

TELEGRAPHIC.

Witness then proceeded to relate an interview with Beecher, in which witness protested against the public being allowed to read Beecher, when the fact was just the contrary. He told Beecher his proposition was to publish his letter of contrition with a note to the public from witness saying they could now see who had committed a crime. Witness told him, however, that he did not want to resort to such a severe method if it could be avoided, and suggested that he (Beecher) had better correct the impression himself in a milder way. Beecher and Moulton then consulted with regard to the matter. On May 1st, 1873, Moulton presented Tilton a proposition from Beecher to resign the ministry of Plymouth Church. Moulton read the proposed resignation and asked Tilton what he thought of that as an expedient. Witness replied: "You tell Beecher that if he resigns his ministry in this crisis, flinging back that shadow on my family, I will shoot him upon the street."

before the war, at the solicitation of his wife, and under conviction stirred by Beecher's sermons in favor of the course. Again he said I enlarged my ideas on the subject of divorce at the time Beecher married Mrs. McFarland and Mr. Richardson. That was an act which at the time I defended.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says official information received from New Orleans says the Congressional committee entirely agree with Foster of the sub committee, on the question of the returning board.

Dispatches from every portion of the north-west report the storm of yesterday and last night one of the most terrible for years. Railroad trains everywhere delayed. Telegraphic communications more or less embarrassed.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—The senatorial vote today stood, Ramsey, 40; Loehrn, 5; Davis, 42; Pillsbury, 8; scattering, 7. This is the largest vote Davis has yet had; accusations being Democratic.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 4.—Taylor Hall, used for the collegiate department of Racine College, burned this forenoon with nearly all contents, many students escaping with nothing but their night clothes. Total loss about \$50,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The trial of the libel suit of William H. Kemple, of Philadelphia, against Chas. A. Dana, for publication in the Sun of alleged libelous charges affecting the character of plaintiff, damages laid at \$50,000, began yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Curtis. Before the case opened efforts were made to settle without trial. Plaintiff, after the jury was impaneled, stated that not having brought suit for the sake of money he was willing, if defendants should make full retraction, to allow judgment to be entered for mere nominal damages. Defendant declined in any case to allow judgment against him, but was willing, if suit was discontinued, to retract the charge that plaintiff had received money. This not being satisfactory the case proceeded.

The full text of the published complaint of the Emma Silver Mining Company, London, against Trener W. Park, Baxter and Senator Stewart, suing for \$5,000,000 damages, for alleged fraudulent representations of the value of the Emma mine, are received. The complaint charges mendacious reports by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, for which the latter was to receive a fee of \$5,000, with \$45,000 addition contingent upon the sale of the property. Defendants contracted with Baron Grant to pay him a million dollars to organize and carry out such measures as would result in the sale of the mine for \$5,000,000.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 4.—The ballot in joint session today stood: Johnson, 27; Walker, 22; Brannan, 15; Price, 15; scattering, 6.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—No trains over the Chicago and Northwestern roads. The two days storm has abated, but the weather is extremely cold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4.—The business of the National Grange to-day was limited to the appointing of committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Committee on Ways and Means considered the tariff bill today, and took a number of votes, which developed the fact that the proposition to tax tea and coffee will not carry as an independent proposition, but may if some other articles now free are included with them. The minority of the Committee are opposed to any new tariff bill, but there seems to be no doubt the bill will be reported, probably by Monday.

In the House Lenor defended his action as a Republican member in voting steady against the motion to suspend rules so as to adopt the new rule by which the Civil Rights Bill could be passed. He declared himself a strict Republican, but he opposed the Civil Rights Bill in accordance with the views of the people of his district.

E. R. Hoar advocated the bill not for any immediate effect for good it might have, but the value of the act was similar to that of the Declaration of Independence.

Crain (colored) advocated the bill, and said colored people had control of the whole school system of South Carolina, yet had not mixed schools in the State except in the State College. Secure to us, he said, our liberty, give us a chance to live, put no restrictions on us, and we ask no more of American people.

Chittenden, Caldwell and Eldridge opposed the bill, the latter declaring it was only for the benefit of unprincipled carpet-baggers and scoundrels, who would make merchandise of the colored race and their bodies and souls, if thereby they could keep themselves in power and place.

Brown, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, declaring its success had been in a measure accomplished by daring and revolutionary innovations on the time-honored rules of the House. It has been born in malignity, would be passed in defiance and violation of the Constitution, and executed he feared in violence and bloodshed.

Hale, of New York, objected to the last sentence, but the speaker ruled it within the limits of parliamentary debate.

Proceeding with his speech, he referred to the Louisiana troubles, brought about by conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg and a corrupt Federal Judge, and spoke of Sheridan's banditti dispatch, adding: "We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. Now what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men, but in language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud, who is the apostle of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him would exhaust itself? In Scotland, once there was a man whose trade was to murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day, throughout the world, it is known as Barking."

Mr. Speaker—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of this House.

Mr. Brown—No, sir; I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Barking. If I was desirous of expressing all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it Buttrickism. [Sensation.]

Mr. Speaker—(Interrupting)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the Chair.

Mr. Hall (N. Y.) demanded that Brown's language be reduced to writing and read from the clerk's desk, and while the reporter was transcribing it the excitement was at a red heat.

The speaker remarked further that he was not paying close attention to the gentleman's language, and had addressed him an enquiry, which had been answered either deviously or evasively, the Chair could not tell which. It would be inexcusable in the Chair to have permitted such language, and his explanation rested on the evasion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The report of Mr. Brown's of a libelous charge being read, Mr. Hale, of New York offered a resolution declaring that by the use

of language, as well as by the prevarication by which he was enabled to continue its utterance, Mr. Brown has been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House, and merited the severe censure of the House, and that he be brought before the bar, in custody, by the sergeant-at-arms, and publicly censured by the Speaker.

Dawes offered a substitute providing for Brown's expulsion, but Hale declined to yield, and moved the previous question.

Cox to Hale—You cannot force this thing in the House. There has been provocation for what the gentleman from Kentucky said.

The House refused to second the previous question and Dawes then expressed regret at what he deemed the necessity of offering the resolution and asked whether Brown desired to speak now.

Own, rising and speaking with great deliberation, said this was the first time evasion or prevarication was ever attributed to him. He had always spoken in plain terms, susceptible of no misunderstanding, and he was willing to stand by the record.

Dawes asked him if he desired to say anything in regard to the character of the language he used.

Brown—I stand by the record. [Sensation.] Evidently, some delay or evasion occurred during the debate, arising from a misunderstanding of an expression of the former by the latter, and ending in an explanation and apology by Lamar.

Dawes said it was evident the Democrats would not vote for his resolution, he would withdraw it.

Cox moved to table Hale's resolution. Rejected. Yeas 82, nays 167. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 161 to 79.

Baile, who had sat quietly through all, then asked leave to make a personal explanation. Speaking of his eight years' service in the House, he said that in all that time no one could accuse him of ever beginning a personal attack on any man, or of having gone out of his way to say an unkind word of any man, unless first attacked, and he also endeavored, when attacked, never to leave a man until he was sorry he did it.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—The legislature in joint convention this morning elected Angus Cameron United States Senator. The result was brought about by a coalition Democrats with boisterous Republicans. The latter offered the Democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate, namely, Judge Cole, ex-Gov. Lewis, Gen. Guppy and Angus Cameron. The Democratic caucus last night nominated Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace. Cameron is a lawyer a resident of La Crosse, 49 years old, who came to Wisconsin in 1837. He has served six years in the House in State Legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1872. The vote stood: Cameron, 67; Carpenter, 58; scattering, 4.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—There is a general expectation among bankers that the Bank of England rate will be advanced to-morrow one to two per cent. London advices were the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here, the cable reporting the further extraordinary loss of bullion by the Bank of England of 580,000 pounds. It is generally believed that France is drawing gold from England.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The English and American in Rome give a banquet to Garibaldi tonight.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says Bismarck is suffering from nervous affection. It is rumored in the upper House that the Prince intends to retire shortly after his 60th birthday. The Gazette does not give entire credit to the last statement.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased 41,536,000 sterling during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 50 per cent. is now 43%. The bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was \$108,000 sterling.

The directors of the Bank of England made no change to-day in discount rate.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Specie payments in the Bank of France has increased 33,850,000 francs the past week.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Alfonsoists captured Puerto La Reina at the point of the bayonet, winning a complete victory, and are now within six kilometers of Estella. The village of Puerto La Reina was fired by a shell and destroyed. Alfonso is under fire for the first time in a skirmish at Oteiza. Gen. Loma defeated the Carlists yesterday at Ceotona, after five hours' hard fighting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The cold weather continues, though not so severe as during the past two days. Reports from various parts of the Northwest show much suffering, but so far only a few cases of death. Live stock suffered in every part of the west.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—Rev. Lighth Coleman declines the bishopric of the Northern Wisconsin diocese, to which he was recently elected.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—No trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for two days. The storm has abated. The weather is intensely cold.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—Ex Governor and Senator Wm. A. Buckingham died in this city at midnight.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Three notorious counterfeiters, confined in jail here, escaped from their cell, now what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men, but in language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud, who is the apostle of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him would exhaust itself? In Scotland, once there was a man whose trade was to murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day, throughout the world, it is known as Barking."

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The report of Mr. Brown's of a libelous charge being read, Mr. Hale, of New York offered a resolution declaring that by the use

of an exceptional one. J. S. Clark, St. Mary's Parish, formerly from Ohio, Republican until last election, testified to voting with a large number of Northern Republicans the Conservative ticket at the last election, for the reason that he did not see how any honest man in Louisiana could vote the Republican ticket. Hoar ordered the reason stricken out. Clark testified to the insecurity of portable property left without guard in his parish. Forty murders were recently committed there, mostly by negroes. Many negroes voted the Conservative ticket, notwithstanding threats of Republican negroes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—In the Beecher trial the testimony of Beecher was continued, in reference to his former friendship for Tilton and the reasons for the change of his opinions concerning him. In the course of his testimony he stated he favored the cause of Woman Suffrage at the solicitation of his wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The entire afternoon session of the Beecher trial was occupied in the identification and reading of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's love letters, most of which have already been published.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Butler, in his speech to-day, said that the delay in the convention is that the reason why many of us do not come back to the next Congress is because we had not passed this bill a year ago; because we were a do-nothing party afraid of our shadow; because we were aptly described by the angel who asked to have written to the Church of Laodicea, "being neither hot nor cold, I spew out of my mouth." My successor, a very clever gentleman, could no more have been elected than he could be translated to Heaven as English was, if he had not agreed to stand on the doctrine of equal rights to all men before the law, on every stump in my District. Why were we beaten was because the Civil Rights Bill was not an accomplished fact.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—On the evening of January 26th, a mob armed with matches and rifles attacked the Protestant church recently established at Acapulco by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Supt. of Presbyterian missions. Hutchinson escaped to a U. S. man-of-war in the harbor. Gen. Mejia, commandant at the castle, ordered out the troops, who charged the mob. Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven others wounded. None of the mob were arrested. An investigation is in progress, and reinforcements have been sent to the city to protect the judge who is making it.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Lords to-night an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved and seconded.

The address was adopted in both Houses. Parliament re-assembled to-day.

The Queen's message says: The peace of Europe remains unbroken. She will exert her efforts to see it continue. The question of recognizing Alfonso as King of Spain is under discussion, and will be settled without delay. Exertions for the suppression of the East African slave trade continue. Its complete extinction is confidently looked for. In the colonies during the past year there has been general prosperity. Slavery has been abolished in the Gold Coast. Henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. By a providential blessing the government has been able to entirely avert loss of life which was apprehended from famine in India. Finances are on an unsatisfactory condition. The trade of the country has somewhat fallen off, but general prosperity has prevailed. The Queen recommends the repeal of exceptional statutes touching the peace of Ireland, and the enactment of various laws relating to local affairs.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6.—The majority report of the Arkansas Congressional Investigation Committee reached here to-day. There is general rejoicing, cannons fired, etc.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A telegram from New Lebanon this afternoon says a large fire is raging in the Shaker settlement. The authorities of the neighboring towns were telegraphed for aid. The fire began in buildings of the Church family, in the centre of the village, and at half past two o'clock building had been destroyed, the largest of which was worth \$40,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—John McCortrick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store last night for money. No clue to the murderer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—The National Grange yesterday were engaged in a pleasure trip up Ashley river, and met at night for business of a private character.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Daniel Hovey, John Sweney and James Drew are under arrest charged with complicity in stealing a safe, said to have contained over half a million in bonds and money, from Adams' Express Company, on the 24th ult. Hovey and Sweney were the employees of the Company. The safe is said to have contained, in addition to \$55,000 in South Carolina and Virginia State bonds, half a million dollars in greenbacks. It is said \$75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday, and that Superintendent Walling has received information which will lead to the recovery of nearly all the stolen money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A dispatch says the President approved the following: An act granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad through the public lands of the United States from Winnemucca, in the State of Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, in the State of Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee have agreed on a bill guaranteeing bonds to Tom Scott's railroad of the average amount of \$55,000 per mile. The sub-committee stood—McLaughlin, Burum, Wells and Sawyer in favor; Williams, of Michigan, against. Scott's friends claim that the full committee will agree to the report of the sub-committee by 7 to 5.

An insane man was arrested in the White House grounds at midnight last night, attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the house with a number of the President's friends.

Attorney General Williams appeared before the Select Committee on Alabama affairs yesterday, and was interrogated as to his sending troops into Alabama last fall. It appeared that he had no correspondence with the Governor of the State on the subject, but acted on information from other sources.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Postmasters appointed: George H. Tracy, Baker City, Baker county, Oregon; Ted. R. Sondorf, Rickreall, Polk county, Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the debate on the Hennequin canal bill, McCrary, Cotton and Wilson of Iowa, favored the passage of the appropriation, and Burdard, Holman and Dawes opposed it. Holman thought it the initial job of the session, the pioneer measure which would in the end take hundreds of millions from the government, and if the scheme stood by itself it would receive but little support.

Burdard believed the construction of the canal by the proposed route would cost from \$25,000,000 to \$25,000,000 and in view of the condition of the Treasury he was opposed to the bill in any shape, even although his own district might be benefited by it.

Maynard of Tennessee, favored the bill. At the close of the discussion the vote the House adjourned.

The bill passed by the Senate for the relief

of Major Drew, of Oregon, authorizes the Treasury to credit his paymaster account with \$20,000 for disbursements made on vouchers lost in transmission.

A House bill, just passed by the Senate, gives Jas. Patrie \$5,000 in recognition of his heroic efforts in rescuing from starvation a train of California immigrants snowed in the Sierra Nevada and Trinity Mountains in 1849.

The report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs, presented by Poland to day, says: "The new Constitution, by Poland to day, Republican in form, and in many respects an improvement on that of '88. The Committee are satisfied the Convention to frame the Constitution and the Constitution were voted for and are satisfactory to a majority of the people of the State; that the State officers were certainly elected by a majority of votes cast, and the Committee think by a majority of the votes in the State. The State has been as peaceful since the new Government was inaugurated as it has ever been, and the mass of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow to all their legal rights; but there is a class of young men, the outgrowth of former society, who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people, and this class is difficult to restrain.

We are satisfied the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealings by them with this lawless class of people than any other cause. Arkansas, probably, presents no different condition from that of other cotton states, where political control has passed into the hands of a class who ruled before the war. The committee don't recommend any action by Congress, or by any department of the general government.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—De Losseps, of Suez canal fame, has written a letter favoring the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal, in case it is found impossible to construct a canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Official dispatches from Acotiga announce the repulse of eight battalions of Carlists who made a bayonet attack on the National troops. Other successes by National troops are reported.

HENDAYE, Feb. 7.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Estela. The Carlists have concentrated and occupy about the same position they held when Gen. Ceneba was killed.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—A special to the Standard from Hendaye, reports that 12 cannon, 4,500 rifles and 50,000 cartridges for Carlists were landed on the coast of Biscay on Saturday. Pampeluna is saved."

King Alfonso entered the city Friday.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 6-30 A. M.—The Times' telegram from Spain stated that Senor Zorilla's offense consisted in issuing invitations to a conference for the purpose of organizing a Republican party.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Pope to-day gave audience to a number of Americans including members of the family of the late General Lee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—An examination of the steamship City of Peking, now in dry dock at Hunter's Point, discloses the fact that the rivets which confine the plating are in a very insecure condition. Many of them have had their heads snapped entirely off, while others are so loose as to be easily moved by fingers. This is attributed by some to the strain endured in the passage, while others claim it is owing to the rivets being put in and headed while hot, and the contraction attendant upon cooling loosened them, and, in some cases, broke off the heads.

NAPA, Feb. 6.—The jury returned at 11:50 A. M., after being out twelve hours, with a verdict of not guilty. It was the most affecting scene ever witnessed. When Muirbridge heard the words "not guilty," he fell on the lap of Hon. W. Pendacast and wept like a child.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL

The Pendleton (Umatilla) Tribune says the high school was temporarily dismissed on account of the cold weather.

Over 80,000 calves were branded, last summer in Eastern Oregon.

Frost bitten ears, hands and feet were common in Umatilla county and vegetables are so much destroyed that seed will be scarce.

James Ridgeway has purchased wire rope for his ferry on the Santiam east of Lebanon.

David Froman, Mayor of Albany, has contracted already for 400,000 brick to use next summer in building a new business block 50 by 100 feet.

A letter from Prairie City, Grant county to the Mountaineer says that the snow there is sixteen inches deep over the entire country and that a large number of cattle will necessarily be lost.

In Kikkitt valley, W. T. the snow is about one foot deep and the weather very cold.

Along the John Day River we are told the snow is not more than one or two inches in depth and that live stock of all kinds are doing well.

There is no doubt but that a large number of cattle will perish this winter; we can't see how it can be otherwise.

From present indications we do not look for the opening of the Columbia river for a month, or even six weeks.

The mercury was 29° below zero at Daysville, Grant county.

Mr. Robert Mays complains in the Mountaineer that the sheriff of Wasco charges his fees at the old rate and refuses to accept the fees allowed by the new law.

Joseph Bueley, of Wasco, had already lost 40 to 50 head of sheep and it is thought many more must die of the Cascadees.

Judge Humiston was confined to the house with inflammatory rheumatism in his foot.

A sad account is given in the Walla Walla papers of a family living at the foot of the Blue Mountains whose home was crushed by a snow slide and the whole family killed, except a babe in its cradle and the father, who was away. His name was Fate.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.—The Enterprise of the 5th inst. has the following:

The new grist mill, in the Ringo neighborhood, belonging to John H. Jones, was washed away on Tuesday night, Feb. 2d, by the breaking of the dam. Loss about \$500.

Louis Pequet has taken a contract to build another boat, for parties in Portland.

The farmers in Clackamas have lost no stock, as yet, this winter.

Wheat at Oregon City, 72 to 75 cents.

LENN COUNTY.—At Tangent, on Monday last, the blacksmith shop of D. F. Spangler was destroyed by fire.

The Eagle Woolen Mill, at Brownsville, has commenced running again.

The farmers in the vicinity of Halsey are making arrangements to put in a greater breadth of grain than ever before.

The Good Templars of Halsey are to have a festival on the 22d inst., the proceeds to go toward purchasing a library for the Lodge.

The above we take from the Democrat.

YAMHILL COUNTY.—The McMinnville Reporter, Feb. 4th, says that it is now quite certain that the wheat crop of Yamhill is about "gone in." These freezing nights and thawing days are doing the ruin work.

E. G. Howell, of Yamhill, has invented a silky plow, which is pronounced to be superior to the Murry plow.