" is still minkling it warn for stage drivers, teamsters and travelers in portions of Arizona.

Robert J. Ladd, widely known in Oregon, died in Portland, on Wednesday last, of consumption, aged 45 years. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Methodist Episcopal mission in Italy has been unusually prosperous. Though established out a few years, it has already enrolled 600 communists.

A severe snow storm and awfully cold weather prevailed throughout the Northwest last week. Hogs were frozen to death in Chicago. Who would live in such a freezing-cold country, anyhow?

On last Saturday, at Cheyenne, the thermometer indicated 33 degrees below zero. On the same day a most violent snow storm swept over the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi.

The Legislatures of Ohio, Virginia and New York, and public meetings in several of the large cities, have passed resolutions condemning the interference of the military in Louisiana affairs.

While Oregon is having the coldest spell of weather ever known, the valleys of California are being refreshed, invigorated and made productive by unusually abundant rainfall. In consequence California journals are predicting an unusually heavy grain crop the coming season.

Cold weather prevailed in Montana last week. Mercury in small phials froze; proof whisky also congealed in half an hour. Four Chinamen who left Helena on the afternoon of the 12th, were found the next day but half a mile from town frozen to death. The whisky they had with them in small kegs was frozen solid.

The great "bonanza," a rich body of ore recently discovered in the Consolidated Virginia and California, is said to be worth \$1,500,000,000. Mr. Flood, one of the principal owners in the mines, said to a reporter when questioned on the subject, "I cannot say as to that. The mine is open to all, and people can go in and make their own estimates. There is room there for 15,000 times that amount of silver." It is the largest and richest body of silver ever struck on the or any other coast, and has already increased several person's wealth by millions.

The New York *Herald*, which has been industriously hammering away for more than a year at Gen. Grant, in the attempt to force him to speak out on the subject of a third term, at last seems to have run out of "soap," on the third term idea at least, and has opened new batteries on the head of the Chief Magistrate. It now says that he is a more dangerous man than even it (the *Herald*) had been led to believe. With the cheek for which that journal is so generously credited, it now charges that Grant is incubating a number of terrible schemes. He wishes to get up a war with Spain, in order that he may get away with Cuba and regain his partially lost popularity with our people. He contemplates a row with Old England with a similar view. If this last prove too great an undertaking, he will fall on Mexico, and go through that devoted country like a dose of salts! Or if all these fail, then he will fall on to some of the South American States, and thrash them into submission. In any event he is determined to have a war of sufficient magnitude to bring the leading fighting talent of the country to the front once more, and restore the ascendancy of the military over the civil power of the country. And we expect soon to see the lesser Bourbon journals all over the country take up this new refrain, and fume, and sweat, and tear their hair, in a vain endeavor to get sensible people to believe such bairness.

Rev. W. H. Wilbur, agent at Yackima Reservation, has gone to Washington.

The Coos County Record of the 14th, comes to us printed on tinted paper,

Gen. Phil. Sheridan's Report.

It would seem from Gen. Sheridan's recent report of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and especially with relation to the part taken in the organization of the Legislative Assembly of that State by the military authorities there, that the whole truth had not been told, either by the telegrams or correspondence furnished the Eastern journals. The charges of military usurpation and overriding the rights of a State are shown by this report to be utterly groundless. It is a plain provision of Constitutional law that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority; and that the U. S. military forces in Louisiana kept with the purpose of this provision of the Constitution during the recent troubles in Louisiana is clearly and undeniably proven by Gen. Sheridan's report. That this provision of the Constitution was violated in Louisiana, was, upon the imperfect information at first received, assumed by every person and journal in the Union antagonistic to the present Administration; and the truth is that Grant had at least been guilty of an act that would entirely and completely wreck his administration and the party that placed him in power, added additional "inspiration" to the speeches from the rostrum and the columns of denunciation that came teeming from the press. But this report clears away the charge of unwarranted military interference, and shows conclusively that it only acted as requested by the proper civil authority. Gen. DeTrobiand used his troops not only at the instance of the Democratic portion of the Legislative Assembly. A resolution was passed by that body, asking the General to preserve the peace, and five Democrats were appointed as a committee to wait upon him and make known the action of the Assembly. When Gen. DeTrobiand made his appearance in the House, he was greeted with loud applause from the Democratic side of the House. Then asked the Speaker (Wiltz), if he could not maintain order without appealing to the U. S. army officers, and the Speaker declared that he could not. The General then proceeded to the lobby, made a brief speech, and order was restored. Then, on motion of Mr. Dupree (a Democrat), the Speaker thanked the General for his prompt action in behalf of law and order, and order was restored. Every day adds additional proof of the fact that the country around us is filled with ledges of gold and silver-bearing quartz and more clamorous than any other known locality of the same dimensions. Some of these ledges are known to be of exceeding richness.

On the 2d inst., at Washington, the contract to carry the mails between Kelton, Utah, and Dales, Oregon, was let to A. F. Bradbury, for the sum of \$144,700 per annum—a saving of \$90,000 per annum over the price paid for the preceding four years. The contract was awarded to Wm. Delaney, at \$64,000, for carrying this same narration of facts, so far at least, the assertion that the military had usurped authority and overridden civil law is false and without a shadow of truth to relieve its brazen effrontry.

But now the affair assumes another shape, and Gen. DeTrobiand is again called upon to exercise his authority. The first call came from a Democratic minority of the Legislature, acting without any authority of law, but determined to form an illegal organization. The second call comes from fifty-two regularly elected members of the Legislature, whose certificates of election had been regularly made out by the Returning Board, who, under the sanction of the Governor of the State and the Secretary—the legally authorized organizers of the Legislature—asked the interference of the military to secure a legal and lawful organization of that body. The General, as in duty bound, did so interfere, and the legally elected members, under a legally elected Governor, were thus enabled to complete an organization. And this was simply an act of the military in subordination to legally constituted authority.

Gen. Sheridan, upon whom the fiercest invectives have been hurled by the Democratic press over the country, was not in command of the military forces of Louisiana at the time, but with the fearlessness that has always characterized the man and soldier he endures the action of Gen. DeTrobiand. He says that the year of New Orleans was filled with threats of murder and assassination, and that U. S. troops were only used to prevent violence and the shedding of blood. The city was actually in a state of revolution; the Metropolitan police were powerless, and the State Militia would have disregarded the call of the Governor, and the Federal authority was the only force that would be respected or prove effectual in averting a reign of terror and bloodshed at that time. And this seems to have been precisely the view taken by the Democratic side of the House when the motion was made, and carried to call on the military authorities. When the military interfered at the call of the Democracy, in the person of Gen. DeTrobiand, it was applauded and cheered by the Democracy; but when the military干涉ed the Democratic ox, a fearful bellowing is heard from one end of the continent to the other.

A recent telegram received from Gen. Sheridan says that more than twelve hundred murders have been committed in Louisiana; and he gives the number slain in each parish, showing that lynchings and assassinations have been of daily and almost hourly occurrence for years, and that the fiendish perpetrators yet go unwhipped of justice. And when this long list of assassinations and lynchings are given, with all the details of time and place, it may appear even to the most prejudiced mind that there is an organized banditti in the South that ought to be suppressed—an organization that, if the civil power is insufficient to suppress, must be put down by the military power of the Government.

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In San Mateo, California, according to the *Times*, there are fifteen men whose aggregate wealth is \$250,000. "Whoop-ee!"

The New York Democratic Legislative caucus on the 16th, nominated Francis Kierman to succeed Featon in the U. S. Senate.

A glycerine factor on an artificial island in North River, New York, blew up on the 16th, killing four men.

Gladstone has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

Brillstot has a fine perception of journalistic usefulness. A member on the ways and means committee was recently suggesting to him the advisability of meeting the committee to work up the facts in the fiscal distribution put the secret service on the track!" "Secret service, h—l," answered the stalwart secretary. "If you want the corrupt members referred out, go over to *Newspaper Row* and give your leading facts and supporting arguments to the correspondents. They will have all your scoundrels hunted down inside a week."

In England there are reports that Dr. Dollinger inspired Gladstone's pamphlet. The London Telegraph describes him as the popular leader that Gladstone, together with Lord Acton, contemplates the formation of an English Old Catholic party. The ritualists would ultimately here to this party. The rumor gained credence from the fact that last week Gladstone sojourned with Lord Acton. The latter was educated at Munich, under Dr. Dollinger.

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In the Tilton-Beecher trial at Brooklyn, Morris, on the 11th, at 11.15 A. M., opened for the plaintiff. He continued his argument through the day. At 11 A. M. on the 12th, he resumed his argument in the course of which he introduced a letter written by Beecher resigning the pastorate of Plymouth Church, not heretofore published. Following is a copy of the letter of resignation:

May 13, 1873.

To the Trustees of Plymouth Church:

I tender herewith my resignation of the pastorate of the Plymouth Church. For two years I have stood with great sorrow among, in order to shield from shame, a certain household,

but a recent publication makes this no longer possible. I resign my ministry.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The reading of the letter created a sensation, as it was new evidence.

Morris continued, saying it was now too late for Beecher to play the role of defendant of Mrs. Tilton's honor.

He read numerous extracts from letters of Beecher and others in the case, all of which, he claimed, showed Beecher clearly to be a guilty man, and that he had seduced a member of his church, and debauched the wife of his bosom friend. He said the prosecution did not intend going out of Court until Tilton was vindicated. Morris was to conclude his speech on the following day:

The *Mountainer* thinks the prospects for a long freeze up very flattering.

A Silver City young man received a letter from his lady love, in which she called him by the Indian epithet of "June Peaches."

The Cheyenne papers don't attempt to disguise the fact that a well known citizen died of too much whisky.

His name was Hawkins.

Since the prohibition measure was carried in Colorado Springs, only two first class cases of delirium tremens have been reported, according to the *Mountainer*.

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For the *Trustees of Plymouth Church*:

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