THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 18, 1876.

Reverdy Johnson.

The death of Reverdy Johnson, which is announced in this issue, occurred on the evening of the 10th inst., at Annapolis, Maryland, the place of his birth. Attending circumstances lead to the conclusion that he was stricken with apoplexy when he fell, inflicting the fatal contusion from which he died instantly. Mr. Johnson was born on the 21st day of May, 1796. He passed through a collegiate course at St. John's college in his native State, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1815. Two years later he commenced practice in Baltimore, where he has since resided.

As a lawyer Mr. Johnson was eminently successful and soon attained a high and enviable position. He was elected State Senator in 1821, and re-elected in 1825. In 1845 he was chosen United States Senator, and was afterwards appointed, by President Taylor, Attorney-General of the republic. In 1868, Mr. Johnson was sent as United Minister to the Court of St. James, and during his stay there effected a treaty with the British Government for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which, however, failed to receive ratification by Congress. He returned home in 1869, being succeeded by Mr. Motley. During his long professional career he has occupied a position as a jurist unsurpassed by any other. Although at the time of his death he was in his eightieth year and enfeebled by age his great intellect remained in its full vigor. The place he occupied at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States will not easily be filled.

Rules for Readers.

We have no doubt that the majority of the readers of the ENTERPRISE take a certain interest in its welfare and would like to see it well maintained. It keeps you posted on current events, and perhaps occasionally gives a few practical suggestions. If our readers in return wish to have their paper ably sustained, we submit for their consideration some rules dictated by actual experience. Subscribe and pay for your paper. Send your printing and advertising to this office. Help to make the paper interesting by sending in items and communications. Lay aside all fears that the proprietor will grow rich. Do not expect too much from the editor, but be content in believing that he has done the best he could to make the paper interesting. Remember that the editor is only mortal, and that very seldom indeed is one found with the wisdom of Solomon. If the editor be not as intelligent as you, remember that it is no fault of his, and that you should be content with a knowledge of your superiority, without airing it on the occasion of a typographical error. These rules well applied would make a wonderful difference in the exchequer of the ENTERPRISE.

Oregon's Appropriations.

It is very true that the Oregon Senators and our solitary member of the House have been looking after the interests of our State with all requisite vigilance; and it is also true that bills asking appropriations for this, that and the other thing have been introduced in our behalf, — but will it all amount to anything? Will these bills ever bring the money? Our delegation may *call* for appropriations from the "vasty deep," but will they *come*, that is the question? From the very economical stand made by the present House, by its cutting down of all extravagances and everything that has a *quasi* appearance of the unnecessary, by its vaunted opposition to anything in the shape of a subsidy, we are led to believe that even should our delegation perform superhuman feats in Congress and in the lobby, Oregon's rivers and railroads will remain in blissful *statu quo*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The *Oregonian* goes after Postal Agent Underwood with a sharp stick for the non-fulfillment of contract to run a daily mail from Redding to Roseburg. It seems that the stages make the trip every day, but leave the mail to be forwarded from San Francisco by steamer. This dereliction of duty confines Oregonians to one mail a week, which, to newspaper men, is no trifling inconvenience. The government pays for a daily mail between Redding and Roseburg, so if Mr. Underwood does not wish to undergo the "decapitation process," he had better see that we have it.

The Democratic State Convention will convene at Salem, Wednesday, April 16, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., to select six delegates to the National Democratic Convention, candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third and fifth judicial districts, and for prosecuting attorneys in the several judicial districts, and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper.

The next time the Albany *Register* uses two of our editorials, in one issue, without crediting them, we will recommend its readers to at once subscribe for the ENTERPRISE.

A Good Bill.

We have lately read with pleasure of a bill having been introduced into the New York Legislature with the aim to protect married women in the enjoyment and control of their separate property.

In endorsing this bill we do not wish to be pounced upon as a woman suffragist, any more than Horace Greeley wanted to be considered a secessionist when he signed his name to Jefferson Davis's bail bond; we think this bill just and right, and as such defend it.

The bill provides that any married woman possessed of separate property may enter into contract for the purchase of real and personal estate, or for any other purpose, or may take upon herself any obligation with like effect in all respects as if she were unmarried. The bill also provides that "the real estate of the husband of any female who may hereafter marry shall not be liable for any dower right in said female prior to the death of said husband," and provides still further that on the decease of any married woman possessed of real estate, the husband shall have a marital right to her real estate undisposed of by will, equivalent to dower. The intention is evidently to put husband and wife on a basis of equality in respect to the owning and disposition of separate property. A peculiarity of the bill is the extending of the operation of the law to all "females," instead of being confined to those of the human race—this, however, we presume, will in no way interfere with its efficiency.

A Big Scheme.

The Albany *Democrat* seems to have no very high confidence in the actual business intentions of the gentlemen who have recently been advertised as the future publishers of the Portland *Bulletin:*

We see by the *Oregonian*, that articles of incorporation have been filed in the proper offices, by Messrs. Wm. E. Cook, Wm. A. Dailey, and Wm. A. Hart, of the "*Bulletin* Publishing Company of Portland, Ogn. The business which the corporation is formed to engage in is, and shall be, the publication of daily and weekly newspapers, and the execution of printing in all its branches in the city of Portland. The amount of the capital stock of the corporation shall be $20,000, divided into 200 shares of $100 each, duration 20 years."

Yes we think we catch the idea of these three Williams. When Holladay comes home and he and Flaxbrake want to start up the now defunct *Bulletin*, won't they have to pay those three Bills at a high figure to get their corporation out of the fields? It is a pretty sharp scheme on the part of the boys, and we hope they will make it pan out.

A GOOD CUT.—Our foreign ministers, as a general thing, are men well to do in this world, and accept the positions more for the honor than any monetary attraction. The cutting down therefore of the pay attached to these offices we look upon as thoroughly just and a move in the right direction. The bill as reported from the committee on appropriations appropriates $922,847, and fixes the pay of ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, at $14,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico and Japan, $10,000; to Italy, $8,000; to Portugal, Smitzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and Hawaiian Islands, $6,500 each; to Chili and Bolivia (one mission), $6,500; to Peru, Ecuador and Colombia (one mission) $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay (one mission) $6,500; to Guatamala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua (one mission), $10,000; and to Liberia, $4,000.

BULLY.—This is the way Bro. Bull hits politicians who refuse to take the *East Oregonian:*

(Hon.) T. H. Cann, says the *Sentinel*, has returned from California. We thought so, for we received an epistle like this:

"Pursuant to instructions from the Postmaster General, I beg leave to inform you that your paper addressed to Thos. H. Cann, is not taken out, but remains dead in this office. Reason, he does not want it."

Perhaps Mr. Thos. H. Cann, when he depends upon the people for office may want the *East Oregonian*. If he does he can have it by paying for one year in advance. Selah!

The Springfield *Republican*, in its Presidential calculations, arrives at the following conclusions: "A man whose whole strength is wholly with and within the party—Mr. Blaine's case—will not fill the bill. With Mr Grant, Mr. Morton, Mr. Hayes, or Mr. Conkling, Republican success is simply impossible; with Mr. Adams, it is possible; with Mr. Adams *and* Mr. Bristow, it is certain." This is Sam Bowles' opinion, and we give it for what it is worth.

When a lady uses the word "scissors" as a last resort, we pity her resources; but when at the same time she uses the scissors to make clippings from the ENTERPRISE, in order to give "snap" and vitality to her paper, it behooves us to congratulate her on a display of good taste and judgment rarely found among female journalists.

The Owyhee *Avalanche* says the Maggie mine, in the Wagontown district, is richer than ever.

Summary of the Babcock Trial.

The first witness for the Government was Wm. J. Barrett, ganger of the ring. He acknowledged that acting under instructions from superior officers, he connived at frauds while at Bevins & Frazer's rectifying house, and used to find on Saturday evening an envelope in his overcoat pocket containing from $100 to $200. Two whisky barrel heads with the ganger's stamp on them were produced in court, with the stub books from which the stamps were taken. On comparison, it was shown that in each case the stamp on the barrel registered the contents as forty-six proof gallons, while the corresponding stub reported only five proof gallons to the collector for taxation. Everest said Joyce once sent him to the sub treasury with a package of $1,000 in small bills, to get two $100 bills. He brought them back and Joyce put them in envelopes, and told him to take them across the street and put them in the letter box. Witness said he did so. He was asked if he observed the directions on the letters. Before he could answer, the defense interposed an objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Babcock's name was one of these letters, and that evidence was not competent. A long argument ensued.

Edward B. Frazer testified to having seen, in whole, of in part, telegrams, or what purported to be telegrams, in the hands of Joyce, informing him of the contemplated visits of the revenue agent. Witness always straightened up his house on such occasions and it almost always happened agents came after information had been received.

J. W. Douglas, ex-Commissioner of internal revenue testified as follows: Several revenue agents were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but I received no definite information from them. Later Brooks and Hoge were sent especially to look into Bevins & Frazer's affairs and that firm paid the government $40,000 as a compromise. When I sent Joyce to California, it was to get him out of the way of the agents, whom I sent here and who complained of an excessive attention on his part, wining and dining them so they could not do any work. I had a conversation with Rogers with regard to the investigation in the West. I remember showing a copy of a letter received, written by Brooks, saying that delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratiying to ourselves, or something of that kind. A copy of the letter was shown to me at the White House by Gen. Babcock. He said the agent had shown it to him, and he was afraid I was being deceived by these men. He said he would hold me responsible for their conduct. I told him I had great confidence in the men. He said, What might a sensitive man like Logan say if he saw that letter had been given confidentially, and requested me not to say where I read it. Some two or three months before Richardson went out of office, I had a talk with the President, and told him things were crooked in St. Louis, and I thought, if proper investigation was made, it would result largely to the benefit of the treasury. He concurred with me. Afterwards Bristow came into office, and we talked the matter over. He concluded to wait until the elections were over. He waited, and then there were a number of senatorial elections, and we had to wait until they were over. We were in the midst of the Presidential election, and that was another obstacle. After that we arranged to make transfers. After I addressed the letter to the Secretary, and the transfer of supervisors was made, I had a coversation with the defendant. The conversation was commenced by him calling my attention to the subject. He told me it was an unwise measure, and would result in bringing such a strong pressure on the President that the order would have to be recalled, which would be unpleasant for me. The conversation was held in the White House. The President was not present I don't remember to have had any other conversation with the defendant about the matter. The transfer was to take place on the 15th of February. I notified the parties, by telegraph, on the 4th that the orders would be reversed.

Nearly the entire morning session of the next day (Saturday) was taken up in trying to trace, certain telegrams not yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonald here and Gen. Babcock in Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof asto one dispatch, and allowed the following, admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's hand-writing, to be read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1874.
To Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo—I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.
Signed, SYLPH

Deputy Commissioner Rogers, who was recalled, testified that he had a conversation with Babcock with regard to the transfer of the revenue agents. Babcock said he had heared Douglass was about directing the transfer of the agents. I told him an order had that morning been issued. He expressed regret, as it would bring political pressure on Douglass, and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to him. Douglass was, at the time spoken of, candidate for the court of claims. There would be more or less odium on him (Babcock) on account of the failure of the enterprise, when the order was revoked. That interview came about by my messenger bringing me either a note or a verbal communication from Babcock. There was not a word said in conversation with Mr. Babcock, at his house, in regard to breaking up the frauds here. I do not know that the revoking of the order changing the supervisors caused much odium on Douglass that he was not appointed. In the conversation with Babcock, I told him I should report the interview to Douglass.

On cross examination the witness said: Gen. Babcock expressed great friendship for Douglass. I do not know of any influence brought to bear, except from rumor, to have the order transferring supervisors revoked. I think I made application by letter to Gen. McDonald to secure his assistance. I had no suspicions of him at the time. The revoking of the order by the President would create an impression that Mr. Douglass was rebuked. The leading object of Babcock was Judge Douglass, although he spoke of one more object, viz: saving the President from being annoyed.

President Grant was examined as a witness in this case at the White House. His testimony was most complimentary to Babcock.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Frelinghuysen, from the committee on judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the fourteenth section of the bill establishing the judicial courts of the United States; approved.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for an ext nsion of time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Sargent moved to amend the second section so as to read, "That this extension is granted upon the express condition and understanding that where pre-emption and homestead claims were initiatory, or private entries and locations were allowed upon lands embracing in the grant to said company, prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at the respective district land offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as being within the grant to said parties lawfully entered under provision of section," &c; agreed to.

Edmunds submitted an amendment to the fourth section so as to provide that the act shall not be construed to effect existing private rights otherwise than herein provided; and farther, that this act shall, as well as the charter of the company, and other acts and resolutions relating thereto, be subject to alteration, or amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress; agreed to.

Ingalls moved to strike out the proviso in the second section, that it should not apply to lands heretofore patented to the company, nor to entries already canceled and upon which the purchase money or other consideration had been returned to the respective parties in interest; agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in committee of the whole, and the amendments proposed by the committee on railroads agreed to, without further amendments the bill was reported to Senate and amendments made in committee agreed to. After some discussion the bill passed; yeas 35, nays 18.

Feb. 11—Whyte moved that the Senate adjourn to-day to meet Monday next; agreed to.

Withers, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Thomas, widow of the late General Thomas, U. S. A.; placed on the calendar.

Edmunds presented the memorial of the Washington Monument Society, asking an appropriation to aid in completing the Washington monument; referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

The chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Centennial bill, upon which Randolph was granted the floor. He spoke in favor of the bill, and replied to the objections raised by McCreery, Norwood and others.

After debate by Jones, Caperton, Alcorn, Frelinghuysen, Ransom, Conover, Merrimon and Saulsbury, the bill was passed without preamble by the following votes:

Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boatwell, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill, E. M. Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ogiesby, Paddock, Peterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Spencer, Wallace and Widon—41.

Nays—Alcorn, Cooper, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Keyes, McCreery, Merrimon, Stevenson, Wadleigh, Thurman, Whytle and Withers—15.

English, Christiancy, Sherman, Gordon and Cameron, of Wisconsin, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Booth, Cockrill, Davis, Norwood and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Allison said his colleagne (Wright) was necessarily absent. Had he been present he would have voted for the bill.

Feb. 14—The resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback, as Senator from Louisiana, was then taken up on motion of Morton.

Kelly presented the memorial of the Walla Walla Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Washington Territory, asking an appropriation for the construction of a canal at the Cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon; referred to the committee on commerce. Also, the petition of citizens of Columbia county and Walla Walla, W. T., in favor of passing a law annexing Walla Walla and Columbia counties to the State of Oregon.

Mitchell called up the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central railway and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon. He submitted an amendment similar to that incorporated in the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, passed last week, to protect homestead rights and entries made prior to the time of notice of withdrawal of lands from the market, which was agreed to. Mitchell said the only object of the bill was to extend the time for the completion of the road had been constructed except about 80 miles. It made no additional land grant whatever.

Feb. 14.—Frelinghuysen called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes of the United States relating to the transportation of animals. The bill was then read and passed; yeas 30, nays 23.

The President pro tem announced he had just signed the bill aiding the Centennial celebration of American independence.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 15.—The House pension bill was discussed.

Clayton, from the committee on military affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company across Fort Walla Walla military reservation, in Washington Territory; placed on the calendar.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Speaker presented a memorial of citizens of Louisiana praying for relief against certain political evils existing in that State; referred.

The House went into committee of the whole, Hastings of New York in the chair, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and was addressed by Hale, Blaine and Chittenden against the bill and by Randall and Tarbox in favor.

Feb. 11.—At 1:45 the House went into committee of the whole, Hastings in the chair, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Seelye moved to increase the salary of the secretary of legation to China, when acting also as interpreter, from $3,000 to $4,000.

Tucker moved to strike out the mission to the Hawaiian Islands; agreed to.

Hewitt moved to amend by providing for only one minister at $6,500 for Denmark, Sweden and Norway, to reside at such place in these States as the President may from time to time direct; agreed to.

The consular bill, so far as the committee of the whole is concerned, came up as reported. All of the amendments adopted in the committee were agreed to in the House except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands, on which a separate vote was demanded. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 130, nays 87. A vote of ayes and noes was then taken on the passage of the bill which resulted, ayes 191, noes 2. It appropriates about $914,000, being a reduction of $40,000 from last year's bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

Feb. 14.—Under call of States, in addition to private bills and for bills for works of internal improvements, public buildings, &c., the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Banks (by request), in relation to bounties to nine months' volunteers.

By Meade, to provide for the payment of United States notes, and to strengthen the public credit.

By Jencks, to repeal the third section of the act of 1874, establishing national bank redemption agency.

By Biddle, of Tennessee, directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when postage thereon is insufficient.

By Baker, of Indiana, to make banking free and to repeal resumption act.

By Harrison, for the repeal of the resumption acts and for the purpose of preparing the way for the resumption of specie payment. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever national bank notes are withdrawn from circulation, to issue in their stead an equal amount of legal tender U. S. notes. But he is not to issue them except when the aggregate amount of unredeemed legal tender notes and national bank notes in circulation are less than the aggregate amount of both classes of notes that were in circulation on the 1st of January, 1875. It also requires national banks to retain, as part of their resources, all the gold received by them as interest on their bonds held by the United States as security for their circulation, until the amount of gold retained shall equal one-third of their circulation, which gold so retained shall be security for their circulation and deposits. It also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retain, from the gold received for customs duties, $16,000,000 annually until the amount so retained shall be equal to one-third of the amount of legal tender notes at such time unredeemed, which gold so retained shall be taken from the sinking fund. Whenever the amount of gold retained in the Treasury shall be one-third the amount of the unredeemed legal tenders, then the Secretary of the Treasury is to redeem legal tenders to the amount of $12,000,000 annually, using for that purpose the gold received for custom duties, which gold is to be taken from the amount ordered to be set apart for the sinking fund. The bill was referred to the committee on banking and currency.

By Fort, for preservation of forests on public domain, adjacent to sources of navigable rivers, and other streams.

The House rejected the resolution offered by Hale in favor of specie resumption; yeas 88; nays 137.

Feb. 14.—Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The currency now used among the people of the United States consists of national bank notes and greenbacks, the latter being the debt of the Government, widely distributed among the people, and the former being redeemable in greenbacks and subject to like fluctuation with it:

WHEREAS, The United States Treasury has thus far failed to meet its obligations and to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a long discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise:

WHEREAS, Congress, by its enactments and both political parties by resolutions adopted in their several national conventions, stand committed to an early resumption of specie payment; therefore,

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of resumption of specie payments, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out the said object, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for.

Morrison suggested that the resolution be referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Hale—I think it better to have an expression of opinion of the House now. I want to see whether caucusing has done our friends on the other side of the house any good.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost—yeas 86, nays 137.

Wheeler from the committee on appropriations reported a fortification bill, and asked for its consideration at this time. The bill appropriates for the protection, preservation and repairs of fortifications, $10,000; for armament of fortifications, $165,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, &c., $50,000. Total $315,000. He said that the appropriations for former years had been too large, and stated the committee felt that no material interest would suffer by the reduction; the bill passed.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The second trial of Piper, for the murder of Mabel Young, termined to-day. The verdict was guilty of murder in the first degree.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Bank of Commerce was robbed Tuesday night. On Wednesday the bank officers were unable to open the vault. An expert accomplished it at night, when the loss of $21,000 was discovered.

The burglar who entered the National Bank of Commerce, on Tuesday night, has been discovered in the person of Geo. C. Pocker, one of the tellers of that institution, who has made a confession. All the missing property of the bank, $215,000, has been recovered.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10.—Last night Chas. McAllister and Patrick Munley were arrested near Mahoney City for the double murder in September last of Chas. Senger and Wm. Uren. The former was boss and the latter a miner in Heaton's colliery. Saturday has been fixed for the habeas corpus hearing of the case. The men were charged with the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, some months ago.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says Congressman Wells testified before the committee of the Legislature yesterday. His testimony is considered damaging to Gov. Ames. Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg, testified to-day. Cordoza, State superintendent of education, will certainly be ousted. The evidence against him is overwhelming. There is serious dissention in regard to the impeachment of the Governor. The impression prevails that articles of impeachment cannot be sustained if pressed.

The *Appeal's* special says Wells testified he knew about Ames asserting that the killing of fifteen or twenty negroes would be a benefit to the party.

PITTSTON, Feb. 12.—This afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the Exter mine, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, located in West Pittston. Four men were killed and many wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—John W. Fletcher, convicted of the murder of Wm. Hanley, was sentenced to be hang.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The steamship City of Galveston, Capt. Evans, from Cape Haytien of New York, went ashore on the night of the 5 h on May Agune Island, West Indies, and it is supposed she bilged, as a heavy sea was running at the time. The vessel was coffee laden and carried thirty passengers. She will probably prove a total loss.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Finnegass, of California, arrived to-day with J. Nicholson Elbert, arrested on a bench warrant from the U. S. court of this district, charged with counterfeiting. Samson Rosenblatt, arrested at San Francisco on a requisition of Gov. Tilden, also arrived.

Presach N. Rubenstein was found guilty this evening of the murder of Sarah Alexander on the outskirts of Brooklyn on December 12th last, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A reduction of fully 33 per cent. in rents is probable throughout the city this spring.

There was a large congregation at Plymouth Church this morning. Beecher's subject was on attaining a high moral state. In speaking of the advisory counsel, he said, out of 172 churches invited to take part in its proceedings, 125 have accepted and would be represented.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Parker Fraternity Society voted to-day to extend a call to the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of London, England, to become their pastor. It is thought he will accept and take the desk formerly occupied by Theodore Parker.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this P. M., at the family residence. The streets in the vicinity were crowded. It is estimated that 10,000 people were assembled. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's, and A. M. Randolph, according to the ceremonies of the Episcopal church. Many friends of the deceased statesman were present, among whom were some of the most distinguished personages in the land.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 14.—Chas. K. Landis, recently acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of Carruth, the Vineland editor, has been pronounced sane by Judge Reid, after examination of witnesses, and discharged from arrest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In an Adams' Express suit to-day, U. S. Circuit Judge Wallace ruled that the express company's receipts and printed conditions constitute binding contracts, and that where the shipper fails to state the value of his package he can only recover the fifty dollars limit of liability stated in the receipt.

The scene in Beecher's church last night is a general topic of interest. Beecher's courage and boldness and determination challenge respect and increase confidence in his innocence among thoughtful men. Referring to the coming advisory council, he said: "You that receive the brethern into you households ought to set up within your hearts a sentinel of honor. They come together upon this council to hear impartially and give such advice as the Lord may inspire in them upon the facts that shall be presented; you must not attempt in households to bias them by your kindness in the slightest degree, or beguile them from the fullest discharge of their duty."

CHEYENNE, Feb. 14.—One hundred and fifty men left here to-day for the Black Hills. A party who came in last night reports that during the eight days of his trip from Custer, he counted 185 wagons en route for the hills. Two hundred more are outfitting here now and will start this week. The incoming trains bring scores of gold seekers daily.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Section four of the bill granting eight years' extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad is as follows; That the extension of of time granted by section one of this act shall not apply to the branch line of said road from Lake Pend d'Oreille across the Cascade mountains to Puget Sound in Washington Territory, and at the expiration of the time allowed by the existing laws for the construction of said branch line as heretofore, the lands granted therefor and not then earned by said company, by the construction of said branch line of road, shall be restored to the public domain, to be dealt with as other public lands, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Democratic members, in conversation to-day, say they don't think there will be much difficulty in forming a financial plank, as a conciliatory spirit pervaded the caucus last night. The opinion was generally expressed that it would be impracticable to resume specie payments on the 1st of Jan., 1879, as provided by the act of Jan. 19th, 1875: therefore that provision should be repealed and measures be taken for a gradual resumption of specie payment by requiring the national banks to retain a percentage of the gold received by them as interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulating notes, and also requiring the Secretary to retain a certain percentage of gold as part of the sinking fund, for the purchase or payment of the public dept. This, the Democrats say, will be the basis of action of the committee in their report to the adjourned meeting of the caucus on Thursday next.

The committee on commerce to-day agreed to report to the House a bill to amend the Revised Statutes regarding commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels, by which among other things, all sail vessels will be required to be furnished with proper signal lights, and during the night time to show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter from which any steamer shall be approaching. The penalty for non-compliance with these provisions will be $200.

The chairman of the committee on ways and means has addressed the following note to the cleark of the committee:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 6, 1876.

Dr. J. P. Hambleton, Clerk Ways and Means Committee—SIR: The charge so often denied by you, that you had named a son after the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, I have, until now, wholly disbelieved. Recent developments, which show your son to have been named, or recognized by the name of John, W. B. Hambleton, gives at least a semblance of truth of such charge. With the slightest appearance of the truth of such charge I have but one duty to peform, that is to accept your resignation, offered some time ago, which I do hereby.

Respectfully yours,
W. R. MORRISON.
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

The House postoffice investigation developes the facts that postal service between Missoula, Montana, and Walla Walla was continued after Postmaster Moore at the latter place, showed it cost $1,000 per transfer for six months. Also that the postal agent reporting the facts and his pay reduced, and Moore was removed. Some bad swearing of the witness, special agent Harlbook, drew out the admission that among those who had aided Peterson in his contract system were Senator West and Secretary Belknap. Peterson will be remembered as the beneficiary in the straw bidding system in the Southern postal route contract.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Register of Land office, Chas. A. Roberts, of California, Humboldt, California; W. R. Welles, of Oregon, Roseburg, Oregon; Chas. Hudson, of New York, to be agent for Maricopa agency.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Advisory Council of Plymouth Church opened at 2:15 o'clock, with delegates from about 140 churches, occupying the body of the church. The gallery was filled chiefly by ladies.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Gilford White, a lawyer of this city, has been arrested and placed under $10,000 bonds, the detectives having traced to his possession $30,000 of bonds stolen from a gentleman in New York about a year since.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—The constitutional convention, after two days of earnest discussion, adopted a chapter on the elective franchise, which requires the first State Legislature to provide by enactment, for the submission of the womans suffrage question to a vote of the people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—T. J. D. Fuller died yesterday in Virignia. He was four times elected to Congress, and in 1857 was appointed second auditor of the treasury by President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of War has submitted a request for an appropriation of $500,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of troops from June 15th to 30, 1875. He expresses the hade that this will be done before the regular deficiency bill shall be passed. About twenty two hundred original measures have been introduced in the House during the present session.

Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Mr. Lick says that if a single Cinaman is employed in the construction of the Mt. Hamilton road the supervisors of Santa Clara county shall not receive a cent of his money.

The Sacramento river is still rising.

WINNEMUCCA, Feb. 12.—Winnemucca has just completed one of the finest public halls in the State of Nevada.

Great excitement prevails in the Jersey mining district, in the southern part of Humboldt county. It bids fair for an excellent camp.

The political chieftains throughout the State are brushing up their battered helmets for the coming fray. Each party has on an average six aspirants for every office. Either there is too much ambition or too few offices in Oregon, which is it?