

dictory. Some witnesses allege that intimidation was practised, others firmly deny it, some protest that the presence of federal troops alone prevented bloodshed, others reported quiet elections without troops. Benjamin Gardiner testified to having rotten eggs thrown at him by whites while he was addressing a meeting, and he believed that but for violence and intimidation the republicans would have carried the State by 25,000 or 30,000.

The republican senatorial caucus to-day, during a five hours session, concluded to support the President on the Louisiana question in all he has done and proposes to do. It is said that eight senators dissent from this position.

NEW YORK, 30.—Thurlof Weed publishes a discriminating letter of congratulation on Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate, in which, while conceding his infirmities of temper, he says he remembers with gratitude his personal integrity and his unselfish, patriotic and unflinching Unionism, and says that he endeavored faithfully to sustain the Lincoln reconstruction policy without having Lincoln's tact or temper.

The announcement has just been made that the office of the Adams Express Co., in this city, was robbed on Sunday last of certain bonds including South Carolina, consolidated Virginia and others amounting to \$34,000.

ST. PAUL, 30.—The house of representatives adopted, to-day, with but one dissenting vote, a preamble and resolution, setting forth the alleged connection of Wm. S. King with the Pacific mail subsidy affair, and demanding of him at once to go before the committee and satisfactorily explain his connection with the great scandal, or at once place his resignation as representative elect to congress in the hands of the Governor. Senator Ramsey has gone to Washington, leaving the senatorial canvass in the hands of his friends, with authority to withdraw his name whenever the interests of the party appear to require it.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The steamer *Cypreses* arrived yesterday, from Sydney December 23d, Auckland December 30th, and Honolulu January 20th.

AUSTRALIA.—In observing the transit of Venus the astronomers in New South Wales were more favored than their scientific brethren in the adjacent colonies. The ninth was perfectly cloudless at Sydney, and at the Woodford, Gouldern and Mount Victoria temporary stations every phase of the event was fully observed, photographed and recorded. Cloudy weather prevented complete observations in Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand. The demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, is daily increasing, the rate of emigration being quite disproportionate to the requirements. On the fifteenth instant the annexation of Fiji to the British Empire was celebrated in Sydney by a public banquet to his excellency the governor, as representative of the crown in the negotiations with Caboban. The ex-king, his two sons, Commodore Goodenough, and others, were among the guests. The fate of Leichardt appears destined to remain enveloped in mystery. Hume, who is supposed to have discovered, in Central Australia, the survivor of the ill-fated expedition, perished of thirst on the northwest portion of the settled districts while leading a small party to where he had professedly found traces of the last explorers. Railway extension is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The first sod of a line to Orange was turned last week; that to Wagga is progressing favorably. Trial surveys of other projected lines are also being made, and will prove a very remunerative investment for the magnificent surplus of revenue held by the colonial treasurer.

From Hobart town. The bark *Wolverine* had arrived from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes, the second officer of the *James Birnie*, who was transferred from the American whaler *Benjamin Cummings*. Mr. Rhodes reports that the brig *James Birnie* sailed from Sydney in May last, bound on a cruise. She reached and fished at Howe's Island, situated near the Solomon Group, for Bechelemer. The friendly demeanor of the natives disarming all suspicion, the crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided into three parties, the Captain commanding one, Mr. Rhodes the second,

and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes, who had supplied the trading chief with tobacco, etc., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind, but the rest of the party, who were in a hut, came to his assistance attacking the natives, and succeeded in repulsing them. They gained the boat, making for the brig, which had been left in charge of the chief officer. On reaching the vessel he found the natives in force about the brig. He at once made off, the natives in their canoes giving chase. He succeeded in reaching the Solomon group, where he was picked up by a whaler. Mr. Rhodes believes that the three parties were simultaneously attacked, and the vessel seized, and he considers himself to be the sole white survivor. Six natives who formed part of his party remained faithful to him, and escaped; of these five are now on board the whaler, one died.

A letter from Waimea, Hawaii, dated Jan. 11th, says that a new eruption, or perhaps a renewal of the old one, had broken out on the summit of Mauna Loa.

MADRID, 31.—Decrees have been issued permitting the press to discuss the acts of the ministry, forbidding attacks on royalty and religion, and prohibiting the publication of intelligence which may be serviceable to the Carlists. Newspapers which have been visited with penalty and suspension three times shall be wholly suppressed for the fourth offence. It is stated on authority that Ex-Queen Isabella holds the acknowledgment of an alliance from the father of Don Carlos, written in 1874.

The *Epoca* says that cordial communications between Cushing, envoy from the U. S., and Castro, minister of foreign affairs, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the families of the crew of the *Virginius*.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 31.—The captain and crew of the *Gustav* have been released by the Carlists.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It seems altogether unlikely that Pinchback will obtain a seat in the Senate in any event, as he has not in any of the caucuses received a majority vote of the Republicans in the Senate, though he did obtain a majority of those present in the caucus. It is known that some of those who voted for Pinchback in the caucus did so very reluctantly, and he would not probably get, in the Senate, more than twenty-five votes at the extreme limit. The talk in the caucus was very plain, and it was made clear that many senators regard him as a very unfit person to be a member of the senate, and if he was admitted immediate action would be taken looking to his expulsion. The committee on privileges and elections may make a favorable report on his credentials, but action is not likely to be pressed at present, if at all this session.

The Republican Senators agreed, in caucus, to a resolution endorsing the course of the President with reference to affairs in Louisiana, and recognizing Kellogg as the *de facto* Governor of the State. A resolution embracing these declarations will be offered and undoubtedly passed in the Senate during this week. The Senate will not commit itself to the avowal that the Kellogg government is the *de jure* government of Louisiana, and while many and perhaps the majority believe with the President that Kellogg has more right than McEnery to be governor of the State, they are not willing upon evidence to say so.

A number of representative colored men are now here, including Rainey, of Ala., Pinchbeck, of La., Gibbs, of Ark., together with Fred. Douglass, Geo. Downing, Prof. Langston and others. They held a private meeting yesterday, and agreed upon an address, concluding as follows: "Considering that every democratic victory, whether won in a Northern State, or upon the floor of Congress, tends directly to increase the audacity and lawlessness of the enemies of Constitutional freedom, and of the Union as now established; and further considering that next to the malign influence of a democratic victory is the evil of the timid assertion of rights by our friends; considering, moreover, that any action or non-action on the part of the federal government manifesting their apparent apathy and indifference to the condition of the loyal people of the South is promptly construed by these dis-

loyal enemies into license and impunity to renewed and redoubled violence, we shudder at the wretched condition of things which may reasonably be expected to follow in that section of our country if, in view of the circumstances now existing in the U. S., congress should, after all, adjourn without enacting and providing for the enforcement of appropriate laws for the better protection of persons, property and political rights in that section; and considering that we belong to a class of citizens who will suffer by the non-action of congress, we earnestly appeal for relief. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now it requires no unusual foresight to see that the colored citizens of the South will either be driven into neutrality or, for self-protection, forced to act with their old oppressors in the democratic party, and the latter is more probable than the former, as a peaceful organization for the purpose of neutrality would naturally excite suspicion, surveillance and violence. There is another contingency which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere, and it is possible that, stung to madness and desperation by contending and unceasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused which will fill the south with scenes of rapine, blood and fire. To avoid such a catastrophe, we earnestly appeal to Congress for the action already mentioned, and we invite the sympathy and support, to this appeal, of all lovers of liberty and order throughout the country."

The public debt statement shows an increase of debt of \$1,393,000. Currency balance, \$10,343,050; coin balance, \$69,465,084; coin certificates, \$24,655,300; special deposits to secure certificates of deposit, \$45,405,000; outstanding legal tenders, 382 millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, issued a call for the redemption of fifteen millions in 5-20 bonds of '62, to be paid on the 1st of May, at the U. S. Treasury, at which date the interest will cease. Of the amount thus called in, twelve millions are coupon, and three millions registered, bonds.

MEMPHIS, 1.—The messenger of the Southern Express Co. was robbed here this morning of a large number of money packages, the exact amount of which cannot now be ascertained, by a man who came here recently and rented an office, and who called the messenger in to get a package that he pretended he wanted to send off; the messenger was attacked, bound, gagged, and seriously hurt. The robbers escaped.

It is believed that the men who robbed the southern express messenger this morning, were members of the Gads Hill band of robbers. The Express Company offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the robbers, but refuse to state the amount stolen.

NEW YORK, 1.—The New York Loan and Indemnity Co. is winding-up its affairs preparatory to retiring from business. It is reported that the loss to its stockholders will not be less than thirty per cent. and interest for two years, but the officers of the company state they have cash on hand and cash assets abundantly sufficient to pay every depositor in full on presentation.

At the opening of the Beecher trial this morning, Judge Neilson gave the following opinion as to the right of Tilton to testify—"In determining the question raised by this objection the Court holds, first, that the plaintiff is competent to be sworn, and to testify on his own behalf; second, that as to the principal question at issue he is not competent to testify as to any confidential communication."

Tilton then took the stand and was sworn, the defence entering exceptions.

Tilton said—"On the 4th of Dec., '70, I had an interview with Beecher."

Everts objected to witness giving evidence in relation to any statement made to witness by his wife. Judge Neilson ruled that the witness could say what passed between himself and Beecher, but not what his wife had told him.

Witness continued—"Moulton brought Beecher and retired. I did not salute Beecher nor he me. I crossed the room and locked the door and went back and sat opposite Beecher. I began in this way—"I presume you received a letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit and Brooklyn." He answered—"I did sir." I told

him he need not fear that letter. He thanked me. I said he need not do so, Elizabeth deserved his thanks and not me. He said he understood the object of this interview only in general terms, and asked me to tell him what Bowen had said. I told him it would be better to go to Bowen himself, and I told him that Bowen had said he was intimate with members of his congregation and had been for 25 years; that he (Beecher) was not a safe man, that he had ruined families and households, and that he was a wolf in the fold and should be extirpated, and that Bowen had said he had it in his power to drive him (Beecher) out of Brooklyn in twelve hours. I told him that after I had this interview with Bowen, I told it to my wife, who was distressed and reminded me of what I had said in the previous summer. I told her that I would not break my promise to hurt Beecher, for if he was driven from Brooklyn it would be to her shame and that of her children. Beecher asked me what I meant by her shame, and I read to him Elizabeth's letter of confession. This confession was destroyed by Elizabeth two years after, and the copy was destroyed on this evening."

NEW YORK, 1.—Dispatches from New Orleans say that efforts for a compromise between the republicans and conservatives are progressing favorably, so far. A consultation was held last night by Kellogg and Packard, representing the republicans, and Leonard and Jeffries, democrats, and Mr. Frye of the congressional committee. The basis proposed ignores the election of 1872, and recognizes the conservative success in the election of 1874. The five deposed members are to be reinstated, the house of representatives re-organized upon a conservative basis, and the conservatives are to recognize the Kellogg government. Another dispatch says the compromise proposes the recognition of Kellogg as Governor, with Penn as Lieut. Governor, but that the negroes will not consent to any change by which Antoine, (colored) Lieut. Governor is displaced.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—The ship *Isles of the South* and the bark *Dufratelli Coligno* collided off Holyhead, and both were damaged.

The *Globe* says the government has adopted a system of torpedoes for the defence of the Bermudan harbors and for the port of Halifax.

DUBLIN, 26.—Rev. Dr. Patrick Leary, Archbishop of Cashel, is dead.

LONDON, 27, 4.30 a. m.—It is officially denied that Layard is to be recalled from Madrid, or that Lord Dufferin intends to resign the Governor Generalship of Canada.

The low lands around Paris are submerged by an overflow of the Seine; steamboats have stopped running, being unable to pass under the bridges.

LONDON, 27.—Chinese advices say that the grandson of Prince Tung, uncle of the late Emperor, will probably succeed to the throne.

A Vienna dispatch says that Spain has paid Germany an indemnity, which settles the *Gustav* affair.

The bark *Aurora*, Captain Have, from Darien for England, has been lost at sea; eight of her crew were drowned, the remainder were rescued. The survivors had been four days without food when picked up.

PARIS, 27.—A bill has been drafted authorizing the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England.

LONDON, 28.—The directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed the discount rate at three per cent.

The bullion in the Bank increased £231,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which, last week, was 47½, is now 50 per cent.

LONDON, 29.—The Grand Cross of the order of the Bath is offered to Carlyle, and Alfred Tennyson is to be made a baronet.

LONDON, 29.—The Queen, who is at Osborne, has summoned the cabinet ministers to come there at once.

Archbishop Manning has issued a pamphlet, in reply to Gladstone's expostulation, and maintains that the Vatican decrees have not estranged the condition of civil allegiance. He says the allegiance of the Catholics is as undivided as that of any Christians, and says that questions of conscience alone could divide it. The recent decrees have not extended the power

of the Pope. The Oecumenical Council in no way touched the relations of the church and state; its decrees merely declared doctrines which were already matters of faith, the Pope could not, therefore, by virtue of either of these decrees, or of his supreme authority, make any claims upon his adherents of a nature to impair the integrity of civil allegiance, and he can not do anything to impair it. In regard to the supposition advanced in the argument, that the Pope might attempt to depose the Queen of England, the writer remarks that as the Queen is wholly withdrawn from the Catholic church, and therefore every condition is wanting which would render such a deposition justifiable. The archbishop declares that the European powers have entered into a systematic conspiracy against the church, and he warns them that they are thereby wrecking themselves. In conclusion he says that Gladstone's pamphlet invites Catholics to rebel against divine authority, and encourages schisms, heresy and deadly sin.

LONDON, 30, 6 a. m.—Edward Seyden, Baron St. Leonards, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday, aged 94.

The object of the Queen in convening a cabinet council at Osborne was to have a discussion on the royal message, to be submitted at the opening of Parliament.

ROME, 30.—King Victor Emanuel gave an audience yesterday, to Garibaldi.

QUEBEC, 30.—The Beaufort female lunatic asylum, on the Montmorency road, was burned last night; three patients were burned to death.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30.—The Czar has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro, congratulating him upon the peaceable solution of the difficulty which arose between his government and that of Turkey, from the Podgoritz affair.

VIENNA, 31.—The Hospodar of Montenegro has withdrawn all demands on Turkey.

LONDON, 31.—The coal miners' lock-out in South Wales has begun; a hundred and twenty thousand men are idle.

Six thousand shipwrights at Newcastle-on-Tyne have struck.

The annual boat race is appointed for the 20th of March.

BERLIN, 30.—The Reichstag closed this evening. The bank bill has passed.

## Correspondence.

A Mint for Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, January, 29, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

It has been recommended by the President that an additional mint be established, leaving the choice of the location to Congress. It is an evident fact that the place for this mint is Salt Lake City, the great commercial and mining centre for Utah as well as for Idaho and Montana.

Knowing that our wide-awake men see this, it is a matter of surprise to me and to all with whom I have talked that they have not as yet taken measures towards its establishment here.

The telegraph daily informs us that the people of Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha are forming petitions and organizing strong combinations to assist in the location of the proposed mint each in their respective city. And on the other hand our citizens who are or should be most interested and most energetic in efforts for its establishment here are seemingly regardless of the benefits to be derived from having such an institution in our midst. Salt Lake at present has more genuine claim to a mint than any other city either east or west.

I should be inclined to think that our mining men, at least, would strive for its location here, by having the matter brought before Congress and the people in a consistent manner. And you, editors, are equally as negligent and equally as forgetful of this grand scheme as our mining and merchant friends.

This last may be an extravagant and incorrect assertion, but I can simply say that the papers of our town, yours included, do not give the required space and attention to this subject.

Hoping to see a convocation of the citizens or an equivalent measure on the part of our leading men, I shall close this exhortation.

Yours, XI.